



THE PRACTICAL  
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



# THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

*Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and Important  
Literary and Geographical Names of Ancient India*

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

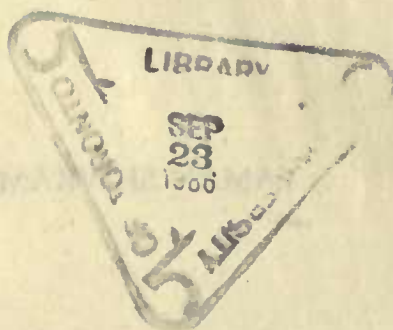
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE

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*Delhi Varanasi Patna Madras*

THE  
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION



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## P R E F A C E

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student, of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twentyfive years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmachārīta*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veṇīsamhāra*, *Śiśupālavadha* or *Kādambarī*. Moreover, it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his school or college career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopaedia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchaspatyam* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words



occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts, most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alāṅkāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e.g. see the words अनेकान्तिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विषयम्भक्त, स्थायीभाव &c. In the case of Alāṅkāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasa-gaṅgādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvalayānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhitya-darpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Daśarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e.g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e.g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इन्द्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e.g. see अजीवनी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हविकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its '*prakṛiti*' and '*pratyaya*', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vāchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e.g. see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेर, मण्डल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyāyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e.g. see काकतालीयन्याय दण्डापुन्याय, स्थालीगुलान्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of the Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon

the two popular works on Prosody, the *Vṛttaratnākara* and *Clīhanda-Mañjari*, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's *Essay on Sanskrit Metres* has also given me occasional help. The second, Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max-Muller's 'India what it can teach us', for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's *Essay* prefixed to the third volume of his *English Sanskrit Dictionary*. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopaedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system had been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, संताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing.



The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopaedia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit—English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from Udbhaṭa and Purāṇas, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit—English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upaniṣads, Brāhmaṇas, Āraṇyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the Worterbuch; such as the Mahāvīracharita, Mālati-Mādhava, Uttararāmacharita, Kādambarī, Śiṣupālavadha, Kirātārjuniya, Mudrārākṣasa, Veniśamhāra, Ratnāvalī, Kāvyaaprakāśa, Śāṅkarabhāṣya, Bhahminivilasa, Vikramāṅkadevacharita, Gangalahari &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size, matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such

object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,  
28th Dec., '1890.

V. S. Apte

## PUBLISHERS NOTE

This edition is a reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged edition of 1912 which Principal V. S. Apte himself revised. After that no edition came out during the half century. Few years ago a revised edition of this dictionary came out from Poona in 3 vols. which is still selling at the price of Rs. 125/-.

Looking to the response of cheap editions of Apte's Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries which we have brought out under the patronage of Ministry of Education, Government of India whose previous prices were reduced from Rs. 20/- and Rs. 12/- to Rs. 6/- and Rs. 4/- respectively, we decided also to publish a cheap edition of Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary by late Apte. This present edition is the result of the same. We are very much hopeful that this edition will be widely appreciated by the Sanskrit lovers.

From the point of view of usefulness and importance, no other dictionary can fulfil the demand of the Sanskrit readers of India and abroad. In this present edition we have, as far as possible, made substantial additions of about 10,000 new words taken from different Sanskrit texts in adenda of 112 pages which were not included in its previous editions. We have tried our best to cater for the needs of Sanskrit scholars and readers by publishing this valuable work.

*Vijayadashmi, 2022*

*—Publishers*



# DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or *primitive* word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e. g.* —होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

*N. B.* In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वपर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see घटुस्, पुनस्, वाच् &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °ईद, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वीद or द्विराज, but for द्विजैद or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आसनपद, कुशेय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रः, हविस्त्वृक् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Kṛit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately ; thus कूलकव, भयंकर, अलमय, मातस्तन, हिनयत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय, &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately ; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in *अ* ends in *अ*, and adjectives ending in *इ* or *उ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्*, *व*, or *स्* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी* ; where irregular, they are denoted within bracket &

11. ( a ) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Uhhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

( b ) Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

( c ) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

( d ) Roots sometimes change their forms or *padu* ( voice ) or both, when used in particular senses or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

( e ) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, ( cf. अच्, कुप्, ह्र &c. ), the root being repeated only once.

12. ( a ) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles ( formed by तव्य, अनीय and य ), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives ( formed by adding त्त, त्व or य ). Where there is peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

( b ) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; e. g. Pandavas and Kripî stand for पण्डव and कृपि.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.



# A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

## I.

### Of the names of works or authors.

*N. B.*—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br....	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhāg....	Devibhāgavata.	Māl. ...	Mālatimādhava (Bombay)
Ak. ...	Amarakośha (Bombay).	Dhan. V....	Dhananjayaviṇaya.	Malli. ...	Mallinātha.
Amaru....	Amarusataka	Dhūrt. ...	Dhūrtasamāgama.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Āpast. ...	Āpastamba.	Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mb. ...	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava (Published in the Kāvya-mālā).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ...	Mahābhāṣya (Bombay).
Ary. S....	Aryavidyāsudhākara (Bombay).	Dri. S. ...	Driṣṭāntasataka.	Me. ...	Meghadūta (Bombay).
Aryā. S. ...	Aryāsaptaśati (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Gaut. S. ...	Gautamaśūtra.	Med. ...	Medinikośha.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhāṭi (published in the Subhāṣitaratnākara).	or Gaut. Sūt. ...	Gautamaśūtra.	Mit. ...	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
Asval. ...	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ...	Ghaṭakparakāvya.	Mim. ...	Mimāṃsā.
Av....	Atharva-veda.	Git. ...	Gitagovinda.	Mk. ...	Mṛichchhikāṭika.
Baudhāy. ...	Baudhāyana.	G. L. ...	Gangālahari.	Muha M.	Mohamudgara.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. M. ...	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.	Ma. ...	Manuśmṛiti.
Bb. ...	Bhartrihari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śringāra <sup>c</sup> , Nīti <sup>o</sup> , and Vairāgya <sup>o</sup> ).	Golādh. ...	Golādhyaṇa.	Mu. ...	Mudrārākshasa (Bombay).
Bhav. P. ...	Bhavishyottara Purāṇa.	H. ...	Hitopadeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).	Mugdha.	Mugdhabodha.
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.	Muṇḍ. ...	Muṇḍakopaniṣad.
Bhār. Ch. ...	Bhāratachamṇ (Bombay).	Huriv. ...	Hariṇama.	Mv. ...	Mahāvīracharita (Boroah's Edition).
Bhāṣhā P. ...	Bhāṣhāparichcheda.	Hcb. ...	Harahacharita.	N. ...	Naishadhacharita.
Bhāva P. ...	Bhāvaprakāśa.	H. D. ...	Hamsadūta.	Nāg. ...	Nāgānanda.
Bij. ...	Bijagaṇita	Hem....	Hemachandra.	Nala. ...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Bk. ...	Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Isop. ...	Isopaniṣad.	Nalod. ...	Nalodaya.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana (Benares)	J. N. V. ...	Jaiminiyanyāyamālā-vistara (Goldtucker's Edition).	Nir. ...	Nirukta.
B. and R. ...	Böthlingk and Roth.	K. ...	Kādambari (Bombay).	Niti. ...	Nitisāra.
Bri. S. ...	Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kām. ...	Kāmandakinitisāra.	Nitipr. ...	Nitipradīpa.
Bri. S. ...	Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kāsi. ...	Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).	P. ...	Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Bri. Kath. ...	Brihatkathā.	Karpūr. ...	Karpūramanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Pad. D.	Padānakūta.
Br. Sūt. ...	Brahmaśūtras.	Kaṭh. ...	Kāthopaniṣad.	P. P. ...	Pārvatipariyāya.
Bri. Ar. Up. ...	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.	P. R. ...	Prasannarāghava.
Bri. Up. ...	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kaus. ...	Kauśikasūtra.	Prab. ...	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Bv. ...	Bhāminivillāsa (Bombay).	Kaus. Br. ...	Kauśhitaki Brāhmaṇa.	Prasna. Up. ...	Prasnopaniṣad.
Chapḍ K. ...	Chapḍakausika.	Kaus. Up. ...	Kauśhitakyupaniṣad.	Priy. D. ...	Priyadarsikā (Bombay).
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjari.	Kāv. ...	Kāvyaśāstra.	Pt. ...	Panchatantra (Bombay).
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Kāvyāl. ...	Kāvyālamkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	R. ...	Raghuvamśa (Bombay).
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	Ken. ...	Kenopaniṣad.	Rāj. P. ...	Rājaprasasti.
Chāt. ...	Chātākāṣhṭaka (in two parts).	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.	Rāj. T. ...	Rājatarangīni.
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāśikā.	Kir. K. ...	Kirtikaumudī (Bombay).	Rām. ...	Rāmāyana (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ...	Chhāndogyanishad.	K. P. ...	Kāvyaśāstra.	Ras. M. ...	Rasamanjari.
Dāy. B., Dāy. Dāyabhāga.		Ks. ...	Kāthāsarisāgara.	Ratu. ...	Ratnāvalī (Bombay).
		Ku. ...	Kumārāsambhava (Bombay).	R. G. ...	Rasagāṇādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
		Kull. ...	Kullūka.	Rs. ...	Ritusambhāra (Bombay).
		Kusum. ...	Kuśumānjali.	Rv. ...	Rigveda (Max Müller's Edition).
		Kuval. ...	Kuvalāyānanda.	S. ...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).
		Lilā. ...	Lilāvati.	Sabdak. ...	Sabdakalpadruma.
		M. ...	Mālavikāgnimitra.	Sān. K. ...	Sāṅkhyakārikā.
		Mādli. N. ...	Mādhavanidāna.	Sān. S. ...	Sāṅkhyasūtra.
		Mahān. ...	Mahānāṣṭaka.	Sai K. ...	Sarasvatīkaṭhābhārata.



Sarva. S. ... } Sarvadarśanasam-	Suer. ... .. Susruta.	Vall. Snbh... Vallabhadeva's
Sar. S. ... .. } grāha.	Sv. ... .. Sāmaveda.	Sūbhāśhitāvali
Sat. Br... .. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Svet. Up. ... Svetāśvataropaniṣad.	( Bombay ).
Sāy. ... .. Sāyana.	Tarka K. ... Tarkakaumudī	Vās. ... .. Vāsavadattā ( Hall's
S. B. ... .. Śārirabhaṣya.	( Bombay ).	Edition ).
S. D. ... .. Śāhityadarpaṇa.	Trik. ... .. Trikāṇḍaśeṣa.	Vb ... .. Viddhasālābhanjikā
Si. ... .. Śisupālavadha.	T. S. ... .. Tarkasamgraha	( Bombay ).
Sid. Mukt. } Siddhāntamuktāvali.	( Bombay ).	Ve. ... .. Venisambhāra.
or	Tv.... ... Tārānātha's Vāchaspa-	Vedānta P. Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Muktā.... }	tyam.	Vet. ... .. Vetālapanchavimsati.
Sid. Śir... .. Siddhāntasiromapi.	U. ... .. Uttararāmaśharita.	Vid. ... .. Vidagdhamukhaman-
Sik. ... .. Sikāhā.	Udb. ... .. Udbhāṭa.	dana.
Śiva P. ... .. Śiva Purāṇa.	Ud D. ... .. Uddhavadūta.	Vikr. ... .. Vikramāṅkadevacharita
Sk. ... .. Siddhānta-Kaumudī	Ud. S. ... Uddhavasandesa.	( Bombay ).
( Bombay ).	Ujval. ... Ujjvaladatta.	Vir. M. ... Viramitrodaya.
Skanda P... Skanda Purāṇa.	Up.... ... Upādiśūtras.	V. May. ... Vyavahāramayūkha
S. L. ... .. Sudhālahari ( publish-	Up. } Upaniṣad.	( Mr. Mandlik's Edition ).
ed in the Kāvya-mālā )	Upau. }	Vop. or Bop. Vopadeva.
Srut. ... .. Srutabodha.	V. ... .. Vikramorvasiyam	V. P. ... Viśvnu Purāṇa.
S. Til. ... .. Śṛṅgāratilaka.	( Bombay ).	V. Ratn... Vṛttaratnākara.
Subh ... .. Subhāśhitaratnākara	Vāgb. ... .. Vāgbhāṭa.	Vṛind.S... Vṛindāvanasataka.
( Bombay ).	Vais..... Vaisesika.	V. Sah... Viśvāsahasranāma.
Subhāsh. ... Subhāṣita.	Vais. Śūt. ... Vaisesikaśūtras.	Y. ... .. Yājñavalka (Mr. Mandlik'
Subh. Ratn... Subhāśhitaratnabhā-	Vāj.... ... Vājasaneyi Samhitā.	Edition).
ṇḍagāra ( Bombay ).	Vāk. P. ... Vākya-padiya.	Yoga S... Yogasūtras.
Sūrya S... .. Sūryasiddhānta.		Yv., Yaj... Yajurveda.

*Note.*—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

## II.

### Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. Atmanepada	gen. ... Genitive.	pot. p... Potential passive partici-
a. ... .. Adjective.	Germ. ... German.	ple.
abl... .. Ablative.	Goth. ... Gothic.	p. p. ... Past passive participle.
aco... .. Accusative.	Gr. ... .. Greek.	Pres... .. Present tense.
adv... .. Adverb.	gram. ... Grammar.	pres. p... Present participle.
alg... .. Algebra.	ibid... .. The same.	pron. a... Pronominal adjective.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	i. e. ... .. <i>id est</i> , that is.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
A. S. ... Anglo-Saxon.	ind... .. Indeclinable.	Rhet. ... Rhetorio.
astr. ... Astronomy.	inf. ... .. Infinitive.	sing. ... Singular.
astrol... Astrology.	inatr. ... Instrumental.	Subst. ... Substantive.
Avyayi. Avyayibhāva.	L. ... .. Latin	a. v.... .. <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
Bah. ... Bahuvrīhi.	lit. ... .. Literal.	Tat... .. Tatpurusha.
Caus. ... Causal.	loo. ... .. Locative.	U. ... .. Ubhayapada ( Parasmai.
cf. ... .. Compare.	m. or maa. Masculine.	and Atmane. ).
Com. ... Commentary.	Mar... .. Marāṭhī.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
Comp. ... Compound.	Math. ... Mathematics.	Ved... .. Vedic.
dat... .. Dative.	Medic. ... Medicine	v. l.... .. Various reading.
Den. ... Denominative.	n. ... .. Neuter.	Voc. ... Vocative.
desid. ... Desiderative.	N. ... .. Name.	= ... .. Equal or equivalent to,
du. ... .. Dual.	Nom. ... Nominative.	same as.
e. g.... .. <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for ex-	num. a... Numeral adjective.	
ample.	oft... .. Often times.	+ ... .. Plus.
Eng. ... English.	opp. ... Opposite of.	&c. ... .. Et cætera.
Etym., Ety. Etymology.	P. ... .. Parasmaipada.	• ... .. denotes that the rest of the
f. or fem. Feminine.	pass. ... Passive.	word under consideration
fig. ... .. Figurative.	pers. ... Person.	is to be supplied; e. g. ;
fr. ... .. From.	phil. ... Philosophy.	रस्मयभक्त्ययस्य under अनंत
freq. ... Frequentative.	pl. ... .. Plural.	means अनंतरस्म &c.

# EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Krit ter. (f.); as in जिगमिषा.  
 अक् (अ) a Krit ter. (f.) before which no guna or Vriddhi takes place; as in मिदा, लिदा, स्पर्षा.  
 (अ) a Krit ter. (m.); as in वि; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.  
 झ (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c. as in औसः, वैदः.  
 अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.  
 अलि (अल्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.  
 अयुच् (अयु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वनयुः, वेपथुः, सययुः.  
 अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनि.  
 अनीचर् (अनीच) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीच, हननीच.  
 ए (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रसवः, गतः, मया, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.  
 असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अग्रजस्, हयेश्वरः.  
 अस्तुन् (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in सरस्, तपस्, वेतस्.  
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अभस्तात्, पुस्तात्.  
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिण, उत्तर.  
 आवच् (आव) a Tad. ter.; as in बाबाट.  
 आहृच् (आहृ) a feminine termination; as in इद्राणी, भवानी.  
 आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in बाबाल.  
 आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भद्रालु, स्वर्णालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in इद्रालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शितालु, उष्णालु.  
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पाविः, वेदिः.  
 इज् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्णिः, श्रीणिः.  
 इर the augment इ.  
 इषच् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुतमितः (कुतमस्य संजातानि स तः).  
 इष्ट (इष्ट) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-निष्ट.

इन्च् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.  
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, ददिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in राजविन्.  
 इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लविमन्, गरिमन्, त्रदिमन्.  
 इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in केनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.  
 इठन् (इठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.  
 इण्युच् (इण्यु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्यु, अलंकरिष्यु, रोचिष्यु; or an Up. ter.; as in वैष्णुः.  
 इति (इत्) an Up. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.  
 ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाकीकः, लीहितीकः.  
 इकञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्ती-यीक.  
 ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.  
 ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आदीरः, कादीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हितीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.  
 उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तरुः, भरुः, शयुः.  
 उकश् (उक) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, रथायुकः.  
 उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, बायुः, स्वायुः.  
 उरङ् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.  
 उलच् (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हर्षल, चटुल.  
 उति, उतिन् (उत्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जनुस्, वधुस्, पुरुस्.  
 उक (उक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंशकः, जागरुकः.  
 ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कषु.  
 ऊद् (ऊ) a substitute; as in वत from दिव्, जू from ज्वर.  
 ऋ (ऋ) an Up. ter.; as in देव्.  
 एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृण्य.  
 एण्युच् (एण्यु) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येयु, परेयुः.  
 एण् (एण) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.  
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, पयः; or in उपरः, निरः, or a Tad. ter. (क)

used in various senses as in अश्मकः राष्ट्रकः, अथकः, सुवर्णकः, तुष्यकः.  
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.  
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.  
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.  
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चकिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.  
 कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in मिदुर, विदुर.  
 क्त (त changed to न्) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.  
 क्तवत् (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.  
 क्तिच्-न् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.  
 क्तु (क्तु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in वृष्टु, क्षिप्, व-स्तु.  
 क्मरच् (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in पस्मर, सुमर.  
 क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.  
 क्यङ्-प् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भूरायते, पार्यायते.  
 क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.  
 कु (रु) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु.  
 कु-कु-कन् (रु-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु (लु) क.  
 कनिप् (क्न) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शीबन्, कम्बन्.  
 करप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वर, सुत्वर, गत्वर.  
 किन्-प् (क्व or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृक्, दृक्, संपद, वाक् &c.  
 क्त्वन (स्व) an Un. ter.; as in अक्षेण, कुत्स्नं.  
 ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.  
 खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनधयः, प्रियेयदः, नाडियमः.  
 खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in महाकुलीन.  
 गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in सुदः, मेगा.  
 गिमनि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वा-गिमन्.  
 गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, रथा-स्तु.  
 ष (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in गोषरः, उरुष्यदः; or a Tad. ter. (इय) ; as in यक्षिष, नक्षिष.



पञ्च (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract noun from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate or generally undergo Vṛiddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, स्वागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

विहण् (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in त्यागिन्, शागन्, भोगिन्.

धुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in मंगुर.

होष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मगी.

होष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कल्पात्री, सांसी.

चण् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नान, भुञ्जान.

चु-चं-चुप् (चु-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचु.

चि a name of a termination; as see अभुतवद्भाष.

छ (ईय) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वद्वय, मदीय.

ञ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in शैर्वाशालः.

ज्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पञ्चजन्यः, कीर्तिद्वय.

ट (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, गुरःसरः.

टाप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वध्या.

टञ्जल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानीतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in शैचनिकः, रैवतिकः.

ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, वैतक.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.

ढ (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

ढनमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

ढतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

हु (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

हुल् (बल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नदुल.

ह (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलय, समेय.

हक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गमियः, माहियः, नादियः.

हकञ् (एक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहकु-लेयक.

हञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ह्यः.

ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णञ्जल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.

णञ् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पाथिन्, स्वाथिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.

ण्वल् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुद् (त्) the augment inserted before अनः; as in सायंतनः.

तुसुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

धा-धाल् (धा) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दमञ्च (दम) } Tad. ter. showing 'height'; as in 'जाडुदम, ऊरुदम, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नक् (न) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रज्ञः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment न्; as in धनयति, श्रिययति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक् (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in नाहायनः, वास्त्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मथ्यन, आदिम, हुमः.

महृप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्रिमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).

मयद् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

हृम् (म्) the augment स्; as in रात्रि-व सन्नयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वाश्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्याः, शरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोधयते.

यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वास्या, गार्ह्यः.

यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in भव्य, गेय, चैय.

र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजरः also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कथ्र, शुभ्र, हिस्र.

लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.

ल्य् (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.

ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.

वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धविन्.

वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर स्थावर.

वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजस्वला.

विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, सग्विन्.

बुञ् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निदकः, हिसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औष्टक, राजक, औश्रक.

बुन् (अक्) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवका.

ज्ञ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद्, or a Tad. ter. (ज्ञ); as in लोमज्ञः.

शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasmaipada; as in वृक्षत्, विद्.

शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in वचमानः.

ष, वच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in त्रिमूर्त्यः, पञ्चाक्षः.

ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.

झ् (त्र) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action'; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्र, वस्त्र, पात्र, योत्र, दंष्ट्र.

झच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.

झन्-झल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in परिष्कः, आकर्षिकः.

ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.

व्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्व्य, सौर्व्य.

सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.

ह a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

# THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अ

अंशः

**अ** The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः [ अवति, अतति सात-  
त्येन लिङ्गीति वा। अम्-अत् वा, इ Tv.] I N.  
of Vishnu, the first of the three  
sounds constituting the sacred  
syllable ओम् । अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु  
महेश्वरः । पकारस्तु स्मृता ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रया-  
त्मकः ॥ for more explanation of  
the three syllables अ, इ, ए see ओम् .  
-2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu or Vai-  
svānara-ind. I A prefix correspond-  
ing to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr.  
*a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, ad-  
jectives, indeclinables (or even to  
verbs) as a substitute for the nega-  
tive particle नञ्, and changed to  
अङ् before vowels except in the word  
अङ्गणिव. The senses of अ usually  
enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'like-  
ness' or 'resemblance'; अङ्गारुणः one  
like a Brāhmana (wearing the sac-  
red thread &c.), but not a Brāh-  
mana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaīśya;  
अङ्गिः a reed appearing like इक्षु, but  
not a true इक्षु. (b) अभाव 'absence',  
'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अङ्गानं  
absence of knowledge, ignorance;  
अङ्गीवः, अङ्गनः, अङ्गटकः, अवटः &c. (c) भेद  
'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः  
not a cloth, something different  
from, or other than, a cloth. (d)  
अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution',  
used as a diminutive particle; अनु-  
दुग्ध having a slender waist (कुसुमोदरी  
or तनुमद्युग्ध). (e) अप्राज्ञस्य 'badness',  
'unfitness', having a depreciative  
sense; अकारुः wrong or improper  
time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, im-  
proper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध  
'opposition', 'contrariety', अनैति-  
the opposite of morality, immora-  
lity; असित not white, black; असुर not  
a god, a demon &c. These senses  
are put together in the following  
verse:—तत्साहचर्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ।  
अप्राज्ञस्य विरोधश्च अकार्यः च तद्विपरीतताः ॥ See  
also. With verbal derivatives,  
such as gerunds, infinitives, parti-

ciples, it has usually the sense of  
'not'; अदग्धवा not having burnt; अप-  
श्य not seeing; so असङ्गतं not once;  
अमृषा, अकम्पात् &c. Sometimes अ does  
not affect the sense of the second  
member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no  
last, i. e. last; अनुत्तम having no su-  
perior, unsurpassed, most excellent;  
for examples see the words.—2 An  
interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ  
भवद्यं P. 1. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach,  
censure (fie, shame); अपचक्षि त्वं जाह्नव  
P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकरुणि, अजी-  
वति also. (c) Used in addressing;  
अ अनत. (d) It is also used as a par-  
ticle of prohibition.—3 The aug-  
ment prefixed to the root in the  
formation of the Imperfect, Aorist  
and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this pri-  
vative prefix is practically unlim-  
ited; to give every possible case  
would almost amount to a dic-  
tionary itself. No attempt will there-  
fore be made to give every possible  
combination of this prefix with a  
following word; only such words  
as require a special explanation,  
or such as most frequently occur  
in the literature and enter into  
compounds with other words, will  
be given; others will be found self-  
explaining when the English 'in',  
'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ  
or अङ् before the meaning of the  
second word, or the sense may be  
expressed by 'less', 'free from',  
'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अकथ्य  
unspeakable; अदय without pride,  
or freedom from pride; अप्रगल्भ not  
bold; अभय unfortunate; अविस्त  
destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many  
cases such compounds will be  
found explained under the second  
member. Most compounds begin-  
ning with अ or अङ् are either Tat-  
purusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be deter-  
mined by the sense) and should

be so dissolved.

अङ्गणिव् a. (अङ्ग being regarded as  
a consonant.) Not a debtor, free  
from debt; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शङ्कं पचति  
यो नरः । अङ्गणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर  
मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अङ्गणिव् also  
occurs in this sense.

अङ्ग 10 U. अंशयति—ते To divide,  
distribute; share among; also अंश-  
यति in this sense.

अंशः [अंश अच्] 1 A share, part, por-  
tion, division; member; सङ्गंशो विप-  
तति Ms. 9.47; दुर्गंशः a fourth part  
वृष्टं । समैर्वांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः  
Bg. 15.7; सुवर्मांशादिव चर्मयोर्यतौ R. 8.  
16; अंशम दक्षिणानुक्कृता K. 159 partly.  
-2 A share in property, inheritan-  
ce; स्वर्तेशतः Ms. 8.408; अंशो ह्युप-  
तिती 9.201। परम्यः वार्याः सर्वांशकाः Y.  
2. 115.—3 The numerator of a frac-  
tion; अस्यान्येहाराभिहृती हरंशो Līlā; some-  
times used for fraction itself.—4  
A degree of latitude (or longitude)  
अक्षरांशो समाख्याताः षष्ठ्युत्तरांशतययम् । स च  
अंशः षष्ठिकलात्मकः, कला तु षष्ठ्यिकलात्मिका.

-5 The shoulder (more generally  
written अंश, q. v.)—6 N. of one of  
the Adityas. The senses of 'party',  
'a share of booty', 'earnest money',  
which are said to occur in the  
Veda are traceable to 1. above.—  
COMP.—अंशः [च. त.] a secondary in-  
carnation; part of a portion. ओशि  
adv. share by share.—अवतारः तारणं [च.  
त.] descent (on earth) of parts of  
deities, partial incarnation; \*तार हव  
चर्मव Dk. 153। \*रामव कृतार्तस्य K. 31।  
उद्देशः श्रवसः 79; so अंशवर्तणमिव 108; N.  
of Adhyāyas 64-67 of. Adiparvan  
of Bhārata.—भाज्, -हर-हारिण m. f. [उप.  
समास] one who takes or has a share,  
one entitled to a share in the  
ancestral property, an heir, a co-  
heir; पिबद्देशहरश्चैवा पूर्वभावे पाः परः Y. 2.  
132; भातोपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतोऽंशहरो भवेत्  
133.—विवर्तिन a. [स. त.] slightly tur-  
ned away, or turned away towards



the shoulder; **सुखसंज्ञविबर्ति** पद्मलाह्वः S. 3. 26 v. 1. for अंशविबर्ति—समर्पणे [न. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यचक्रद्वारा राशयोः समचक्रकरणं). अन्योन्यद्वाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राशयोः समचक्रद्वारावयवः Liliā.—वरः the keynote.

**अंशकः** [अंश-प्रबुल; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वाध्यायं वत्) A share, portion, division; विशांशकम्पत्वा राशेर्भाग इत्याभिधीयते। द्विमतका भवन्वांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशु-शालयुक्ता.—कं A solar day.

**अंशक** [अंशं कति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक).—2 असल, q. v.

**अंशने** [अंशं लुपट्] Act of dividing. **अंशयितुं** m (अंश-लृप्) A divider, sharer.

**अंशिन** a [अंश-शनि] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणं) सर्वं वा म्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share.—2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्) अंशिनः स्वांशगत्येवाभावं प्रति मृषात्मनां V. Paribhāṣā.

**अंश्य** [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

**अंशुः** [अंश-सुभं कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चंदो, अर्द्ध hot-rayed, the sun; सुशोभिमिर्निर्मितभारिचंदं Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance; रानं, नखं &c.—2 A point or end.—3 A small or minute particle.—4 End of a thread.—5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.).—6 Garment; decoration.—7 N. of a sage or of a prince.—8 Speed, velocity (वेग).—COMP.—नालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light.—वरः—पतिः—भृत्,—वाणः—भर्तु—स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays).—पदं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सुहृमस्रेण युक्तं पदं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120—माला a garland of light; halo—मालिग, m [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्यर्थं हनि.] I the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays.—हृमन् [अंशुः हृमन् इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

**अंशुमत्** a. [अंशु-अस्यर्थं मत्तु] 1 Liliā. minous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविर्अंशुमाश्च Bg. 10. 21—2 Pointed.—3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.).—m. (मात्र) 1 the sun; नालाक्षर्येतिवांशु-माश्च R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6. Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also.—2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjaśa and father of Dilipa.—3. N. of a mountain; मालका N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca.—ती 1 N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डबला, सालपर्ण) Hedy-sarum Gangeticum.—2 N. of the river Yamuna.

**अंशुकं** [अंशवः स्वर्णणे विधेयो यस्य; अंशु-ऊट्वादि-क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तन a breast-cloth; सित-

शुका V. 3. 12; यशःशुकाभेपविक्रान्तिनां Ku. 1. 14; शीवांशुकमिव कतोः S. 1. 34.—2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कलपट्टमकिसलयान्यंशुदानीव वतिः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin.—3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; करहृदनीभिषलक्ष्णशुकाः शिवः Si 13 31—4 A leaf.—5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदग्नि) (कः also; स्वार्थे क.)

**अंशुक** a. Radiant, luminous.—कः [अंशं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां कति, ला-क] N. of the sage Chānakya; of any sage.—अंस असयति, अंसपयति See अंश.

**अंसः** [अंस कर्मभावाद्दे अञ्] 1 A part, portion; [See अंश.—2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade.—3 N. of a Prince.—(सी) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, *humerus*; Gr. *asilla*].—COMP.—कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृद्धत्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, रानन्योच्चसंकूटक्रथनयट्टुत्तरवारः कुठारः Prabh. 1. 7—ने [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः (अंसे) [अंसे धनो भारः शाक न. वा अलुक्] a burden of yoke put upon the shoulder—भारिक,—भारिग. a. (अंसे) [भरणादि गण, अंस (सं) भारेण हरति। हन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—निर्वतिग. a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुच-मंसविवर्ति पद्मलाह्वः S. 3. 26.

**अंसल** a. [अंस लप्, बलवति इत्यर्थे। P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युव-ज्यायतवाहूरंसलः R. 3. 34। मुनेन उर्वेतु योमं पुनैरंसलेन 16. 84। पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

**अंस्य** a. [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder। ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सृष्टिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

**अंशु** I A. अंशुते, अंशितुं To go, approach; set out, Bk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c.—Caus. 1. To send; तमां-निहृममैधिलयज्ञभूमि Bk. 2. 40, 15 75.—2 To shine.—3 To speak.

**अंशुर** a. [अंशु-पदशुदि वरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

**अंशूर** a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened.—ण A sin, distress (?). [in. (?)

**अंशोष** a. Troublesome, free from अंहतिः—ती f. [हृन्-अति, अंशदेशश्च। हतिगतिः स्यादेशदेशश्च चापतोः] Un. 4. 62। हति दुरितमनया दानं I A gift.—2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

**अंशु** m. अंशुः—हर्ता &c. [अम् अस्मृ हृक्च Un. 4. 212, अभति न चकति प्रायश्चित्तेन I A sin। सहसा संहतिमहसा बिहन्तु... अलं Ki. 5. 17। कृतः कृतार्थोऽपि विवाहिता-हसां Si. 1. 29। leaving one's reli-

gion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग).—2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अच, आचम; Gr. *agos*; *ahos*]. \*अंशु a. freeing from distress.

**अंशुसम्पतिः** Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?).

**अंशुस्वत्** a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंहितिः—ती f. अंहंतिन् यथादिहत्या इह.]

**अंशु** a. [अंशु-सुभं कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारि, हननशील)। strait; narrow (?)—हु n. 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?).—2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus* *anxius*; Goth. *agvus*].—अद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

**अंशुः** [अंशु-वङ्गादि क्रिन्, अंशुने यच्छदय-नेन] I A foot.—2 The root of a tree cf. अंशु-3 The number four.—COMP.—पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलं निवर्ति सितलाये).—स्वेषः [अंशुः स्वेष इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

**अङ्** I P. (अकृति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

**अङ्क** a. Moving tortuously.

**अङ्क** [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness, pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अङ्कं दुःखं यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

**अङ्कच** a. [न. व.] Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःखाय चायते चाय-डः केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपप्लवस्य शाचप्रसिद्धिः। e. g. उपप्लवाय अकानां धूमकेतु-रिवादिधितः Ku. 2. 32.

**अङ्कडमं**, अङ्कथं, ०चकं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य—तंत्रोक्तमंत्र-ग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्र-भेदः Tv.).

**अकथित** a. 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c.; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like वृद्, याच् &c.

**अकनिष्ठ** a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior.—उः [अङ्कं वेदिदाक्ये पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense).—COMP.—पः (पः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

**अकन्या** [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति वृथः कन्या नृयात् द्वेयेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

**अकम्पन** a. [न. त.] Not shaking. —न N. of a Rākshasa.



अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.—*N.* of a Jaina or Buddha saint, apul of the last Tirthanikara (कंपित बुद्धिते-श्रालं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed.—2 Exempt from tax or duty.—3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.—*N.* of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां रातिं सुहृणाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tv.).

अकर्ण [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मेः-करण श्रेयः । cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."—*ण* *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural.—2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकर्णः *f.* [गृ-कृ-आक्रोशे भविः । आक्रोशे नष्टि भविः । P. III. 3 112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations. तस्मात्कर्णिरिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed or experience a failure !

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णो यस्य] I Devoid of ears, deaf.—2 Destitute of Karma; अकर्णुमर्षो वा जगद्व्यति निश्चितः Mb.—*र्णः* A serpent (तस्य चक्षुरेव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवः).

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] I Not cutting.—2 [कृ-पुच् न. व.] उच्छ्रयं कर्त्तुं क्षीः-अकस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तु *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तुरे च कारके P. III. 3 19; पुरुषोक्तता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; एवं-तान् an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्म *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient.—2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दम्बुभि नो Rv. 10. 22 8.—3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मिक,—*n.* (र्ष.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणो वा बोद्धव्यं नहमा कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.—2 An improper act; crime, sin.—*Comp.*—*अन्विष्ट* *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—*कृ-त* *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act.—*भोगः* 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—*शील* *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरिदृशतायामकर्मकः Haris; (*f*) अकर्मिका; प्रासिद्धेराविषयात्; कर्मणोऽ-कर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work.—2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts; without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकलक *a.* [नास्ति कलका यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—*रुका* Moonlight.

अकलकता Honesty, integrity.

अकलकन—*क* *a.* [नास्ति कलकनं दंभः—कलको वा यस्मिन्] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्प्य *a.* [कलास्तु साधुः कथ्यः विरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed.—2 [कथ्यते इति कल्-यत् कल्पं मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अर्थात्तदकल्पसंख्यो वैषम्य-वारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky.—*ण* Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकल-वा [न कथ्यते वर्ण्यते । कृ-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय) ; not contemptible, not bad; \*अरिः=कुत्सितता अर्थो यस्य स कवारिः । न कवारिः अः । Or यस्य शत्रोऽप्यकुत्सितता वृत्तादयः । or अकुत्सितं इयाति देश्यं प्राप्तति.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish. अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित् कारणाधी-नस्य यथा अलोक्य] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विभ्रातो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शब्दिको माता शिकोपाति तिरैस्तिरलात् Pt. 2. 65. 1. \*वेव भवत्येवमता गतासि Dk. 135; नाकस्मादपि यत्नं Y 1. 132; अथ नुरिपु-रकस्माद् द्रोष्टवः पुत्रमपि Mv. 2. 44; अथ स्वो त्वमेव दकस्मात्पातितराधुतः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कान्दं अवसतः उचित-कालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डिपुत्रवप्र-स्पष्टिः \*Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनर-काण्डिवित्तनदारुणः U. 4. 151. \*प्रवेडकलहयोः U. 61 पततु निरस्यकादिधमदेड इवैव मुनः Māl. 5. 31. \*भुवरातो संसारसुखानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stein or stock.—*Comp.*—*जात* *a.* Suddenly born or produced.—*नामः* unexpected occurrence; \*उपनता के न रुद्धीविमोहाद्येत् Ks. 5. 2.—*पातजात* *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—*शू* a sudden attack of colic.

अकान्द *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्शनादुरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकान्दं तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कक्षां विनिज्जय विजयं विनिज्जयं धैर्य-मुन्मथ्य मेधरविदेवकान्द एव Māl. 1. 18 un-

expectedly; तातस्तु तमकान्द एव प्राणहरम-प्रतिकारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love; अकामस्य क्रियाकाचिद्व्ययते नैव कर्हिचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling; \*ना कल्प 4. 364; so नाकामो दातुमर्हति.—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; मया-दकामापि हि हृदिभिन्नं S. I. 23.—4. Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनते-नैव साधोद्दयमेनस R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final *r* before following *r*.—*Comp.*—*कशीन* *a.* Ved. not frustrating desires.—*इत* *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-यंचम्यास्तसिञ्छ्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतये-तस्तु पापाभ्येतान्यकामतः Ms. 9. 242; अकाम-यः कृतं पापं वेदस्यासैनं शुभयति II. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न चवे-हार्थकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of Rāhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.).

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-चञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (विशारदित).—*R.* The letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मै Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. व.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; \*मित्राणि सतां चरानि K. 37 disinterested friends; ईहया मां प्रतपसीत \*स्नेहः U. 6.—*ण* Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परिचयश्च K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शने-निरुक्तं त्वै रत्येव न दीयते Ku. 4. 71. \*परित्यक्ता मातापित्रोर्मुक्तस्तथा Ms. 3 157; अकारणात्-रणं-ण causelessly, in vain; त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किमकारणे कृत्यासि, अकारणे आमानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकारणवैष्टिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकारण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकारण्यमज्ञानं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.—*व* An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action वा नाम वैकृत्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मवाता देहय).—*Comp.*—*कारि* *a.* 1. an evildoer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकितश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. II. 240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दननाकार्यकारिणः (शुचयति) 5. 107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासुप्त्युत्थरति U. 2, R. 15. 44; मृत्युहरणं...ओषधं जानुहवातयं । \*वातावकी. Ratn. 3-2. [न कालः] Not black,



white.—**क.** [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing). \***स.** स्वन्नरुप्रमाणविरोधस्य **Ve.** 31. \***स.** कुलन-  
नस्य निवर्तितुं **Mu.** 7 ; अकाले बोधितो भ्राता **R.** 12. 81 at an improper time ;  
अत्यारुहो हि नाराणामकालज्ञा मनोभवः 12. 33  
takes no account of proper or im-  
proper time ; अकाले बोधितो विष्णुर्हति  
पुण्यं पुराकृतं ; नाकाले प्रियते कश्चित् प्राप्ति काले न  
निवर्तते नाकाले प्रियते जेतुः **H.** 1. 17 does  
not die a premature death ; काले  
प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्यानश्नन् युहे वसेत् **Ms.**  
3. 105 in season or out of season.  
**Comp.**—कुसुम-पुष्प a flower blossom-  
ing out of season ; \*कुसुमाग्रीव भयं  
संनययति हि **H.** 3. 23, a bad omen  
boding some evil.—कूटपांडः a pump-  
kin produced out of season (fig.)  
useless birth.—**ज.** उरपन्न, जात *a.* pro-  
duced out of season, premature,  
unseasonable.—**जलदः** an untimely  
cloud ; **N.** of the great-grandfather  
of the poet Rajasekhara.—**जलदोदयः**  
—मघोदयः an unseasonable rise or  
gathering of clouds ; बालातपमिवाब्जा-  
नामकालजलदोदयः **R.** 4. 61. 2. mist or  
fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper  
time.—**सह** *a.* 1. not enduring delay  
or loss of time, impatient, not  
biding one's time. 2. not able to  
hold out (for a long time), un-  
able to stand a protracted siege  
(as a दुर्ग) **H.** 3. 137.

**अकिंचन** *a.* [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] With-  
out any thing, quite poor, utterly  
destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिं-  
चनः सन् प्रभवः स संपत् **Ku.** 5. 77। न  
द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि **Si.** 4. 64  
disinterested, —न That which is  
worth nothing.

**अकिंचनता** Renunciation of every  
thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं  
यमविशेषः); व्रतं दानं परित्रयया तपस्या नियम-  
स्थितिः । अहिंसासूच्यतास्तेष्वन्यायाकिंचनता यमः ॥  
\*त्वं Poverty) अकिंचनत्वं ममजं त्वनक्ति  
**R.** 5. 16.

**अकिंचिन्मम** *m.* [वृष्टादिगण] Poverty,  
utter destitution.

**अकिंचिज्ज्ञ** *a.* Not knowing any-  
thing, quite ignorant; यदाऽकिंचिज्ज्ञाहं  
द्विप इव मदीयः समभवं **Bh.** 2. 8.

**अकिंचित्कर** *a.* Not productive of  
anything, useless, immaterial;  
\*तन्मयं पेक्षशरीरे स एव **K.** 242 power-  
less to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिं-  
चित्कर्त्तव्य **Ve.** 3.

**अकीर्तिः** [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy,  
ill-repute, disgrace.

**अकुण्ठ** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not blunted,  
unobstructed; अशस्त्रग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः  
**Ve.** 1. 2.—2 Vigorous; able to work.  
—3. Fixed; \*विष्णुस्य Heaven.

**अकुण्ठित** *a.* Not blunted शालेत्वकुं-  
हता बुद्धिः **R.** 1. 19 penetrating all  
sciences ; विप्रतात्त्विकमन्त्रैर्यकुण्ठितं **II.**

74 taking effect on, prevailing  
against, even mountains.

**अकुतः** *adv.* [न कुतः न. त.] Not from  
any where (in comp. only).—**C.** **MP.**  
—**चकः** **N.** of Siva (not movable  
from any cause).—**भय** *a.* [नास्ति  
कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threa-  
tened from any quarter, free  
from danger or fear, safe; माहशान-  
नामपुत्रः संचारी जातः **U.** 2. यानि त्रिपय-  
कृतोभयान च पदान्यासन्नायोवने **v.** 1. for  
अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्वय also in  
the same sense.

**अकुत्रयं** *a.* Ved. Fruitless, worth-  
less (etym. doubtful).

**अकुप्यं** [न कुप्यं न. त.] 1 Not a  
base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं  
वस्तु **Ki.** 1.35 gold or silver.—2 any  
base metal.

**अकुल** *a.* [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low,  
mean, of a low family.—**क.** —**कं** अकुलं  
शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता **N.** of  
Siva.—**श** **N.** of Parvati.

**अकुलीन** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Low-born, of  
no high descent.—2 Not belonging  
to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषिता-  
सिन्धु अकुलीना **K.** II (a pun on the  
word; न की पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता ).

**अकुशल** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Inauspicious,  
evil, unlucky, unfortunate.—2  
Not clever or skilful.—**कं** Evil;  
स क्षिप्रोऽकुशलात्रिदायति **H.** 2.141  
guards from evils.

**अकुह** *a.* [म. त.] One who does not  
cheat, an honest man.

**अकूपार** *a.* 1 Resulting in good,  
having a good issue.—2 Unlimited;  
unbounded.—**र.** [न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपति,  
पृ-अणु वा-दीर्घः; । न कुस्ति पारं गंतव्यदेशो  
यस्य वा, पृथो, दीर्घः] 1 The sea, the re-  
ceptacle of waters (समुद्रादकूपार उच्यते  
अकूपारो भवति महापारः **Nir.** 1. —2 The  
sun आदित्योदकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति  
दूरपारः. )—3 A tortoise in general  
(न कूपमृच्छति). —4 King of tortoises  
sustaining the world.—5 A stone or  
rock.

**अकूपारः**=अकूपार above.

**अकुर्ष** *a.* [नास्ति कुर्षं यस्य] 1 Not de-  
ceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—**बै**  
Buddha, a deified saint.

**अकुच्छ** *a.* [न च.] Free from dif-  
ficulty.—**र** **MP.** Absence of difficulty,  
ease, facility.

**अकृत** *a.* [कृ-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] 1 Not  
done; undone; unperformed; सर्वार्थ-  
वस्तुतात्पर्यामकृताय मनुरब्रवीत् **Ms.** 8. 168;  
कृतं वाच्यकृतं भवेत् 117. —2 Wrongly or  
differently, done; कृताकृतविश्रुतादौ ब्रह्मा  
स्मरिवक्त्रं नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः ; —3. In-  
complete, not ready (as food);  
अकृतं च कृताक्षेत्रात् (अदोषवत्) **Ms.** 10.  
114 not cultivated (अनुप्रशस्यं **Kull.**);  
कृतात्रं चाकृतात्रेण (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94  
सिद्धात्रं चात्रात्रेण **Kull.**—4 Uncreated.—5  
One who has done no works.—6

Not developed or perfected, unripe,  
immature.—**ता** One not legally  
regarded as a daughter and placed  
on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकारत्वेन अक-  
ल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदेदसहशतसु-  
तं **Ms.** 9. 136; according to some, a  
daughter who is not by a formal  
declaration but only mentally ap-  
pointed to supply an heir for her  
father ( अभिसंभवात्कृता वागव्यवहारेण कृता;  
कृता=यदपश्यं भवेदस्यां तन्ममस्तयात्स्वभावात् इत्य-  
भिदाय कन्यादानकाले वरायुमत्या या क्रियते **Kull.** )  
—**तं** An unperformed act; non-per-  
formance of an act; an unheard-of  
deed; अकृतं वै प्रनापतिः करोति **Ait. Br.**—  
**COMP.**—**अयं** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अत्र** *a.*  
unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1.  
ignorant, foolish, having an unin-  
formed mind. 2. not identified with  
Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit.—  
वद्वह *a.* unmarried.—**पनस** *a.* not  
sintul or guilty, innocent.—**कारं** *adv.*  
as has not been done before; \*  
करोति **P.** III. 4. 36—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrate-  
ful.—**वी.**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant; द्विस्वात् **Bg.**  
18. 16 through unrefined under-  
standing.

**अकुत्तु** *a.* [न. त.] Not skilful or  
clever, clumsy, awkward, unfit for  
doing anything.

**अकृत्य** *a.* Unfit to be done.—**त्य** *A*  
crime, an improper act.

**अकृता** *a.* [न. त.] Uncut, undimi-  
nished or unimpaired; \*रूपं of un-  
impaired splendour.

**अकुश** *a.* [न. त.] Not slender or  
weak, full, entire, strong.—**COMP.**  
—**अयः** **N.** of a king of Ayodhyā.—  
रहसी *a.* enjoying full prosperity ;  
—**हमी** *a.* great splendour or prosperi-  
ty **Ki.** 5. 52.

**अकुष्ट** *a.* [न. त.] Not tilled; not  
drawn—**Comp.**—**पच्य** *a.* [अकुष्टेक्षेत्रे पच्यते]  
growing or ripening in unplough-  
ed land, growing exuberant or  
wild ; \*कृया इव सस्यसंपदः **Ki.** 1. 17 iso  
च्या ओषधयः, \*च्यं अशनं, धान्यं &c.—**रोहिण**  
=पच्य ; बीजं च बलिममकृष्टोहि **R.** 14. 77.

**अकुण्ण** *a.* [न. त.] Not black,  
white, pure.—**हणः** [नास्ति कुणो मलो यस्य]  
The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वा ब्रह्मा-  
कुणः इति भूतिः. —**Comp.**—**कर्म** *a.*  
virtuous, free from black deeds,  
innocent.

**अकेतु** *a.* [नास्ति केतुश्चिन्हं यस्य] Un-  
conscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे **Rv**  
1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?).

**अकेश** *a.* [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता  
वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having  
very few or very bad hair.

**अकोटः** [न कुटति वक्रोभवति स्कंधादिषु]  
The betelnut palm, Areca (with  
out a कोट or bend, as it grows with  
a straight stem).



अक्षा [अक्ष-क, अक्षयते इत्यक्ष् अक्ष् क्तिप्  
गतिः तस्यै कायति, कैक वा Tv.] A  
mother.

अक्त See under अक्ष्.

अक्षुः *m. f. Ved.* [अक्ष् गती क] 1  
Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light,  
ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्षत्रं [अक्ष्-वा-अत्र] An armour (वर्मत्र).

अक्ष *a. Ved.* [अक्ष् गती रक्] 1 In-  
active, steady, firm (स्थिर). -2 Boot-  
less; profitless. —क्रः A fortifica-  
tion or rampart (भाकारः), banner(?).

अक्षतु *a.* [नास्ति क्षतुर्ग्य] 1. Without  
sacrifices; devoid of energy, po-  
werless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will  
or volition (संकल्परहित), epithet of  
God.

अक्षम *n.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा  
यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused.  
-2 Without the power of going  
or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). —  
मः I Want of order, confusion,  
irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence  
of motion or movement. -3 Breach  
of propriety or decorum; कप-  
कर्म कर्तुमभ्युपेक्षा वैलक्ष्यमाना न महीयतीति  
Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यातः पुरमक्रमत् प्रविशता  
Mv. 2. 50. indecently, immode-  
stly; वहीमुखचक्रमक्रममवलिंते Mv. 6. in  
disorder.

अक्रांत *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed,  
unconquered. —ता [न कन्यते कंटा-  
वृत्तत्वात् क्रम-क, न. त.] The egg plant  
(वृहती), solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.]  
1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 With-  
out essential works. -3 Abs-  
taining from religious rites. -4  
Without action of any kind, epi-  
thet of God. -5 Worthless, good  
for nothing. —या [न. त.] Inactivity;  
neglect of duty; प्रवाणस्याक्रिया यत्र  
साधनं तादृश्यते पुनः । तद्वन्स्याक्रियायां तु ना-  
तिरिच तादृक्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. —तः N.  
of a Yādava; a friend and uncle  
of Krishna. [It was he who induc-  
ed Rama and Krishna to go to  
Mathura and kill Kamsa. He  
told the two brothers how their  
father Anaka-Dundubhi, the prin-  
cess Devaki and even his own  
father Ugrasena had been insult-  
ed by the iniquitous demon  
Kamsa, and told them why he had  
been despatched to them. Krishna  
consented to go and promised  
to slay the demon within 3 nights  
which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोष *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधा यस्य] Free  
from anger. —वः [न. त.] Absence or  
suppression of anger; अक्रोषस्तपसः  
(विभूषण) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as  
one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोषन *a.* Free from anger. —नः  
N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका *f.* the Indigo plant.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* Not wet or moist; एवमक्ष्  
a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied,  
untroubled, not annoyed, undis-  
turbed, indefatigable. -2 Not  
marred, unimpaired, इदमुपनतमेव  
रूपमक्रिष्टकति S. 5. 19 of unimpaired  
or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथ-  
मितं एता कावच्यस्य K. 12 unmarred  
state, perfection. -3 Not laboured  
or elaborate. —COMP. —कर्मन्, —कारि  
*a.* unwearied in actions. —वर्ण *a.*  
not confused, distinct; वर्णं वमनाभ्य-  
वृणा K. 293 given in plain, distinct  
terms (of unfaded colour). —व्रत *a.*  
not swerving from religious vows,  
unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1, 5, P. [अक्षति, अक्षणीति, आनक्षः  
अक्षिष्यति-अक्षयति, अक्षात्, अक्षित-अष्टं  
अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2  
To pass through, pervade, pene-  
trate (mostly Ved- in these sen-  
ses). -3 To accumulate, increase  
—Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis. axle,  
pivot; अक्षे Ms. 8.291; हृदयः अक्षः P.  
V. 4.74. Si. 12.2, 18.7. उद्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः  
Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of  
a cart. -3 A cart, cart also wheel.  
-4 The beam of a balance. -5 Ter-  
restrial latitude. -6 A die *f. r*  
playing with; cube. -7 The seed  
of which rosaries are made. -8 A  
weight equal to 16 mashes and  
called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Ter-  
minalia Belerica (विंशतक) the seed  
of which is used as a die; also  
the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाम-  
लक द्वे वा कोले द्वौ बाहौ मष्टितुभवति  
Chan. Up. 1; 80 वाताग्निमृक्षमात्राभिः. -10 A  
shrub producing the rosary seed,  
Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed  
of this plant, as also of another  
plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence  
a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a  
son of Ravana. -14 The soul. -15  
Knowledge (usually sacred).  
-16 Law; a lawsuit; legal proce-  
dure. -17 A person born blind. -18  
The lower part of the temples  
(कर्णभ्रमणमिष्ये वाक्षद्वयोभावाः). —भ्रं (अस्तुते  
व्याप्तिरिति विषयात् स्वयुच्यया संयोगेन वा) 1 An  
organ of sense; निरोधाहेतुसोऽक्षाणि  
निरुद्धान्याक्षिलान्यापि Pt. 2.154; an ob-  
ject of sense; *m.* also नियच्छद्विषयभ्यो-  
क्षात् Bhag. 2 The eye, only at  
the end of Comp. ; जलनाक्ष, कमलनाक्ष  
&c. -3 Sochal -salt, sea-salt. -4  
Blue vitriol (from its crystalli-  
sed shape). [cf. *L. axis*; Gr.  
*akshan* or *axion*, old Germ. *ahsa*;  
Germ. *achse*. COMP.—अग्रं the  
axle or its end; the anterior end  
of the pole of a car. —अग्रकोलः  
—लकः a linch-pin, a pin which  
fastens yoke to the po-  
le.—आवयनं [अक्षार् पापार् अवयपति

क्षिपत्यस्मिन्। आ-वय-आवर्हि ह्युद्] a dice-  
board (अक्षा दृष्यतेऽस्मिन्निति अक्षावपन अक्ष-  
धनावपनपात्रं साधनः). —आवापः [अक्षार्  
आवपति क्षिपति आवय् अण्] a gambler;  
keeper of the dice or gambling  
table; also अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम  
अक्षाणां क्षेता अक्षोपा वा ह्युत्कारः). —कर्णः  
hypotenuse, particularly of the  
triangle formed with the gnomon  
of a dial and its shadow (astr.)  
argument of the latitude. —कुशल-  
शौड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling.  
—कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil  
of the eye. —कोविद्-क्षः a skilled in  
dice; so एविद्, एवर्तु &c. —क्षेत्रं [अक्षमिति  
क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्ष-  
साधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षमवानामष्टानां  
क्षेत्राणामेकं). —रहः [तु. त.] gambling,  
playing at dice. —चक्रं the circle of  
sensual passions; हृदयमित्येतत् क्रः K.  
37 (also axis and wheels). —अं  
[अक्षात् जायते, जण्ड] 1 direct know-  
ledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt  
(वज्रं अक्षिरूपं जायते जातवासास्य तत्रास्त्वत्वं) 3.  
A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं *q. v.* (*m.* in  
some of these senses). —नः N. of  
Vishnu. तत्त्वं, विद्या the science of  
gambling; एविद् skilled in the prin-  
ciples of gambling. —दशकः, —दश  
[अक्षाणां क्रमादानादिष्ववधारणां दर्शकः ह्य-  
णुक्, अक्षार् पश्यतीति दश क्षिप् कुलं] 1. a  
Judge (one who tries law-suits).  
2. a superintendent of gambling.  
—देवित्र *m.* [अक्षेर्देव्यति, दिव्-णिनि] a gam-  
bler, gamester; so अक्षध्वः, दिव्-क्षिप्  
ऊद् P. VI. 4. 19. —द्युतः [अक्षेर्द्युतं यस्य]  
a gambler, dicer. —नं dice-play,  
gambling; तादृक् *q. v.* a class of words  
mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. —द्युतिकं  
[अक्षद्युत-ठक्] dispute at play. —दु-  
ख *a.* [अक्षेः दुःखः] unlucky at dice  
(opposed to अक्षमिय fond of dice  
or lucky in gambling). —वरः [अक्षं वरं  
रथावयवं तत्कीलकमिव कंटकं वा वारताति; धु-  
अच- [प. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu  
2. N. of the plant (शाकोट) Trophis  
Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. anyone who  
bears a wheel, or who holds dice.  
—युः (धुर) the yoke attached to  
the fore-part of the pole of a car.  
—यूतः [अक्षि तद्वन्ने यूतः] a dice-rogue,  
a gamester, a gambler. —यूतिकः [अक्ष-  
स्य शकटस्य यूतिकं भारं लाति. ला-क। or  
अक्ष-धुर-तिरुपस्ययः] a bull or ox yoked  
to the pole of a cart. —पटल [प. त.]  
1 a court of law. 2. depository of  
legal documents. 3. —अक्षिपटलं *q. v.*  
—लः अक्षाणां व्यवहारणां पटलमस्यस्य अक्ष्]  
judge. परि—*ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीते  
धुरा P. II. 1. 10 द्युतव्यवहारे पताजय  
एवाय समासः सि को.] so as to be a  
loser (by an unlucky throw of dice)  
(पासककीडायां यथा शुटिकापाते जयो भवति  
तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.) —पाटः = एवाटः, *q. v.*  
—पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पद



दोसौ युक्त] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [च. त.] cast of dice.—पातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमनसूचकस्य स्वासत्त्वमुद्दर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासोऽनं प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं हृष्ट-वारं पतिसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [च. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्। पांडुःअक्ष] N. of the plant यवतिका.—मानः (अंशः) a degree of latitude.—मारः [च. त.] a cart-load.—मदः [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला,—सूत्रं [अक्षणी माला-सूत्रं] a rasi-ry, string of beads (अकारिदक्षकारितः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधित्वेन वा माला)। कृतो-क्षसूत्रप्रणयो तथा करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6. \*मालामुपवाहिषुमामावतोहि K. 151. It is made of ब्रह्म seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.—2 N. of अक्ष-जती, अक्षमाला वासिहेन संयुक्ताचमयोभिजा जना-माभ्यर्णयती Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेन मण्यगत्यात्। सा हि उत्तररत्नां द्विजि-गवने सप्तार्चिमंजरी मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वव्याघ्र उडउडकरवासास्य। मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणं Tv.)—राजः [अक्षणी राजेव] One addicted to gambling.—वामः [स त.] an unfair gambler.—वाटः [अक्षणी पाशवक्रोद्गमना वाटः वःसस्यार्थं] 1. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य भ्रुणस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रभ्रुणपाशुसहस्रपाशुमरवात् तत्सहस्रत्वं Tv.)—वृत्त a [अक्षे वृत्तः ध्यायुतः। स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling, what has occurred in gambling.—तं राशिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—तुषः Beleric Myrobalan.—हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling)। वशीकृताक्षहृदयो K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायते, कै-क] N. of a tree तिमिश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्य। अक्ष-मनुष्यं] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षजह्व N. [अक्षे चक्रे आगच्छते बध्यते। आनह-किप] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवेधिकारोद्गमः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षज a. [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यताश्च यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षजिक a. [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षजवत् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षज

मनुष्यस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. अक्षं तान्म-तोरुदं स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्ष-पर्वतः कर्णवतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत a. [न. त.] 1 (a) Uninjured, unhurt। रत्नमंत्रः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9। \*विप्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3। पंचाक्षतास्तं त्वं Ved. 6. 43, 4. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2 56. (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; सम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वन् Pt. 1. \*सक्तानं नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun। (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies। अक्षताः पातु पीतवक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः। अक्षतैर्निर्योद्धिषु न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तंत्रं। सप्ततप्तपत्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्त्रवृत्ता 7. 28.—3 Barely (यथा)। अक्षताश्च यथाः प्रोक्ताः। said to be also n. (द्वयवक्षताभिः)।—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin। good, well-being। अक्षतं चारुं वास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः—3 Eunuch (also m.).—ता 1 A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, bleached or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.—COMP.—यानिः a virgin, not yet bleached by sexual intercourse; सा चेदक्षतयानिः स्यात् Ms. 9 176। पर्यायवृक्षतयानिषु 10 5.

अक्षत्र a. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षात्रियत्वं क्षात्रिया जातिवर्गं न. व.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नास्ति क्षात्रमस्तीति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् n. [अक्ष् वाहुं कनिष्ठां] The eye (Ved.). मर्दं पश्येनाक्षमिष्यन्तः Rv. 1. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षय a. [न. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवासं &c.—Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; \*मा काहुरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay। मामक्षयं मेहनकाहुराः R. 13. 16.—मा [न. त.] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy। वारं त्यमी मयजवाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfulfilling, inexhaustible; सद्योपयोगे विगृह्यमक्षयो-निधिः Si. 1. 28। स संवार्धः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्ग-मक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3. 79। यज्ञविभूतिमक्षया 4. 23; नवायामक्षयवते पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu। त्रिसावना क्षातिरिवाधमक्षय R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संवर्धासिन (क्षयोवासः तत्कृत्यः अकिञ्चनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा)।—यः I The Supreme Spirit

परमात्मनः—2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यदास्ति-अक्ष) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अक्षय सोमवारं रविवारेण सप्तमी। च-तुर्थी भौमवारं अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP.—शुभः, पुरुषः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities)।—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाखे मासि रामेर्द शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयायाः। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्ति करारिणिगुता ॥ तस्यो दामा-दिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं)।—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाश्रिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada(?)

अक्षयिणी Pārvati.

अक्षय्य a. [क्षित् शक्यं; क्षि यत्। न. त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तपः बहुभागमक्षय्यं दद्यादपारणका हि नः S. 2. 13। अस्यत्र योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—COMP.—वदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षयोदकदानं तु अर्घ्य-दानवादिष्यते। पटयेव नित्यं तरुकोशं चतुर्थ्यां कदा-चन)।—तवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsina.

अक्षर a. [न क्षरतीति; क्षरं चलने अच्-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदोऽपि बुद्धस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोचयन्ते Ku. 3. 50। द्वयिमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षात्रक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सर्वाणिमतांनि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 16। यदेनाक्षरत्वतीतो ह्यक्षरादपि चोत्तमः 1 अतास्मि लोके बदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2. Fixed, firm, unalterable. 1 Siva.—2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.—स Sound, word, speech (Ved.). र [अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70. अक्षः सरः; अक्षुते व्याघाति वेदादिशाखाणि.] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणां प्रकाराणि Bg. 10. 33। सुदक्षराणि, मधुरा, उद्गक्षर, &c. (b) a syllable। एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83; the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2. 78. 84. 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words; speech collectively; प्रतिषेदं विद्वत्वाभिरामं S. 3. 25. 1 अक्षो सेदीपनद्वयक्षराणि U. 4। मधुरतामि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words। ब्राह्मण-संस्कृतमार्गोऽपि पितामहेन V. 3. 1 अक्षरं वर्ण-निर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षं न क्षरं विद्यादक्ष-तैर्वा सरिऽक्षरं ॥—2 A document (letter &c.); sacred writing। writing in general (in pl.); तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात् साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94। तत्रमवस्था अक्षराणि विस्तृताणि स्युः V. 2.—3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-



रत्नह्वर, भूतकारण); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8-3;

कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भव विदि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भव 3. 15;

यथा सतः पुरुषार्थशालोमानि तथाक्षरात्सम्भव-

तीह विश्वं Chan. Up.-4 Religious aust-

terity, penance.--5 Sacrifice.--6

Water.--7 The sky.--8 Final beati-

tude, emancipation from further

transmigration.--9, Continuance,

permanence.--10 Right, justice

(Ved. in these two senses).--11 N.

of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera.

--12 A measure of time, equal to

one-fifth of a Kāshthā. --COMP.--

अक्ष I a part of a syllable. 2. alpha-

bet-अर्थ: [प. त.] meaning (of words);

किं तावत् कीत्यावयवतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--चं (चु)

चुः --चण; , --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविषया वित्तः

अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चु) चुप् P. V. 2.26.)

a scribe, writer, copyist; so \*जी-

वकः, --जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितः; जीव-णिनि or

पुवङ्क; also \*जीविकः, --च्युत्क [अक्षरं च्युतं

कुतं यत्र; ब. कप्] getting out a differ-

ent meaning by the omission of a

letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकम्पं द्वाचरणं वदं ।

देव योभ्याकसंनयः करेणुः प्रसारत्यसौ where

another meaning may be got by

omitting k in करेणुः, i. e. by taking

रेणुः) छन्दसु. --वृत्तं I a metre regu-

lated by the number of syllables it

contains; छन्दस्तु द्वावचं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जानं-

रिति िधा । वृत्ताक्षरसंख्यानं जानंमंत्राकृता

भवेत् 12 of unshaken resolve; reso-

lute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छन्दोऽभिप्राये यद्यप्य); an

epithet of परमात्मन्, --जननी, --तूळिका [अ-

क्षराणां जननी; तूळीपिलेखानां तूळिकेव वा साधन-

त्वात् a reed or pen--(रि) न्यासः [प. त.

त. भावे वच्] writing arrangement

of letters; भूजपत्रगतोऽक्षः V. 2.2. the

alphabet. 3 scripture. 4 इदमक्षरं वा-

रस्पष्टपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरू-

परतंत्रयसिद्धौ वर्णन्यासः--पंक्ति a. I having

5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five)

छ मत् पद्व वग दे इत्येव वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait.

Br. (ताम्रसंज्ञान्यक्षराणि होतृवृत्तादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि).

2. N. of a metre of four lines

(द्विपदा चित्वा) each having five syl-

lables (one dactyl and one spondee)

--भाच् a. having a share in the syl-

lables (of a prayer ?). --भूमिका tablet

R. 18. 46--मूखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि

वा मुखे यद्यपि] a scholar, student. --अक्ष [प. त.]

the beginning of the alphabet;

the letter अ. --मुष्टिका 'finger

speech', speaking by means of

finger--signs. --वज्रित a. unlet-

tered, illiterate, not knowing how

to read or write. --वर्णकः f. [प. त.]

distinct articulation of syllables.

--शिक्षा [प. त.] the science of

(mystic) syllables; theory of

ब्रह्म (ब्रह्महतरव); महा धा विषय Dk. II.

--संस्थानं [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र] arrange-

ment of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वाये क.य.] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरसः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीरसाधकारे

शस ] I. Syllable by syllable. 2 To

the very letters literally

अक्षर्य a. [गवादिगण] Relating to

letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अक्षते गगनाभोगे मेघैः; अक्षा सप्त; ;

मौसमं कीच] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष.

अक्षान्तः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-

forbearance, envy, jealousy, anger,

impatience.

अक्षार a. [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from

artificial salt. --रः Natural salt

गोक्षरं गोक्षरं चैव वाचस्पत्युद्गीतसंख्ययाः । सप्तद-

सैव चैव \*लवणस्युत्पत्तम् ॥ --COMP.--

लवणं (रा०) [क्षरेण ऊपरमुत्तिकाया निवृत्तं.

अपू क्षारं कुत्रिमं लवणं, न. त.] natural salt

मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमे मांसं यन्नालुपस्कृतम्

अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृतं वा हविष्यते ॥ Ms. 3

257 (अक्षारिमलवणं सैववादि) ; \*णान्नाः स्युः

5. 731 चतुर्थकाममर्जनीयादक्षारलवणं मितं II.

II.0; sometimes used for food that

may be eaten at times unfit for

the performance of religious du-

ties; a class of objects such as

cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n [अक्षते विषयाय; अक्षा--किस, अशो-

र्णित् Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणी, अक्षाणि,

अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. I The eye (which

grasps or sees objects); changed

t) अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi

COMP. f. \*क्षी when a limb of the

body is indicated as बलवाक्ष, other-

wise दर्शिका वेणुवाहिः; in Avyayi Co-

mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (सप्तक्ष,

परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two;

(-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.

oculus; Ger. auge; Gr. okos okkos,

Zend ashi.] COMP. --कंपः twinkl-

ing; वाक्षिकं व्यतिष्ठत R. 15. 67. --कूटः-

टकः--परोक्षः--मार्त [प. त.] the eyeball,

pupil of the eye. --पत a. [अक्षि मितः

सर्वदा भावनावशात्] अक्षयमस्ति कृष्टोपि उपायत इव]

I visible, present; विभावयत्यक्षिनाक्षि-

गतामयि ना भवानांतक्षीपतया Si. 9. 81--2.

rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,

being a thorn in the eye, hated;

\*तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाहः

[प. त.] the root of the eye. --पक्ष्मण,

क्षोभण n. [प. त.] the eyelash. --पटकं

[प. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-

ease of the eye pertaining to

this coat. --पत a. Ved. falling into

the eye, hence, hurtful. --adv.

a little, as much as a mote (as

much as could fall into the eye),

--भू a. [अक्षो भूविषयः] visible, per-

ceptible, manifest; (hence) true;

real --भेषजं [प. त.] collyrium, a kind

of balm (for the eyes). --नः (जं also)

N. of a plant (पट्टिकालीभवृक्ष) used to

heal some varieties of the eye-dis-

ease. --प्रव [समाहारद्वंद्व] the eye and

the eyebrows taken collectively. --

विक्षुणितं, विक्षुणितं [अक्षणः विक्षुणितं लज्जादिना

संयक् प्रसारभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look,

leer, a look with the eyelids par-

tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चकावयवाय हितः-ऊह] N.

of a tree (रंजनद्रुम), अक्षीक also; See

अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions

or privileges attached to lande.l

property (?).

अक्षिन a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-

manent, uninjured, undecaying,

unfailing. --मं I Water. --2. 100000

million. --COMP. --अक्षि-वसु (ता०) N.

of Indra, giving permanent help,

or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितरं [अक्षिव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]

Water (निर्मलत्वाच्चित्तुत्पत्त्यं).

अक्षिति a. [न. व.] Imperishable.

--तिः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-

creasing in wealth; destitute of a

dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रीणाति अंजनं, वा, क.]

N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilan-

dina or Hyperanthera Moringa-

--वं Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षाय (ब) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-

cated. --यः [न क्षीयते मारयति, क्षीक् क्त

वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar.

शोभा, शोमट). --वं Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-ड] Quick (शीघ्र);

according to others (क्षुः) a kind

of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] I Unbroken,

uncurtailed.--2 Not conquered or

defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णोनुग्रहः Ve.

I. 2--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-

usual, strange; अभिहृणमक्षुण्णतयातिदु-

र्गमं Si. 1. 32. being not practised

or experienced.--4 inexperienced,

not expert.

अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-

significant.--द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुर् f [न. त.] Absence of hun-

ger, satiety.

अक्षुष्य a. [अक्षुषे हितं; अक्षुष्य-यत्.]

Ved. I That which tends to cause

absence of hunger (क्षुषामात्रसाधनं द्रव्यं).

--2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a. [न. व.] Destitute of fields;

uncultivated.--वं I A bad field

(अग्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृत्सृष्टमनेव विन-

श्यति Ms. 10. 71.--2 Not a good geo-

metrical figure.--3 (fig.) A bad

pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-

table (of any thing).--COMP.--अक्षे

a. [क्षेत्रं देहतरुवं तरवती न जानाति; विद्-क्षिप्]

destitute of spiritual knowledge;

not knowing the true nature of the

क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतरुवानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन देहा-

मिदानी जीवः); 50 अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रि a. [क्षेत्रं शब्दोपपत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा;

मत्तवं इति न.] Having no field;

not the master of a field; ये 5

क्षेत्रयो वीजवतः परिक्षेत्रप्रवापिनः Ms. 9. 49.



अक्षोटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षय्य विभीतकश्चैव  
ठानि पर्णाभ्यस्य वा Tv.] 1 N. of a tree  
पर्णतीक्ष्णोष्ठ (Mar. डोंगी अकोड).—2. A  
walnut; a tree bearing an oily  
nut.

अक्षु-ओटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुः विभीतकः इव ओ-  
टति पत्रैः सहज्यते । ठङ्-अच वा Tv.] also  
written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आकोड,  
अकोडक &c.

अक्षोभ्य *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agi-  
tated, unmoved.—*भ*: 1 Absence of  
agitation—2 The tying-post of an  
elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचार्यते, ध्रुव-णिच्  
कर्मणि वत्. न. त.] Immovable, imper-  
turbable; अक्षोभ्यः स तपोप्यासीत् R. 17.  
44 was unassailable.—*य*: 1 A par-  
ticular sage (नैतोतो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः  
सहैवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः ।  
अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः—Tv.).—2 N.  
of a Buddha.—3 An immense  
number, said to be 100 विवर.—  
COMP.—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं]  
a sort of कवच or armour referred to  
in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा  
सोऽस्याभिस्त इति, अक्षुणां रथानां सर्वोपामिद्विद्याणां  
वा ऊहिनी; गत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89  
Vart.] A large army consisting of  
21870 chariots, as many ele-  
phants, 65610 horse, and 109350  
foot.

अक्षुण *a.* [अक्षुते व्याप्तेति अक्षु-कृन्  
Un-3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—*क्षुणं*  
Time.

अक्षुणया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously.  
circuitously, in a crooked way,  
नालक्षुणया संवृद्धित. Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण,  
कौटिल्येन).—Wrongly । \*द्रुह Ved-  
seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुणयात् *a.* Going through,  
penetrating.

अक्षुण्डः [खंड-अच्. न. त.] N. of a  
tree (प्रियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.  
अक्षुण्ड *m. f.* [खट्-डू. न. त. वा. डीप.]  
Bad conduct (अशिष्ट-यहार) ; a child-  
ish freak or whim.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [खंड-यञ्, न. त.] Unbro-  
ken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं  
पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2. 10 । अखंडकलः शशी  
Mal. 2. 2. with undiminished orb,  
full ; निनिगाय मुक्तमिन्द्रमण्डं Ki. 9. 38 ।  
अखंडितं तपसा 10 63. undisturbed;  
सुदृढोदमनेयखंडयज्ञसः U. 5. 35 of unta-  
rnedness, unswollen flame ; \*द्वादशी  
the 12th day of the bright half  
of मासाशौच—इ *adv.* Uninterruptedly  
Ki. 1. 29.

अखंडन *a.* [न खंड्यते निरवयवत्वात् । खंड-  
कृत्. न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not cap-  
able of being broken or divided,  
epithet of परमात्मन्—2 Full, entire,  
न. [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving  
entire—2 Non-refutation.—*न*: Time.

अखंडित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,  
undivided—2 Uninterrupted, per-  
petual, undisturbed, continuous ।  
\*ता मे वाणिज्या Mu. 1 । अखंडितं प्रेम कर्मस्य

पद्यः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbro-  
ken.—3 Unimpaired । unrefuted  
&c. । भद्रिन्या अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3  
never disappointed; शतमखं तमखंडित-  
यौषधं R. 9. 13 whose prowess  
knows no repulse or defeat.—  
COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive—*ऋतुः*  
[अखंडितः ऋतुः तत्संपत्तुं पुष्पादिप्रभवरूपा यन् ]  
time or season which yields its  
usual produce of flowers &c.  
(*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due  
season.

अखर्ष *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish,  
short or stunted not small, great ;  
अखर्षेण यवैर्न विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [न. त.] Not dug, not  
buried.—*न*—1 A natural lake or  
pool of water : a bay ; especially  
a pool before a temple.

अखिद्र *a.* Ved. [खिद्र-रू. न. त.]  
Unworn ; यस्मै यस्मैमांसिद्रायामभिः  
Rv. 1. 38. II, unworn in their  
course.

अखिन्न *a.* [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued  
or wearied.—2 Not involving  
fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.]  
1 Whole, entire, complete ; oft.  
with सर्वैः पतादि सत्त्वोपनिजये सर्वविशोक्तं मुनिः  
Ms. 1. 59 ; \*लेन entirely—2 Not  
uncultivated or fallow, ploughed  
(land) । \*आत्मनः the universal spirit.

अखेटिक [न खटयस्मात् । खिद्र भये विक्र  
Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2  
(अखेटिक) : A dog trained to the  
chase.

अखेदिश *a.* Not wearisome, not  
fatigued ; \*त्वं continuous flow of  
speech regarded as one of the  
वाङ्मण्डल of the Jains.

अखल *ind* An exclamation of  
joy ; अखलु to utter this exclamation.  
अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute,  
अकारा disgraceful, disreputable.

अग [अगति, अशीत, अगिध्यात, अ-  
गितुं] 1 To wind, curl, move tortu-  
ously, or in a zig-zagway—2 To go  
(अगति, अगितु &c.)

अग [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ङ. न. त.] 1  
Unable to walk, not going, not in  
a position to go; अगो वृषलः श्रितेन P.  
VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable—*ग* :  
1 A tree । सदागतो येन विषाणोनागः  
Si. 4. 63.—2 A mountain; also a  
stone; प्रत्यापरे प्रत्युगं Mahanataka.—3  
A snake.—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या  
पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्याभावे ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः ; or  
'not going', the earth by its diurnal  
rotation causing day and night).—5  
A water-jar as in अगस्त्य (कुम्भस्थान).—6  
The number seven (from the seven  
कुलाचलः).—Comp.—आत्मजा the daughter  
of the mountain, N. of Parvati.—ओ-  
कम् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a  
mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासि)  
3. the animal शरभ supposed to have  
8 legs. 4. a lion.—*ज*. *a.* (अगात् पर्वतशि-  
खतो जायते ; जन्-ङ.) produced on a  
mountain or from a tree । roaming

or wandering through mountains  
wild (गिरिचर) ; कक्षाचरौ त्रिष्वगिवायमौ  
नौ Ki. 1. 36. (जन्) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् बाहु. श. न. त.] Not  
going.—*च्छ*: A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense;  
अगण्यविस्तारितमानं Dk. 1.—2 Not de-  
serving to be counted (अहं यत्.)  
worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of re-  
sort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want  
of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र  
नामस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Rām. ।  
मनोरथानामगतिं निश्चये Ku. 5. 64. See  
under गति.

अशति (नी) क *a.* 1 Helpless, with-  
out any resort or resource । बालमे-  
वगतिमादाय Dk. 9 । दृढस्त्वग्निका गतिः  
Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift  
अशतां गतिर्ह्येषा पाया राजोपसेविनाम् ।  
Mb.

अशुद् *a.* [नास्ति शुद्धो रोगो यस्य] 1  
Healthy, sound, free from disease,  
in good health ; शरीरशुद्ः Ms. 8. 107.  
—2 (शुद्-भाषणे अञ्, न. त.) Not speak-  
ing or telling.—3 Free from judicial  
affliction.—*द*: [नास्ति शुद्धो रोगो यस्मात्] 1  
A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति  
चिन्ताविषयोयमगदः किं न पायते H. Pr.  
29 ; विशिष्टैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योनेयेत्  
Ms. 7. 218 —2 Health, freedom from  
disease, औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च वि-  
विना स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपस्तेषां  
हि सत्त्वं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः शुद्धाभावः  
नैरुपयमिति यावत् Kull. )—3 The science  
of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of  
medical science.

अगदकारः [अगदं करोति ; अगदं कु-अण्  
मुमागमश्च P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good  
health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्. न. त.]  
1 Not fit to be walked in or ap-  
proached, unapproachable, inacces-  
sible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामगम्यगम्यः &c.  
—2 inconceivable, incomprehensi-  
ble; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends  
mind (conception or thought) । याः  
संपदस्ता मनसोऽगम्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59. See  
under गम्य also.—Comp.—रूप *a.* of  
unsurpassed or inconceivable na-  
ture, form, &c. \*रूपं पदार्थं प्रतिस्मृत्वा  
Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to  
be approached (for co-habitation),  
one of the low castes ; \*यां च स्त्रियं वत्सा  
\*यमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकशान्ति या &c. COMP.  
—गमनं illicit intercourse.—गमिष्य *a.*  
practising illicit intercourse.—गम-  
नीय *a.* relating to illicit intercou-  
rse । \*नीयं तु (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms.  
11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति शरीरं विषं यस्याः पं. ब. गौ.  
डीपु] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देव-  
ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar.  
Andropogon Serratus. It is said to  
be an antidote against the poison



of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रं).

अगर *n.* [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.]

Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अग्रहृत् *a* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अग्रहृत् [विध्याख्यं अग्रं अग्र्यति; अग्रहृत् शकंवादि० Un. 4. 179; or अग्रं विध्यावलं स्यादति स्तम्भानि, सत्यैक; or अग्रः कुम्भः सत्यः सहतः इत्यस्यः] 1 'itcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. -3 N. of a plant (ककुब्ज) Sesbana (or Aeschynomene) Grandiflora. [The Sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rig-veda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasistha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurva-Seya; and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pita-bdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapradā. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasya. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhava and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निजितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुर्गावर्यं मुनिना दक्षिणेन दिक् । Rām. ; अगस्त्याचारिता-मार्गं R. 4. 44; cf. also : अगस्त्यो दक्षिण-माशानाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विधवातापिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अग्रस्त्री A female descendant of Agastya.

अग्रस्यः 1=अग्रस्ति See above. -2 N. of Siva. -COMP.—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21. प्रसतादेदयादमः कुन्धोनेमिही-जसः 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra.—गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्या-भेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan (pl.) Agastya's hymn—चार [च. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance.—तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south.—वटः N. of a holy place on the Himalaya.—संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अग्रा *a*. Ved. Not going.

अग्राव *a*. [गात्र-प्रतिष्ठायां वृत् न. व.] Unathomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रावसिद्धिस्तमुदात्त H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, ग्राव Mk. 1. 3. R. 6.21; सो ग्राव, बुद्धि; great, as नयः यस्य ज्ञानद्वयसिद्धौ ग्रावस्यानघा गुणः Ak. unathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable.—वः—वः a deep hole or cha m.—वः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -COMP.—जलः [अग्रावं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep-lake.

अगारं [अग्रं न गच्छते कच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग्र-नृ अग्र Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगारानि Ms. 9.265; दाहिनं an incediary 3. 158; See आगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. वा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven.—2 The sun or fire?—3 A Rākshasa.—COMP.—ओ-कत् *a*. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a*. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor.—2 Wicked (?).—युः 1 N. of Rāhu.—2 Darkness.

अगुण *a*. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God).—2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणायम-शोकः M. 3; Mk. 4.22 —णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवृत्तामि प्रसवे च गुणगुणार Ms. 3. 221 गुणगुणं knowing merit and demerit; लोभभेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य नियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices.—COMP.—वादि *a*. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits.—शून्य *a* of a worthless character.

अग्रह *a*. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy; light. -2 (In prosody) Short.—3 Having no teacher.—4 One different from a teacher.—र. *n.* (m. also) [न गुरुयस्मात्.] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha.—2 That which yields Bdellum, Amyris Agallocha.—3 The Sisutree (शिशपा). -COMP.—शिशपा [अग्रहः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the Sisutree.—सारः a sort of perfume.

अग्रह *a*. Not hidden; or concealed, manifest, clear; सद्भाव Ku. 5. 62. -COMP.—गंध *a*. having an uncooled smell. (—अः) Asafetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—भाव *a*. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अग्रभीत *a* [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. शोणित् of unsubdued splendour.—2 Inconceivable.

अग्रहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).



अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; see गोचर; वाचाम-गोचरो हर्षावस्थामप्युक्तं Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses.—2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरं ज्ञेयं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of तत् गता Pt. 2.—3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरे Ki. 17-II. अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a.* Ved. Without a cowerd; पशुर्नैति स्वयुगोपा; Rv. 2. 4-7.

अगोरो *a.* Ved. Not disdaining, praise.

अगोह्य *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50; or fr. अञ् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप, पिता, शोक, ज्ञान, राज, &c.—2 The god of fire.—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, अहवनीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्योऽग्निर्मताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः । गुरादहवनीयस्तु सामिग्नित्वा गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं इन्द्रयादधस्तादामाश-यमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पितं इत्याचक्षते).—6 Caulterization (अग्निकर्म).—7 Gold.—8 The number three.—9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) मल्लतक Sem-icarpus Anacardium; (d) निंबक Citrus Acida.—10 A mystical substitute for the letter *r*. In Dvandva COMP. as first member with names of deities and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विश्व, 'महत्ता, or to अग्नी, 'पञ्चम्यौ, 'वरणौ, 'चोमौ [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig-veda*. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods; a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is con-

sidered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: घूमकेतु, हुतमुञ्ज, शुनि, रोहि-ताश्च, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृतात्र, चित्रभातु, ऊर्ध्व-शोचिष्ठ, शोचिष्केत, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदेष्ट &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and lumina-ries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth, Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or crea-tures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childless-ness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mytho-logical personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grand-son of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompan-ied by a ram and sometimes he is re-presented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter be-tween the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by King Svetaaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांदव. COMP.—अ (अ) गार्-रः, —आलयः, —ग्रहं [अग्निकार्यय अगां शाकं त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्वाग्निर्विवाद्ययगि R. 5. 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket.—आत्मक *a.* [अग्नि-रात्मा वस्तु] of the nature of fire; सोम-त्मिका स्त्री, कः पुमान्, —आयानं consecrating the fire; सो आहिनि, —आवेयः [अग्निरवेयो येन] a Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं = आयानं, —आहिनिः [अग्निराहिनी येन, वा परिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहितग्नि, —इष्टु *m.* (अग्नीयः) [अग्नि इष्टु स अग्नीयः] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.)—इष्टुनः [अग्निरिष्टते अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra.—(नं) kindling the fire.—उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यामलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In *Bri. S.* 33. it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभकलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः । विष्णोर्लोकशानिनिवृत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेण कलं तदंशु विष्णोर्लोकशानिभिः पतैः । विद्युद-होभिः पद्मभिस्त्वद्वत्तारा विपाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, ac-cording to the nature of their col-our, position &c.—उद्धरणं, उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two aranis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacri-fice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. (अग्निरुपस्थानेन नमनं).—एवः [अग्निमैवयति] an incendiary—कणः, —स्तीकः a spark.—कर्म *n.* [अग्नी कर्म सत.] 1. cauterization, 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so उप्य offering obla-tions to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; त्वेर्वतिताग्निकार्यः K. 16. —यवद्वय 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. I. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; त. varieties are mentioned [धृत्वाधिरूपा अवलिनी ज्वा-लिनी विस्फुलिंगिनी । सुश्रोः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकल्पवद्धे अपि ॥ यादोनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमृः). —कारिका [अग्निं करोति आर्वते कणे कर्तृत्वोपसा-रात् कर्तरी षुक्ल] 1. the means of conse-crating the sacred fire, the rik called अमोत्र which begins with अग्नि



दूतं पुगे देव. 2. =अग्निर्कार्य. -काष्ठं [ अग्नेः उद्भा-  
पनं काष्ठं आकृतं ] Agallochum (अगुरु) -  
कुक्षुटः [ अग्नेः कुक्षुट इव रक्तवर्णं स्फुटित्वात् ]  
a firebrand, lighted with p of straw.  
कुंडं [ अग्नेः आवाहनं कुंडं ] an enclosed space  
for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel.  
कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kartti-  
keya said to be born from fire.  
See कर्त्तिकेय. 2 a kind of preparation  
of medicinal drugs -केतु [ अग्नेः केतु-  
रिव ] 1. smoke, 2 N. of two Rā-  
kshasas on the side of Ravana  
and killed by Rāma. -वाणः, -दक्षि-  
the south-east corner ruled over  
by Agni; इंद्रो वाहिनेः पितृपतिवैष्णवो वरुणो  
मरुतः । कुबेर इति पतयः पूर्वादिनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥  
-क्रिया [ अग्निना निर्वहिता क्रिया शाक त. ] 1.  
obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2.  
branding; भेषजान्नक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284.  
-क्रीडा [ तृ. त. ] fire-works, illumina-  
tions. -गर्भं a. [ अग्निर्गर्भं यस्य ] preg-  
nant with or containing fire, hav-  
ing fire in the interior; गर्भं शमामिष  
S. 4. 3. (-भैः) [ अग्निरिव जातको गर्भो यस्य ]  
1. N. of the plant Agnijāra 2. the  
sun stone, name of a crystal suppo-  
sed to contain and give out fire  
when touched by the rays of the  
sun; cf. S. 2 7. 3. the sacrificial  
stick अग्नि which, when churned,  
gives out fire. (-र्भा) 1. N. of the  
Sami plant as containing fire (the  
story of how Agni was discovered  
to exist in the interior of the Sami  
plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासन-  
पर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः  
सक्ताशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges  
threw the semen of Siva out on  
the Meru mountain, whatever on  
earth &c. was irradiated by its  
lustre, became gold and the earth  
was thence called वसुमती). 3 N. of  
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव  
गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा) -ग्रंथः [ अग्निप्रतिपादको  
ग्रंथः शाक. त. ] the work that treats  
of the worship of Agni &c. -वृत्तं  
[ अग्न्युद्दीपनं वृत्तं शाक. त. ] a kind of medi-  
cinal preparation of ghee used to  
stimulate the digestive power. -चित्  
m. [ अग्निं चित्वा; चि-भूतायं क्षिप् P. III.  
2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred  
fire; यतिभिः सार्वभौमनामग्निरिति R. 8. 25.  
-चयः, चयनं, -चित्या arranging or keep-  
ing the sacred fire (आग्याधानः); चित्या-  
दिति च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः)  
the Mantra used in this operation.  
3. a heap of fire. -चित्वत् [ अग्निचयनं अस्य-  
स्मिन् मतुप मय्य वः तातत्वात् पदार्थं Tv. ]  
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्. -ज, -जात  
a. produced by or from fire, born  
from fire. (जः, -जातः) 1. N. of the  
plant अग्निजार (अग्नये आग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते  
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.

3. Vishnu. (जं, -जातं) gold; so ज-  
न्मर. -जिवृह a. 1. having a fiery tongue;  
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-  
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the  
boar incarnation. (-वृह) 1. a tongue  
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7  
tongues of Agni कपालो भूमिर्नो धेता लोहे-  
तः नीललोहिता । सुवर्णं पद्मरत्ना च जिवृहाः सप्त  
विभावसोः ). 3. N. of a plant लंगल (अ-  
ग्निजिवृहं शिखा यस्याः सा); of another  
plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (चिप्लो-  
गला). ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of  
fire. 2. [ अग्निज्वालाव शिखा यस्याः सा ] N.  
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly  
used by dyers; Grislea Tomentosa  
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटी). -तप a. [ अग्निना  
तप्यते, तप-क्षिप् ] having the warmth  
of fire, practising austerities by  
means of fire. -तपस a. [ अग्निभिः तप्यते ]  
1. practising very austere penance,  
standing in the midst of the five fires  
2. glowing, shining or burning like  
fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire.  
-तेजस a. having the lustre or power  
of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य ). (-स्म.) the  
lustre of fire. (-स्म.) N. of one of the  
7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara.  
-त्रयं the three fires, See under अग्नि.  
-द a. [ अग्निं ददाह्यं गृहादी ददाति; दा-क ]  
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.  
tonic, stomachic, producing appeti-  
te, stimulating digestion. 3. i. cendi-  
ary; अग्निदाह भक्तद्विष Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-  
दानं च ये लोकाः Y. 2. 74; so दायक  
द्विष-दग्ना a. 1. burnt on the fu-  
neral pile; अग्निदग्नाश्च ये जीवा येऽप्य-  
दग्नाः कुले मम Vāyu. 2. burnt with fire.  
3. burnt at once without having  
fire put into the mouth, because de-  
stitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of  
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,  
kept up the household flame and  
presented oblations to fire. -द्रुमकी  
[ अग्निद्रुम्यतेऽनघा; द्रु-मिच्छ कण्ठे ह्युद ] a nar-  
cotic plant, So'anum Jacquini. -दातृ  
[ अग्निं विधानेन ददाति ] one who performs  
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a  
man; यश्चाग्निदाता ग्रेतस्य पित्रं दद्यात्स एव  
हि. -दापन a. [ अग्निं दीपयति ] stimu-  
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic. -  
दीप्त a. [ तृ. त. ] glowing, set on fire,  
blazing. (-प्त) अग्निजठरीलो दीप्तः सेवनात्  
यस्याः सा ] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,  
which is said to stimulate digestion.  
-दशति f. active state of digestion.  
-दूत a. [ अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा ]  
having Agni for a messenger, said  
of the sacrifice or the deity invoked  
यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अंकृतः Rv  
10. 14. 13. -दूषित a. branded. -देवः  
[ अग्निदेवः देवः ] Agni; a worshipper of  
Agni. -देवा [ अग्निदेवो यस्याः ] the third  
lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका).  
-धानं [ अग्निर्धानेति स्मर ] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sacred  
fire, the house of an अग्निहोतुः पदे कृणुते  
अग्निं वा Rv. 10. 165. 3. -वारं main-  
taining the sacred fire; अग्निर्वा K.  
55 नयनं = प्रणयनं. -विर्यासः [ अग्निजठराल-  
स्यैव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य ] N. of the  
plant अग्निजार. -नेत्र a. [ अग्निर्नेत्रा यस्य ]  
having Agni for the leader or con-  
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a  
god in general. -पदं 1. the word  
Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N. of a plant  
-परिक्रि-दिक्-या care of the sacred fire,  
worship of fire, offering oblations;  
गृहाद्योऽग्निर्परिक्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -परि-  
च्छदः the whole sacrificial ap-  
paratus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4.  
-परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial  
fire with a kind of screen. -परीक्षा  
[ वृ. त. ] ordeal by fire. -पर्यतः [ अग्नि-  
साधनं पर्यतः ] a volcano. -पुच्छः [ अग्नेः  
अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव ] tail or back  
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-  
tinction of fire. -पुराणं [ अग्निना प्रोक्तं  
पुराणं ] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascrib-  
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name  
from its having been communicated  
originally by Agni to the sage Va-  
sishtha for the purpose of instructing  
him in the two-fold knowledge of  
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to  
be 14500. Its contents are varied.  
It has portions on ritual and mystic  
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-  
ters on the duties of Kings and  
the art of war, a chapter on law, some  
chapters on Medicine and some treat-  
ises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Gram-  
mar, Y. a. Brāhmaṇavidyā &c. &c. प्रण-  
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire  
and consecrating it according to the  
proper ritual. -प्रातिष्ठा consecration of  
fire, especially the nuptial fire. -प्र-  
वेशः-शनं [ स. त. ] entering the fire,  
s. If-immolation of a widow on the  
funeral pile of her husband. -प्रस्कं-  
दनं violation of the duties of a sa-  
crificer (अग्निहोमाकरणं); परस्त्वं चाप्येवं  
भविष्यति Mb. -प्रस्तारः [ अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति  
अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा ] a flint, a stone pro-  
ducing fire. -बाहुः [ अग्नेर्बाहु रिव दीप-  
शिखरत्वात् ] 1. smoke 2 N. of a son  
of the first Manu; or of a son of  
Priyavrata and Kānyā. -बीजं 1.  
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold.  
(रुद्रतेजः समुद्भूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N.  
of the letter र. भं [ अग्निरिव भाति;  
भा-क ] 1. 'shining like fire', gold.  
2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका.  
-सु n. [ अग्नेर्भवति; सु-क्षिप् हुस्वातः ] 1.  
water. 2 gold. -भू a. [ अग्नेर्भवति; भू-  
क्षिप् ] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1.  
'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.  
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was  
taught by Agni. 3. (Arith.) six.  
-भूति a. produced from fire. (-तिः)



[अग्निरिव मृतिरक्ष्ये यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Trithankara (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. भाजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भाजते; भाज्-असुप्] shining like fire.—माणः [अग्नेरुपायको मणिः शाक. त. ] the sun-st ne.—मथ m [अग्निं मन्त्राति निष्पादयति. मंथ-क्षिप्-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the barani itself. मंथः, -मथ, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ-करणे घञ्. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नखेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योषणो हि आशु वह्निकृतपद्यते).—मंथ slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite; dyspepsia—मारतिः [अग्निश्च मरुश्च तयो-रपत्य इञ्च ततो वृद्धिः इत् च। द्विपदवृद्धौ घृ. पूर्व-पदस्य नृत्वः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. -मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpamitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C.—the usually accepted date of Patanjali—as the latter mentions उपमित्र by name.—सुगः a. having Agni at the head. (-ञः) [अग्नि-सुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.) or अग्निमुखे अग्रे येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods > 2. [अग्निमुखं प्रधानमुपस्थायी यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brāhmāna in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmanas are said to be वाग्वक्त्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भृङ्गातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्प-शीत् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तस्मिन्निर्वासस्पर्शेन हि देहे क्षतोपपत्तस्तयोस्तथावत्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt 1. (की) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गोरान्दि-डीष्] 1. N. of a plant भृङ्गातक (Mar. बिन्वा, भिलावा) and लंगलिका (विपलंगला). 2. N. of the Gayatri Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मुख-रवेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्र-जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारा यस्याः, अग्निना सप्त प्र-जापतिमुखं जायतवात्। कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गा-यत्रीमुद्रकं जपेत्। गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्समादुष्टाया सा जपेत् ॥ गोभिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा]—सुह a. [वृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire.—योषणं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up.—रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र ण] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ—रजः, -रजस् m

[अग्निरिव रक्ष्यते दीप्यते, रज्जु—असुप् नेलापः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold.—रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa—राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा—[अग्निरिव रोहति रुहः क.] N. of the plant मांसदानी or मांसरोहिणी (तदुक्तस्य वानिह-तुख्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्पालत्वं तस्याः).—रूप a. of [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णो यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-पे) the nature of fire.—रेतस् n. the seed of Agni; (hence) gold—रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह-गिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit.—लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru in the Purānas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रधनुः। एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पृथ्व्यते शुभा। इमामपिष्मती पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी शुभाय ॥—वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni.—वर्चस् a. [अग्नेर्वच इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-न.) the lustre of Agni. (-म.) N. of a teacher of the Purānas—वर्ण a. [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरो पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरा पिबेत् Ms. II. 91। गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-र्णः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudārsana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्ण) a strong liquor.—वर्चक a. stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पण्याहार) —वल्गुः [अग्नेर्वल्गुः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it—वासस् a. [अग्नि-रिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment.—वाट a. [अग्नि वाहयति वामयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat.—वाहनं a goat (शाय).—विद m. 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रि q. v.—विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire.—विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour; inflammation.—विहरणं, -विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नि (to the सदोमंडप). 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना वेला K. 348.—धीर्य 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold.—वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority; (चक्र).—शरणं—शाश-लं a fire-sanctuary; मार्ग-मदिसय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3.—शर्मन a. [अग्निरिव शुणति तीव्रक्रोपत्वात्; शु-मनिच्] very passionate. (-म.) N. of a sage.—शिश a. [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested,

दहत् श्वैः सायकैः Rām. (-ञः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (-ञः) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-ञा) 1. a flame; शरीराग्निश्चोषेः Mb. 2. N. of two plants जांगली (Mar. वागवक्त्रका or कल्लावा) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कल्लावा) Menispermum Coriifolium.—शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire.—शेखर a fire-crested. (-रः) N. of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जांगली trees. (-रः) gold.—शशि a. [अग्नेरिव शशो यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252.—श्री-a. [अग्नेरिव श्रियं यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni.—शृत्, धृम्, स्तोम &c. see स्तुत्, स्तुम् &c.—संस्कारः 1. conservation of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; गृहार्हं माल-वाद्यं दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्यः श्रियं संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56.—सहायः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smokecoloured) 3. smoke.—समव a. [प. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph; result of digestion. (-वः) 1. gold.—साक्षक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, क्व] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाज M. 4. 12; ययदो भतो हि शरणं सियः H. 1. v. 1., R. II. 48.—सार [अग्नी सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापेपि सारंशादहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः-रः) power or essence of fire.—सूत्र a thread of fire 2. a girle of sacrificial grass (मौजिमिलका) put upon a young Brāhmāna at the time of investiture.—स्तेनः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used.—स्तुम् (अग्निष्टुम्) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्षिप् पत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यत्रेन वाश्वदेवेन स्वयंता गोस्तेन वा ॥ अभिजिद्विधनिद्वया वा त्रिवृताभिष्टुतापि वा ॥ Ms. II. 75.—स्तुम् (उष्टुम्) m. [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तुम्=क्षिप् पत्वं] 1. अग्निष्टोम 2 N. of a son of the sixth Manu.—स्तोमः (ऽष्टोमः) [अग्निः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; अग्ने भवो मंत्रः ऽमः; ऽमस्य व्याख्यायं, कल्पः; ऽमः P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; स्तोमम् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice—स्थ a. (ह) [अग्नी स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-क पत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.



(-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.—स्वातः (written both as 'स्वात' and 'ज्वात' (pl.)) [अग्निः i. e. श्राद्धोद्य-विप्रकरूपानलात् सुष्ठु अर्त्तं ग्रहेण येषां ते ] N. of a class of 1 itris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmanas and also as descendants of Maichī, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्याग्निष्टोमोदियागमकृत्वा स्मार्त्तकर्मणिष्ठाः सतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).—हुत्, होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest—होत्रे [अग्नये हूयतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त. ] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्नये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणाति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम ] or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रमलेकासु K. 26; होता स्यात् त्रयस्य Ms. 11. 36; त्रमुपासते 42; खीं दाहयेत् त्रेण Ms. 5. 167. 6 4. Y. 1. १९. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्नहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds; नित्य of constant oblation [यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति] and काम्य occasional or optional (उपसार्द्ध-श्रित्वा मासमेकमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी अत्र Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र.—होत्रिण a. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्यं इति ] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नीया [अग्नि-ऐरु-ङीप् ] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā-She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कर्त्तव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामप्य संस्कृतं होत्र्ययग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहिरयुक्त्वा समुद्भूतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथं स्थिताः एवमाग्निस्त्वया सार्वं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने ]. 2 The Tretā age.

अग्रिकः [अग्रिवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कैक ] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्रिष् m. [अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; वा-क्लिप् नि. आलोपः Tv. ] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. a. [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मत्पु, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 15 ] 1. Hav-

ing fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं हु-नि-वत्यं विप्रश्चंद्रयेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसा ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' to consign to flames'; भातृशरीरमाग्निसा-कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमाग्निसात् R. 8 72; भू to be burnt.

अग्निधः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-कृ दीव्यः Tv. ] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्निं धारयत्यग्ने संप्रदाने धार्यं कर्तव्यं) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अदुर्भवं स्थानादि; उत्कृष्ट] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m. (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् पत्यं] Agni and Soma; प्रगयनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमिय a. [अग्निषोमौ देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निषोपः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; पशुः a victim sacred to them; पुनो-दाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्रम n. Battle, conflict, See अग्रम्.

अग्र a. [अग्रं रत्नलोपः Un. 2. 28 ] 1 first, foremost, chief, bes, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; अ-हिषो chief queen; स्वातमासिधमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आस-नं chief seat; seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).-ग्र 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूर्धं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11. 84; दुर्धर्मा अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; ना-सिका tip of the nose; सुवि &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वग्रेऽमवरं K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अनुद्य विद्या रत्ननाग्रनैकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैशस, पर्वत, &c.-2 front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.-3 The best of any kind; श्वेनग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रे Rām.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tāndya.-5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलंबनं); मनुमेकाग्रमासौन Ms. 1. 1. See अग्रि also.-6 Beginning, See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सायं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; so सायकोटी च रक्षसां.-9 A weight=पल q. v.-10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार).-11

(Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (अग्र, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front' 'tip' &c.) e. g. 'पादः चरणः the foremost of the foot, toe; so 'हस्तः, 'करः'; 'पाणिः &c.; 'सरोरुहः the top-most lotus Ku. 1. 16; 'कायः foremost of the body; so 'नखं नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.-adv. In front, before, ahead—COMP.—अग्रः [अग्रं अग्रोः] the focal point.—अक्षि m. [कर्म] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); अग्राद्या वीक्षणमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भातरमवसीत् Rām.—अग्रन् a. having precedence in eating.—अग्नी (णी) कः (कं) vanguard; दीर्घाक्षैश्चैव नानाग्र नीकेषु योष्येत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्राणीकं रक्षयात्री रक्षसानां वधं नतु Rām.—अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अग्रं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhist tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्राणीयमथ वीर्यदा प्रवादः स्यात्—हेमचंद्र).—अवलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहरणीय a. [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर् ] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपह्रितये यस्यै ह-संप्रदाने अनीयर् ] आद्राद्यधेनुपकल्पितस्य अग्रादग्रे दानोद्दिश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—करः 1=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. t' e focal point.—केशः front line of hair; केशु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86.—गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ङ्] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन- [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रोदयगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92—ज a. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ङ्] first born or produced; आनंदिनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुपतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मनुयुर्भरातयने मे R. 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so 'जात, 'जातक, 'जाति.—जंघा the foremost part of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmana (वर्णेन मध्ये अग्र-जातत्वात्, or अग्रतः प्रजानां गतं सुखात् जतत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् विवृत् स्तोमानीं सुखं . अग्निर्देवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि वृष्टः Tāndya); अतिवयसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवीचत् एन्मा Dk. 13 3. N. of Brāhmā, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—जिह्वा the tip of the tongue.—ज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दाविन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmana who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिप्राही); कोनी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं रहतिवात् । ग्रहणे मृदादानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदक्षि



बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] =अग्र-  
दानिः —दूतः a harbinger। कृष्णक्रोशप्रदूतः  
Ve. I. 22; अतित्वा Dk. 20; महोत्सवगतौ  
प्रणयाग्रदूतः R. 6. 12. —गिरुपणं prede-  
stination; prophecy, determining  
beforehand —नीः (णीः) [अग्रे नीयते असे  
नो किर, णत्व] 1. a leader, foremost,  
first, chief; णीतिवाग्हेतुः K. 195; अय-  
ग्रणीमित्रकृत्यामणौ R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire-  
—पर्णा [अग्रे पर्ण यस्याः सा-डोप्] cowerage,  
Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलीमग).  
—प्रातन a. [अग्रे आदी पतति; पत्-णिनि]  
happening beforehand, antecedent;  
शीतं शुभान् निमित्तान् K. 65. —पादः the  
forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिसल-  
यराणिग्रापादेन M. 3. 12; शिखरा stand-  
ing on tiptoe. S. 6. —पाणिः = हस्तः;  
q v. —पूजा the highest or first mark  
of reverence or respect; जामिह  
स्थित्वा गृहाणदे विषं प्रभो Rām. —पेयं  
precedence in drinking —वीन a.  
[अग्र शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by  
means of the tip or end of branches,  
growing on the stock or  
stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'.  
(—जः) a viviparous plant —भागः [कर्म].  
1. the first or best part [आद्विदौ प्रथम-  
मुद्वयं देयं द्रव्यं]. 2. remnant, remain-  
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point  
4. (Astr.) a degree of amplitude.  
—भागिन् a. [अग्रभागीऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्वयं ऽनि]  
first to take or claim (the remnant)  
अक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपनाऽग्रे श्री भवानि  
V. 5 claiming the first share of  
the remnant &c. —भुज् a. 1. having  
precedence in eating 2. glutton-  
ous, voracious (ओदरिक). —भूः [अग्रे  
भवति भू-किर] =ज. —भूमिः f. 1. goal of  
ambition or object aimed at ततोऽग्र-  
भूमिं व्यवसायबुद्धेः Ki. 17. 55; स्वमग्रभूमि-  
निर्गम्यासंभ्रवा Si. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2.  
the topmost part, pinnacle; विमानं  
Me. 69. —मांसं [अग्रे भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं]  
flesh in the heart, the heart itself;  
अंसं चालतं Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuber-  
ance of the liver. —यणं [अग्रे अयनात्  
उत्तरायणात् णत्वं शकं तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अच् (?)  
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial cere-  
mony. See आग्रयण. —यान a. [अग्रे यानं  
यस्य, या-लुट्] taking the lead, fore-  
most. (—र्ग) an army that stops in  
front to defy the enemy. —यानिन् a.  
[अग्रे यास्यति या-णिनि] taking the lead,  
leading the van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्य-  
सग्रयाय S 7. 25, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.  
—योविन् [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the princi-  
pal hero, champion; राक्षसानां यवे तेषां  
श्री भविष्यति Rām; so वरिः कर्मसु चाग्र-  
वरिः —ग्रथं opening, fore-part; नासा  
Māl I. 1. —गृह्णता [अग्रं लोहितं यस्याः सा]  
A kind of pot herb (किङ्कोशाक). —  
संख्या the first place or rank; पुत्रः  
समाश्रित्यदग्रमंख्या R. 18. 30. —संघाती  
[अग्रे कलौतपते] प्राक् संजीवते ज्ञायतेऽनया कार्य,  
रू. v.] the register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य  
प्राग्भाववर्कमनुसारेण शुभाशुभमूलकं सर्वं लिख्यते  
सा यमपञ्जिका) —संघात early dawn;  
कलौनामपरि तुह्येवं रंभयत्यग्रसंघात S. 4 v. 1.  
—संययिग taking the lead; R. 9.  
23; आययानाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर यात 5. 71.  
—सरा [अग्रं शीर्षमात्रं साग्रे यस्याः सा] 1. a  
sprout which has tips without  
fruits. 2 a short method of count-  
ing immense numbers. —हर a [अग्रे  
हियते दीयतेऽसौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which  
must be given first. 2 =अग्रहारि.  
—हस्तः (—कः, —पाणिः) the forepart of  
the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा  
प्रसादयेत् Ratn. 3; forepart of the  
trunk (of an elephant); often used  
for a finger or fingers taken col-  
lectively; शतिलस्ते हस्तः Mk. 3. अतसा-  
द्यासेन वेपते म हस्तः Ratn. 1; कुशमित इव ते  
हस्तः प्रतिभाते M. 1; प्रसारंते हस्ते M. 4;  
हस्ताग्रप्रग्रहं पुष्पभानं S. 4 slipped from  
the fingers; also the right hand;  
अथ हस्ते मुकुटकृतान्ते Ku. 5. 63 (अग्र-  
श्रासी हस्तश्च Malli.). Ki. 5. 29 —हायनः  
(णः) [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनीं व्रीहिः अन्न, णत्व] the  
beginning of the year N. of the  
month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासनां मार्गशीर्षाहं Bg.  
10. 35); गृष्टिः नवशास्त्रेष्टियागभेदः —हाराः  
a grant of land given by kings (to  
Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रं  
ब्राम्हणभोजनं, तदर्थं हियंते राजवनात् पुष्यक् क्रियंते  
ते श्रेत्रादयः नीलकण्ठः क्षेत्रोपपन्नस्यादुद्रव्यं ब्राम्ह-  
णोद्देशेन स्थायं धान्यादि, शुरुकुलादावृत्तत्रैमहचारिणे  
देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv. 5). कस्मिंश्चिदग्रहारे  
Dk. 8. 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्रादा, अग्र-तसिङ्] (with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in  
front of, at the head of; forwards; न  
गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः  
lead the way; तो विलोक्य seeing  
before him.—2 In the presence of;  
मेवनादग्र्य Pt. 1. असायस्याग्रतः Mu. 5;  
वतुर्मुनाग्रत एव रक्षिणी R. 3. 39 in the  
very presence of.—3 First; पुरुषं  
जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतः कृत्वा  
to give precedence to, consider most  
important; to put in front or at the  
head of —COMP. —सर a. [अग्रतः सरति  
सु. ट.] going in front, taking the  
lead. (—रः) a leader.

अग्रिम a [अग्रे भवः, अग्र-दिमच् P. IV.  
3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,  
rank &c.) foremost, best, excel-  
lent, preferable, superior; वीरानाम-  
ग्रिमो भूत्वा युयुधे पथिविः सह Mb. —2 prior,  
preceding. —3 Elder, eldest. —4  
Furthest, advanced, first ripen.—5  
Further —मः An elder brother.—  
मा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-  
lata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,  
best &c —यः An elder brother.—यं  
The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-ङ] Foremost,  
best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before, (in  
time or space); अग्रे याति स्थय रेणुपदवीं  
वनः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 26, V. 2. 7, Bh.  
3. 36.—2 In the presence of, before;  
ममग्र स्तुयति H. 1.—3 At the head,  
ahead; वश्यां तिष्ठते वीरा नलः Rām.—4  
Further on, subsequently, in the  
sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रं वि द्रष्टव्यं &c.  
—5 In the beginning; at first, first;  
प्रतापेयि ततः रुद्धः परास्तदन्तरं R. 4. 30;  
आत्मेवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms.  
2. 169.—6 First, in preference to  
others; सर्वग्रे द्विजानां प्रप्रगता दारकर्मणि  
3. 12; अतिथिभ्यांऽग्र एवेतिन भोजयेत् 3.  
114.—COMP. —गः a leader. —गः go-  
ing in front or before —दिशिषुः—पूः  
a man (of one of the first three  
castes) who marries a wife mar-  
ried before (पुनर्विवाहादग्रे). (—पूः) f.  
a married woman whose eldest sister  
is still unmarried (जेश्यायां यद्यनूदायां  
कन्यायामुद्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रदिशिपूत्या पूर्वा च  
दिशिषुः—स्थिता); अतिः the husband of  
such a woman. —पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति,  
अलुक्] first to protect. —पूः [अग्रे पूयते,  
पू-किर] purifying in one's presence  
having precedence in drinking.—  
वर्त-णं [वनस्याग्रं राजदत्तां पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक्  
णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or  
skirt of a forest. —सर a. [अग्रमग्रे-  
णमि वा सरति सु. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18]  
going in front, taking the lead, a  
leader, foremost, first; निरयन्नपाणं  
अग्रेसरीकृतारम्भ K. 169; मरण श्री भवानि  
Pt. 1. Māl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रे-  
सरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29 —सरिकः [अग्रेसरे  
अग्रगतो मसृतः टर्.] 1. a servant (who  
precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्रथ a. [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Fore-  
most, best, choicest, most essen-  
tial or important, highest, pre-emi-  
nent, first; तदग्रमग्रं मघवन महान्नतोः  
R. 3. 46; माहर्षो 10 66; उपेयुषः स्वामपि  
मूर्तिमग्रो 6. 73. 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39,  
Ku. 7. 78, Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V.  
5. 14; also with loc. अग्रथाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु  
Ms. 3. 184.—ग्रथः An elder brother.  
—ग्रथं The roof of a house.

अग्रभग a. Ved. Having nothing  
acceptable.

अग्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural,  
town-made.—2 Not tame, wild.

अग्रह्य a. Not acceptable, that  
which ought not to be taken or  
accepted as a gift, present &c.;  
श्री शिवानिमित्तं यथं पुण्यं फलं जले; not to  
be perceived, admitted or trusted;  
not to be considered or taken into  
account. —ह्य N of the clay or मृत्तिका  
which ought not to be taken for  
purposes of purification.



अग्रः-ग्रः *f.* [अं-कृ नलोपः वा उडः] 1 A finger.—2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

अग्र=अं-कृ *q.* *v.*—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्र *a* [अग्र-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अग्रयुरिन्द्रियारामो मोक्षं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16.—अं [अग्र भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अग्रं स. केवलं मुक्तिं यः पश्चात्पश्चात्पश्चात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13. अग्रोवाचिष्यसिद्धौ पश्यतिः Si. 1. 18, 26; मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् दिग्मातिरिव हेतुमवागि दक्षे Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.—2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वदूस्त्वानि किमस्ति श्रियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्वानां मत्वा विना 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमभावः R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अन्य.—3 Impurity (अशोचं). अनुमुखादग्रं त्रयहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजा-मयोदोति 93; न वर्धयद्वाहान्, 84.—4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयादुःखमग्रं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.—5 Passion.—अः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Putana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.]—वा the goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. COMP.—असुः See अग्र *ab. ve.*—अग्रः (अहृ.) a day of impurity (अशोचदिनं).—आग्रसु *a.* leading a wicked life.—अग्र *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer.—अग्रः=नाशन.—नाश, न-नाशन *a.* [अग्र नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (नः) destroyer of the demon अग्र. N. of Krishna.—भोजिन् *a.* [अग्रं पाप-फलं भुंक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.).—मर्षण *a.* [अग्रं मृण्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनं कर्मा-क्षमत्वात् सद्यते अनेन मृष-मृषुट्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनामपहवति जप्यं त्रिष्वधमर्षणं Ak.; यथाधमेवः कृत्याद सर्वपापपरोदनः तयाधमर्षणं मूर्त्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥ The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by re-

peating this सूक्त thrice in water । पवित्राग्रधमर्षणं जपत्यो K. 179, 38.

—मात्र *a.* [अग्रं मारयति नाशयति; मृणि-अण] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यस्य मृत्युघममारो निक्षेपः).—रुद्र *a.* [अग्रं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमत्वा यस्मात्, रुद्र-अपा-ह्नि किप्] 1. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अग्रे व्यसनं रोदिति न तत्प्रतिकाराय वदते किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विषः [अग्रं व्यसनं कारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?)—अंसः [अग्रस्य शंसः; शंसु भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अग्रे अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंसु-अण] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).—औसर *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अग्रं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अवायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अवायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अवारि *a.* [अग्र व्यसनं मृच्छति; मृ-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अघम *a.* Not hot, cold; अशु, आमन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—रः [नास्ति चीरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानाघोरेनामानी बाम-देवस्ततः परम्). सद्यो जातश्चि शोकः क्रमशो उर्ध्वे कर्मणि).—2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā—रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यसिद्धे पक्षे श्वोराख्यं चतुर्दशी । तस्याम-राधितः स्थाणुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं ध्रुवं).—COMP.—चोररूपः N. of Siva.—पयः, मार्गः a follower of Siva—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघो *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below.—2 Devoid of cow-herds.—अः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रत्यय, See P. VIII. 2. 1.), or the consonants so pronounced (स्वयं यमाः खयः नः ऋपी विसर्गः शर एव च । एते श्वास्तुः प्रदाना अघोवाश्च विवृण्वते).

अघोत *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघचर (Ved.).

अघ्नय *a.* Not to be killed.—हन्त्यः [न हंति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हृ-यक् निपातः Tv.] a Brahman (अघ्नयः प्रजापतिः Un. 4. III.)—2 A bull.—हन्त्या [न हन्त्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निविद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अग्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.—यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक I A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादकिताबो पीठिकायां K. 12. स्वनामव्योक्ति S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विंदुभिः अंकितं स्तनाशुर्कं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68.—2 To enumerate, count.—3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगुणनो यो दुर्जनैरङ्कितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वखेण वेष्टयित्वा अंके शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.—4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि कणेण वा अच्] 1 The Lap. (*n.* also); अंशययां कपुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.—2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9। पदपङ्क्तिरलक्तका Rām.; रतिवलयपदकिं चंटे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्योत्रांके गेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इदं: शिरणेष्टिवांसः Ku. 1. 3; कक्षां कुतार्को निर्वस्यः Ms. 8. 281.—3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9—4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सृजेवांकुवैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्तरेण सुहृत्कानो रत्नावली (बुधिरावधेय Si. 3. 36। सिद्धौ जंबुकर्णकमागस्तपि त्यक्त्वा निहंतं द्विः Bh. 2. 30। Ki. 17. 64. See—आगत below.—5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c., See S. D. 278.—6 A hook or curved instrument.—7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519.—8 An ornament (युष्म).—9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध).—10 A cecifficient.—11 A place.—12 A sin, misdeed.—13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—14 The body.—15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus Gr. oḡkos*].—COMP.—अंके [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रादि-विन्हाति यस्य 1 v.] water—अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Marāvika-ḡnim tra (अंकाते बुधितः पयिस्सदं कस्यादिमा-गतः । यत्रांकोवतरत्येवोकावतार इति स्मृतिः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकंति पातोक्त्या-विभागतः । एभिः संसृचयेत्येव हश्यमैकेः प्रदृश्येत् 1. 56—आगत, गत *a.* [दि. त.] come within the grasp or reach: सिद्ध्यं सचवृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युताख्यं ह्यतान् मोक्षा R. 13. 67.—करण marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—धारणं—णा 1. bearing or having marks; such as those on the



body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—परिवर्तः [च. त.] I. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अवि कर्णजह्-विन्नेवेशितान्नः प्रियया तत्कपरिवर्तनाप्रया- Māl. 5.8. (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिंगनं इत्यर्थः—Jagaddhara:) so परिवर्तिनं भर्तुः श्री भव M. 3.—पादवत् N. of a Vraja title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण).—पातः—अ [पा-अलि प. त. वा. डीए] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्गाढं विनार सक्तुर्द्व्यंकपार्श्वं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. 2. [अंकेन पालयति पाल-इ. तृ. त.] a nurse. 3. (—अ) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [विदिताख्यमधुसूय]—वाशः [अंकः पाश इव बन्धनेन पतनहेतुर्वेत्र Tv.] an operation in Arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानांतमेकादिकयां क्वातः संख्या-विभेदा नियतेः स्युः कैः । भक्तौ कभित्यां कसमासा निघ्नः स्थानेन युक्तौ भित्तिमुक्तिः स्यात् See Lilā. 240); (न गुणो न हरी न कृतिर्न वनः पृष्ठस्थापि दुष्टानां । गवितगणकबहूनां स्यात् पातोऽवयमैकपाशेऽस्मिन्) .—पूर्व multiplication of numbers or figures.—यवः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2 branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशितः पुरुषाकारिकः).—यान् [अंके भजते उप. स.] I. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमनो हेनाकम्पाना कलेन Ki. 5 52. 3. premature, early ripe forced fruit.—मुञ्च (or आस्ये) that part of an act, is wherein the subject of all the acts intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the germ as well as the eud, e. g. in Māl. I कान्देकी and अव-लोकित्वा Mint the parts to be played by पूर्वमुख and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादक एकस्मिन्कानां सूचनालिला । तदंकमुख-मित्याहुर्जीर्वाण्यपयंकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarpī defines it thus: अंका-समाप्तेऽन्त्ययं चित्रांकस्यापि सूचनात् । i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—गोष्ठ्यः [अंकेन लोच्यते अभी] a kind of tree (विचंड) ginger.—अंगः subtraction (cf numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers, Arithmetic.

अंकन [अं-करणे भावे वा ह्युट्] I A mark, token; स्नेहकानानि Māl. 9.46 marks of love. —2 Act of marking. —3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अंकसं [अंकोरिमग्रस्ति-अव्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आपवर्दिकं).

अंकिन् m. n. [अंकः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अं-इनि] A sort of drum or labor अंकेनालिय चादनीयो मृदयादिवाद्यभेदः कीडाविशिष्टश्च) —नी [अंकानां समूहः; खलादि-इनि डीए] I A number of marks or signs.—2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य a. [अं-अण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—क्यः [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा बाधते असौ, यत् or अंके साधुः, अंक-य] A sort of drum or labor (सांभतालत्रयायाम्; चतुर्दशांगुलाननः । हरातकयाकृ-तियैः स्यादंक्योके सहि बाधते).

अंकतिः [अं-गती अति कुत्वं; अं-चिः को वा Un. 4. 61; अंकतिः अंचितो] I Wind —2 Fire.—3 Brahṁā.—4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.—ति f. Going; one who goes. अंकत् n. [अं-असुर् कुत्वं] I A mark. —2 The body.

अंकुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अंकुः Ved. Water.

अंकुरः—र [अं-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दंभकुरेण चरणः शतः S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; नकरवज्रदंष्ट्राकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; वृषिहृदय नकाकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरंदकविण्डुरं दधति वाम दीपाकुरा Vb. 4. 1 पतनपवनव्यालोदयीपांकुरच्छायाप-चलं Bh. 3 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलकुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्धयाकुरं Dk. 6. —2 Water. 3—Blood. —4 A hair. —5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरेत् a. [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, तारका-इत्] Having sprouts; तं मनसिजेन V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; अमंसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संघायते उत्तौ; अं-उरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुराः [अं-लक्षणे उशच् Un. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रिंति कर्तुं किमंकुरे किवादः Why higgles about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संमिवेय कुशावतरी रिपुनाङ्कुशं कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरंकुराः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं शिराभ्यां कुशे R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निरंकुराः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered

—शी one of the 24 Jaina goddesses. [cf Germ. angle.] —COMP.—ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकानोऽव-मतकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—दुर्धरः [तृ. त. अंकुरेन दुःखिनं धार्यते] a restive elephant —वा-रि m. a keeper of an elephant.—गु-द्रा [अंकुराकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form [अङ्गुली च मध्यमां कृ-त्वा तन्मध्यं पूर्वमूलतः । तर्जनीं किंचिदाकुञ्चेत् सामु-द्राकुशसंज्ञिता]

अंकुशित a. [इत्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशिन [अङ्गुल्ये इति] Having a hook, or goad, laying hold of with a hook.

अंकुशत् a. Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अंकुरः [अं-लङ्गुरादित्वात् ऊरच्] A sprout; See अंकुर; दशरथकुशङ्गराजं Mv. 6. 45.

अंकुषः [अंक ऊपच्] =अंकुष q. v. अंकुटः—टः—लः [अंक्यते लक्ष्यते किला-कारकैः; अंक ओट-उ-ल] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते). A Jangium Hexapetalum; so अंकोलकः, स्वार्थे कर् अंकोलिका —COMP.—घातः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अंकोलिका (probably a corruption of अंकपालिका An embrace.

अंश् 10 P. (अंशयति) I To crawl. —2 To cling.—3 To check, hold back.

अंश् I P. (अंगति, आनंग, अंगितु) To go, walk.—10 P. I To walk, go round.—2 To stir (cf. अंश्). —with परि (परिं) to stir up —विपलि to envelop, veil.

अंग ind. A vocative particle mean- ing 'well,' well, sir 'indeed' 'true' 'assent' (as in अंगिकु); अंग कश्चित्कु-शनी तातः K. 221; प्रभुपति जयकानामग भो गावयस्ते Mv. 3. 5; अंग अस्ति काश्चि-द्विपदेनो नामावतवतः Dk. 59; अंग कुर अंग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk. 1 अंगा-छाँच भक्तं तत्र दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk. 1 समनद्ध किमंग भूगतिः Si. 16, 34. 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with ि in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more'; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचि-द्विदंशान्मय छायामप्यवस्कन्दितुं किमंग नामातरे Mv. 3; तुणेन बायं भवतोऽधराणां किमंग वाग्दहतवता वरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexi- cographers give the following sen- ses of अंग—विभे च पुनर्ये च संगमासूययो-स्तथा । हर्षे संबोक्ते चैव दंगशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अंग [अम् गत्यादौ बा०-गम्; according to Nir. अंगं अंगनात् अंगनात् वा] I The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांगनिर्माणत्रिवो विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. हेतुग्राह्यमदृश Pt. 5. 32 without under- going troubles; इति स्वप्नोपमानम्वा कामान्मा गास्तदंगतां Ki. 11. 3 do



not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राज्यं, चतुर्थं वस्त्रं, चतुःषष्ट्यं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतागोपी Pt. 5. 56; यज्ञश्रेष्ठविशुद्धः स्यादिके नयेन यजन्तः Ms. II. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्वैर्वाङ्गैः R. 7. 59; तदंगमर्थं मन्त्रं महाकविः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगि); अंगी रौद्रसप्तत्रयसर्वैर्वाङ्गैः रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुपेक्षां Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यसंश्रितं सुखं वाग्विषयं च. मंत्रो योष इवाधीरः सर्वैर्वाङ्गैः संयुतः Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगानि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविशिष्टत्वादिप्रत्ययं P. I. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्कियते तदादिशब्दस्वर्गं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगार्वाङ्ग. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas). -8 The mind; हिरण्यमर्षिभुवे सुनि हरिः Si. I. 1. See अंगज also. -नः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगाते बहिःश्रृङ्गायाः) and Hiouen Tshang it stood in the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta; that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the

Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karna] -a. 1 Contiguous. -2 Having members or divisions. -COMP. -अंगि, -अंगिभावः [अंगस्य अंगिनो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angi*; अंगार्वाङ्गभावमन्त्राणां कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिप्पिभामात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्य समासतयोरुपपत्तयोः साध्यसाधनभावान् नूनं संवेद्यः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2। अविश्रान्तिशुभावासासंयन्त्राङ्गित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुशासनानुशादकत्वं)। -अङ्गिः -पः, -अङ्गीशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, पतिः, ईश्वरः, अयोधरः) 2. 'lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगार्वाङ्गं बलिनी सर्वविभूतिसंपन्नः अंगार्वाङ्गः स्वर्गो ह्युच्यते रुक्मिणिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). -अपूर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -रुक्मिणः क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात a [अंगान् जायते ज-इ.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily. \*जं रजः, \*जाः अलङ्कारः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुष also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (n. also); तयोत्तय करिष्वर्षं साङ्गं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागदीपात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. -ज्वरः [अंगसंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वैपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. [अंगं पालयते संरक्ष्यते उग्र, अंग-पाल-इ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यङ्गं. [समा, दंष्ट्र] every limb, large and small; \*गतिं पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. -प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पञ्चशूनाजन्मदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). -भूः a. [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति। भू-क्त्व] born from the body or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating

the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्माङ्गभूः ब्रह्माङ्गि योगितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; पंचकल इव भङ्गा स्यात्स्थितिः S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगमुत्थाय Vb.; जाम्बैतैः सांगभंगैः Mu. 3. 21. K. 85.—भञ्जः N. of a Mantra.—मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; घृद्-णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so ('मर्दका or 'मर्दिन्, घृद्-णिच्, पुञ्च or णिच्) one who shampoos.—मर्ष, [घ. त.] rheumatism; 'प्रशमनं the curing of this disease. -यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगो-भूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनुतपातं यजति, इडो यजति, बहियजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधा। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयगानामप्राप्त्यादीनामुपकारादिति भीमसा Tv.—रक्तः-रक्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनी found in कापिल्य country and having red powder (रक्तान्गलवर्णो) —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वङ्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.—रक्षणं [अंगं रक्षयते रक्षणं] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं) protection of person —रागः [अंगं रक्षयते अनेन करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पगन्धेन अंगरक्षणं K. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ण्वुङ्] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुई [अंगे रोहति; रुह क्तिप् स. त.] hair; विद्वंरागांरुहैरोवायतैः Si. I. 7.—रूपिः f. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing—ओढयः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber.—वेक्कल a. [वृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning.—वेकृतः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतेश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अवस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gestication. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादि-शास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्राविद्या-वा.. विद्यां लिखितं कहिचित् Ms. 6. 50.—विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविषयकमङ्गोपाय-बोधकतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief [of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगवेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावे ज्ञाप्यते घञ्, बहु.] 1. a sign, ges-



अंगारः-ई [ अंग-आश्. Un. 3. 134 ] I Charcoal ( whether heated or not ) ; वृत्कुम्भस्य नारो तप्तोऽंगारसमः पुनरा ; उहणो दहति चांगारः शीतोः कृष्णायते कर् H. I. 80 ; त्वया स्मृहस्तनांगाराः कर्षिताः Pt. I you have ruined yourself with your own hands ; cf. " to dig a mine under one's feet " ; कुलकुलींगार Ve. c destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावली, \*कुष्ठकः—हितावली—4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhatri.—र a. Red, of a red colour.—र Red colour.—COMP.—अवक्षेपण [ अंगारा अवक्षिप्यते अनेन कणेषु ह्युद ] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारिर a. [ अंगारं करोति कु-णिणि ] one who prepares coal for sale.—कुष्ठकः [ अंगारवर्णे कुष्ठमिव-कर ] N. of a plant हितावली.—वागि [ अंगारा वीर्यं अय्यं ; वा-आधारे ह्युद वीर्य ],—वागिका [ स्वार्णे कर ] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—परिपाचितं [ वृ. त. ] roasted food or meat.—पर्ण [ अंगारामिव पर्णे यस्य ] N. of a grove or forest. ( -र्णः ) [ अस्तवर्णे अच् ] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [ On one occasion, while he was sport- ing with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the chal- lenge ; but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi ( enabling one to see the smallest things ) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Panda- vas. ]—पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan.—पुष्पः [ अंगारामिव लोहितवर्णे पुष्पं यस्य सः ] the plant इण्डुली.—मंजरी, मंजी [ अंगारा रत्नवर्णं मंजरी यस्याः ] a shrub Cēsālinia Banducella ( रत्नकरंजवृक्ष )—वल्ली, वल्ली [ अंगारा इव



रक्तकलत्रात् रक्ता] N. of various plants; कर्ज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे क] I Charcoal.—2 Mars; विश्वस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; \*चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitā.—3 Tuesday. (\*-दिनं, \*वारः).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुण्डक and अंगारज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—कं (अपवाये क) I A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Durva, Manjishtha and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तदिप्रत्ययः; मणिकयं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत्. प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मत्वर्थे ङ्र पृषोदकलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. [अंगारका; अस्य संज्ञाता; इतच्] Charre !, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विद्यद् अस्याः मत्वर्थे ङ्र कच् क] I A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.—3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] I A small fire-pan.—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [अंगारं अस्य संज्ञातं; तारका-इतच्] Charred, roasted; half-burnt.—तः-त् [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्] An early bud of the किशुक tree.—ता I = अंगारवानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper (लतामार्गं)—4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय a. [अंतरेभ्यः एतान्ते; अंगार-ङ्] To be used for preparing coal; \*वाणि काठानि P. V. I. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुद; Un. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगार आसं-स्त्रिभिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir. अंगिरसु यो बभूव संगिरा;] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym.) (शिवो भव प्रजापत्यो मातृपुत्रीभ्यस्त्व-मंगिरः; अंगिरतोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौ इवाद्वा अंगिरा अभिरूपः). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came

to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहम् शित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्रजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गे भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वामि प्रथमं पुत्रमजसा ॥ तद्वत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-ऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmā. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anu nati. The Matsya Purana says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Parajpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadha and Sati. He is also regarded as teacher of the Brahnavidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purana, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलंगिरस, गौतमंगिरस and भारद्वाजंगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) I Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]—2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda.—3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम a. [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत a. [अंगिरा; अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्य. तस्य; मतुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकु 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-स्वि; अंगं अस्वीकारणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] I To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंभीकुर्यादंगी-करोतु Jagannātha. दक्षिणामाशान्मौक्त्य-मन्तव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि पृथुमंगीकरोमि ibid. एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake; किं वंगीकृतमस्मै नृप कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जने लज्जते Mu. 2. 18.—3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं I Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग्-ङ्र] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुः [अंग्-ङ्र] I A finger.—2 The thumb, अंगो पाणी लीयते (n. also).—3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; शङ्कुः शोयुः Ms. 8. 271.—4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part.—5 N. of the sage Chānakya or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एक-विंशत्यं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलया दशपाद्या भार-सैकावशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुल.—5 N. of the tree गजकणिका.—6 Penis (?).—COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c.—त्रं, -त्राणं [अंगुलिं त्रायते, अंगु-लित्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).—पंचकं the five fingers collectively.—मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.—मोटन, —स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योर्मोटनं मर्द्देन स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी).—संघा [अंगुली संघो यस्याः सा] stic knote to the fin



gers; \*गा यथायुः : \*गा वाः सादयति P. VIII. 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिलेपकारकं यवगुद्ध्यं Tv.) (-नः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—सङ्गा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger. मुष्ठावर्तिः कायुजिंसङ्गाय Ku. 3. 47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संचूत *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका *f.* = अंगुलि. -2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (a) रीयं-कं, -यकं [अंगुली-रौ भवं, स्वार्थे क.] a finger-ring; तत्र सुचरितवर्गुलीयं नूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; *m* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. II.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगो पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] *f.* the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र *a.* [परिमाणौ मात्रच्.] of the length or size of a thumb; \*त्रं पुरुषं निक्षयं बलाश्रयः Mb.

अंगुष्ठयः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अणूः [अणु-ऊर्ध्व] *f.* An ichneumon.—2 An arrow.

अणु *A* I [अवते आनंते] *f.* To go. -2 To commence, set about.—3 To hasten.—4 To scold, blame.

अणश्च *n.* [अवते गच्छति नरकमनेन अणु-असुर] *A* sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

अवारि *a.* [अ-इण् पृथो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (क्षीरिणी); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंघ्रिः) [अंघ्र-किर निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] *f.* A foot.—2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्ध्रुपादः).—COMP.—पः [अंघ्रिणा पि-प्रति सितजलः; पा-क] a tree. दिक्षु द्यू-हमिपायः Ve. 2. 18.—पर्णी-गिका, -त्रल्ली, -त्रल्लिका [अंघ्रौ मूलं तदारभ्य वा पर्णान्यस्याः, स्वार्थे कर्.] अंग्रेरारम्प बल्लीय पर्णत्वेन] *N.* of a plant सिंहपुच्छी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. डवला, पिठवण).—पान *a.* [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य वा पर्णी पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—हकवः [अंघ्रेः स्कन्ध इव] the ankle.

अण् *I* U. (अचति-अचति, आनंच, अंघ्रितुं अक) *f.* To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अण् q. v.—*m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* *I* Having no wheels.—2 Immoveable.—3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; \*विषय *a.* invisible; \*ये दुर्गं Ms. 4. 77—*n.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचल *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—*f.* A mild or tractable cow

अचक्षुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य—निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] *I* Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immoveable; चराचरं विश्व Ku. 2. 5; चरापातमचरः Ms. 5. 29.—2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम *a.* Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vārt.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent चित्र-न्यस्यानिवाचकं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपतेऽपि वस्तु-न्यस्यानिवाचकः Ki. 6. 18; समावे आ शुद्धिः Bg. 2. 53; यत्र स्थाणुरावाचकः S. 7. 11 immoveable—*कः* *I* A mountain (rarely) a rock.—2 A bolt or pin (शंकु).—3 The number seven.—4 *N.* of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jains.—*का* The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यज, अत्यर्थे अणु; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभा-वाद्वा).—*कं* Brahma—COMP.—कन्यका, -सुता, कुहिता-तनया &c. *N.* of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—*कीला* (न.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned).—*ज*,—*जात* *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जाता) *N.* of Pārvatī.—*त्विच्* *a.* [अचला त्विद यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (—*m.* \*द) a cuckoo (बहुपक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विद). (*f.*) permanent colour.—*द्विच्* *m.* [अचलाय द्वेष्टि, द्विच्-किर] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—*धृतिः* *f.* a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गाल्यायां).—*पत*, *पत* lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so \*अविपः, \*अष्ट.—सप्तमी *N.* of a book in the भावि-ष्मोत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āshvina.

अचापक-हय *a.* [चहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady.—*कं*—*हयं* [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. *I* Devoid of understanding.—2 Irreligious, unrighteous.—3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित *a.* Ved. *I* Gone.—2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त *a.* *I* Inconceivable.—2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.—3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचितिः *f.* What of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचित्य-तमीय *a.* [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpect-

ed; \*यस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33. \*व्यरूप, \*कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action.—*त्यः* Siva.

अचितित *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; \*उपगतं occurring unexpectedly; \*तो ववोऽज्ञानो मीमांसनिव जायते.—*त्यः* Siva.

अचितवस् *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर *a.* [न. त.] *I* Brief, transitory, of short duration; \*युति, \*भास, \*प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदचिरेश्वरः श्वतो R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just,' 'not long ago'; \*प्रवृत्तं ग्रहिसमयवाचित्व S. 1 just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—*रं* *adv.* (also आचरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in same senses) *I* Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—COMP.—अंघ्रु-आभा, -द्युतिः, -प्रभा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; \*शुक्लिसंक्षला हृदयीः Ki. 2. 19; \*भास तेनसा वायुमिहः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24; 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिरणु-ष्टु *a.* Ved. [अणु गती वा-इणु-ष्टु-च] Going everywhere, all-per vading

अचेतन *a.* [न. न.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन चेत् Mē. 5; \*अं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; \*अं नाम गुणं न हृक्ष्येत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); \*अचेदपि चेतनावदुप-चारः Mbh.—2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतये नष्टे H. 2. 161.

अचेतस् *a.* [न. न.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेताय *a.* [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट *a.* [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] *I* Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] *I* Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world, matter.

अचोदस् *a.* Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ *a.* [न छयति दृष्टि, क्षी-क. न. त., नि-मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आगम्य]



तरपर्यंत धावति [Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदंतश्चविंदु-रेषु U. 6.27; स्फटिकविशद Me. 51; अमलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I. 86.—छः I A crystal—2 [न छाति भक्षयति नाशितसर्वे; छा भक्षणे-क न.त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also अमल-3 N. of a plant.—COMP.—उदर a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [ अच्छे उदकं यस्य ] having clear water. (—दा) N. of a river; ऐतयां (अशिष्वाशालां) मानसी कथा अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (—दं) N. of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari).—मल्लः a bear.

अच्छ-छा ind. ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थेवेत् P. 1. 4. 69; इर यत् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्यर्थे; गच्छ-क्ष to go near, approach; श्री to lead towards; उद् to call out to; पत् to fly towards; वद् to salute; वप् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ अभिमुख्येन वा वति शंसति; वप् कर्तारं संज्ञायाम् चत् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अच्छरि, बह्वर and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; सामर n. N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गातीय.

अच्छावाकीय a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोत्पत्त्यञ्च] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59.—यं [वाक्यस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. I. 135.

अच्छावाक्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by an अच्छावाक.

अच्छंद्स् n. (न. व. ) I Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the yūj ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a Sudra).—2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose.—3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. (न. व. ) Unbroken, uninjured, complete unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तेष्वर्धमित्रिः Pt. I. 126; नपच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं ब्राह्म-कर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥ ततया क्रियतां राजन्ययाऽच्छिद्रः कद्रुर्मवेत् Rām., अजति giving perfect protection Rv. I. 145. 3.—द्रैः A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; अद्रिण uninterruptedly, from first to last.—COMP.—अजत्र [अजत्र] having a fault-

less udder.—कोटं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] I Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; अक्षिप्तसंस्वरूपमतः-करणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36. undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; अमलसंतानाः सरितः कीर्तयते Ku. 6. 69.—2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.—COMP.—पर्णः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटकः (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक, अच्छेदिक a. [छेदं नर्हति टप्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyādevīs of the Jains.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तारि क्त] I Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; वरुडमुत्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितरमणीया K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); अक्षय्य having solid ground.—2 Imperishable, permanent; वरु inveterate enmity.—3 [न च्योतति धरति च्युत-क.न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping.—नः I N. of Vishnu, of the Almighty Being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्व-हमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., यच्छास्त्रच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions').—3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.—COMP.—अञ्जः [च.त.] N. of Balarāma or Indra.—अञ्जः, -पुत्रः, -आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishna and Rukmini.—आवासः-वासः the sacred fig-tree.—ञः [च.त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu.—ह्यलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अञ्ज I. P. (optionally replaced by the root ञी in non-conjugational tenses.) अजति, अजीत, अजितुं I To go.—2 To drive, lead.—3 To thr w, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. ago; Gr. age; Zend az.]

अञ्ज a. [न जायते; जन्-ङ. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो नामजमनादि च वेति लोकवद्वेधं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णन्तो जन्म R. 10. 24.—जः I The 'unborn', epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायते न जनेत्ये कदाचन । क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्भजः स्मृतः॥ Mb. also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or

Brahmā.—2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अञो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते इत्ययमभि शरिरे Bg. 2. 20.—3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमयं मेघ-रूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाभिहितरूपवत्त्वात् मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.)—4 The sign Aries.—5 A sort of corn or grain; अजेयैष्टयं तत्राजा निरायः Pt. 3.—6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove.—7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकवातु).—8 N. of the Moon or Kāmadeva (आतु विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).—9 A vehicle of the sun.—10 N. of the father of Dāsāratha and grand-father of Rāma; so called because he was born on the Brāhma Muhūrta.—II N. of a Rishi.—COMP.—अदः [अज असीति; अद-वच्] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71.—अद्वी [अजैः तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शक्षेपि अघते; अद्व कर्म-णि ह्युद्] a kind of prickly nightshade, दुरालभा (Mar. धमासा).—अञ्जी [अजस्य अत्रमिव अञ्जं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus; नीलबुद्धा.—अञ्जिक [अजाभावयश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजायिके तु संवृद्धे Ms. 8. 235.—अञ्च goats and horses. (—धः) the Sun or Pushan, who has goats for his horses.—एकवाद्-ङ् N. of an assembly छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वो-भाद्रपदः presided over by that deity.—एवक [अजाश्च एवकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—एर्णः, -कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पूर्णं यस्य-एवार्णं कर्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—एवा [अजस्य गेभ इव गेभो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयावनी.—नंक्षिका a kind of वर्षरीभाक (Mar. तिलवर्णी, कानकोटी).—गंक्षिणी=अञ्जुणी q. v.—जरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (—री N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल below.—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः, -जीविकः [अजैस्तारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so—पः, -पालः.—द्वी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो द्वंद्वो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मद्वी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थ-देवस्य तदीयाकड्डेन करणात्, यत्पात्रं).—देवता I. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (देवौ वेनुर्विनिदिष्टा छाग आश्रय उच्यते).—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mineral substance.—पातिः I the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries.—पथः=अजवीधिः q. v.—पदः, -पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद् above.—बंधुः [अजस्य बंधुर्विव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat).—मक्षः [अजैर्मक्षयते असौ मक्ष-कर्मणि चप्] N. of the वर्षरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—मायु



*a* Ved. bleating like a goat.—**मारः** [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थे; वृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, for formerly abounded in butchers).—**मीडः** [अजो मीडो यज्ञे सिको यत्र व.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmcer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishtira.—**मुष** *a*. goat-faced. (—**जः**) N. of a Prajāpati (Daksha). When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session. Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one (—**की**) N. of a Rākshasī kept to watch over Sitā in the Asoka garden at Lankā—**मोः**,—**मोदि**का [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधी यस्याः, अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway, the species called *Apium Involucratum* or *Ligusticum Ajowan* (Mar. ओवा).—**उंबन** [अज इव लंब्यते गृध्रते कृष्णवर्णात्वात् कर्मणि ह्युट्] Antimony.—**लोम**,—**लोमी**—**मा** [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंत्रति यस्य-स्या वा] cowage, Carpo pogon Pruriens.—**वस्ति** [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him.—**वीथः**—**थो** *f*. [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यदमस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path.—**वृणी** [अजस्य मेवस्य गृगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or *Odina Wodier*, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेढशिगी), See मेघशुगी.

अजका=अजिका below.

**अजनं** [अज् भावे ह्युट्] Moving, driving.—**नः** Brahman; **जोनेन**: born from Brahman i. e. Daksha.

**अजनिः** [अज-अनि] A path, road.

**अजा** [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) *prakriti* or *Mâyā*; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntis as referring to the *prakriti* consisting of तेजस्, अण् and अद्र See S. B.—2 A she-goat.—**COMP.**—**गलस्तनः** tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; **वर्णविक्रममेक्षाणां** यद्यपि कीचि न विद्यते ॥ **स्तनस्थेव** तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ **स्तनवः** वलंबते यः कंठेऽजानो मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—**जोवः**,—**पालकः** a goat-herd. See अजजीव &c.—**नोरवः**

**रिः** [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजा-दुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

**अजका**,—**अजिका** (स्वार्थे कर् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat.—2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषे वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.—3 A disease of the pupil of the eye.—**COMP.**—**जातः** [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो व-जावात् सलोहिता लोहितपिच्छिलासः; विदार्थ कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥).

**अजकवः**—**वं** The bow of Siva (शिव) हि अजेनैव धनुषा विपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्मणं च अवात् प्रणियामास इति तस्य धनुषोऽजक-वत्वं, अजकी वातीति Tv.)

**अजकावः**—**वं** 1 Siva's bow.—2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रोणाति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond.—3 [अजका अजगलस्तन इव वा-ति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजगल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (—**वं** in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपार्श्व.—4 A disease of the pupil of the eye.—**अजकाजात** *q* v.—5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविषेयः, तद्विषं).

**अजगं** [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow.—**गः** 1 [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते नीयते वा, गर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-ग] N. of Vishnu.—2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छाग यज्ञागत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

**अजगर** See under अज.

**अजगवं** [अजगो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अ-जग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

**अजगावः** [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अज्-अण्] 1 Siva's bow.—2 The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.—3 N. of a snake-priest.

**अजटा** [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant मूय्यालकी or कपिकच्छ See अजझटा.

**अजड** *a* Not stupid.—**डा** N. of the plants अजटा; कपिकच्छ (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

**अजडया** [अजाय हिता अजड्या; अजड्यन् P. V. 1. 8] 1 N. of the yellow jasmine युष्किा.—2 A flock of goats

**अजन-नि** See under अज्.

**अजन** *a*. [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—**नः** [कृतिस्तथैव नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

**अजनावं** *f*. [नञ् जन्-आकीरो अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्यानवतिरेकास्तु जननीकृशकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

**अजन्म** *a*. Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being;

पुरुषस्य पदेऽवजन्मनः R. 8. 78.—*m*. [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absolute; तस्मात्स योगादविगम्य योगमजन्ममेवैककृत्य जन्ममोक्षः R. 18. 33.

**अजन्य** *a*. Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind.—**न्य** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जन्-णिच्-क्त्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

**अजपः** [अस्पृहं जपति निदार्थं नञ्, जप्, अच्] A Brāhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक); अजपा ब्राह्मणस्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः; भावे-यति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—**पा** [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्नो-च्चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (धासप्रधासयोः बाह्यैर्मनागमनाभ्यां अक्षर-निष्पादरूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उक्तसिरेव निःधासैरेव इत्यक्षरद्वयं ॥ तस्मात्प्राश्न हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

**अज्ज** *a*. [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Toothless.—**भः** 1 A frog.—2 The sun.—3 Toothless state (of a child).

**अजय** *a*. [नास्ति परेजयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable.—**यः** [न. त.] A defeat; लाभालाभौ जया-जयौ Bg. 2. 38.—2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन पाते; या-क) or of Vishnu (अ-according to some); of a lexicographer.—**या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] 1 Hemp or bang.—2 N. of a friend of Durgā.—3 Māyā or illusion.

**अजय** *a*. [न. त.] Invincible; सख्यु-स्ते स किञ्च शतक्रतोरजयः S. 6. 2, R. 18. 8.—2 Not proper to be won at play; श्रद्धं जिगाय तार Bopadeva.

**अजर** *a*. [न. व.] Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजरं बुद्धवं K. 103; cf. बुद्धत्वं जरया त्वना R. 1. 23.—2 Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19; अमृतमजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148.—**रः** 1 A god (who is not subject to old age).—2 N. of a plant बुद्धदारक or जीर्णफलो (शत also) —**रा** 1 N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकु-मारी Aloe Perfoliata.—2 A house-lizard (योगाल).—**रं** [न जीयते क्षीयते नृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

**अजय** *a*. [न जीयति नृ कर्तार यत् P. III. 1. 105] 1 Not digestible.—2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—**यं** (with संगतं expressed or understood) friendship; घृतेनैवै जसोऽपदिष्ट R. 18. 7.

**अजरत्**, **रयु**,—**रस्** *a*. Ved. Not old.  
**अजवस्** *a*. [जु-अधु] Not quick, inactive.



अजस्तुदं [ अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुद निपातोयं ] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [ न जस्र P. III. 2. 167; जसिन्ञ्पूर्वः क्रियासातये वर्तते Sk. ] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्षा-प्रवृत्तस्य R. 3. 44.—स्व *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृषेव संकल्पज्ञै-रजस्रं S. 3. 5; तच्च धूर्तोत्यजस्रं U. 426.

अजहृत्स्वार्था [ न जहृत् स्वाधोऽत्र, हा-शतृ न. व. ] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word ( which is used elliptically ) does not disappear, as कुंताः प्रविशन्ति=कुंतवारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेती भावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो भावति; also called उपदानलक्षणा q. v.; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति, यद्येवः प्रवि-शन्ति इत्यादौ कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसं-योगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यन्ते K. P. 2.

अजहल्लिङ्गं [ न जहृत् लिङ्गं यं; हा-शतृ ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; *e. g.* वेदः or भुक्तिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or णा).

अजहा [ न जहाति यूकाश्च हा-श. ] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

अजावर *a.* [ न. व. ] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—रः [ जाग-रयतीति जागर, न जागरो यस्मात् ] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्षं) (सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी *f.* [ अजेन छगिन वीयते गंघो-क्तत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इश्च वीभावभावः ] Cumin seed ( श्वेतजीरक ) ; कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोदुम्बरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [ न. त. ] Unborn; अजातमृत-मूर्ध्नि मृतागता सुतो वरं Pt. I.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; अकुटू, पक्ष &c.—COMP.—अरि, -शत्रु *a.* [ न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतु-मात्रस्य न शत्रुः ] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one, (-रिः-शुः) epithet of Yudhishtira;

हंत जातमजातारिः प्रयत्नेन त्ययारणा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेहि यज्जमतस्त्ययमजातशत्रुः. Ve. 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons.—ककुटू *m.* ( व. ) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—दंत *a.* [ न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा ] one without teeth, or ( a state ) in which one has got no teeth.—पशु *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—व्यंजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features ( as a oard. ) —उयवहारः a minor ( who has not attained his majority ).

अजाति *a.* [ न. व. ] I Having no caste, race &c.—2 Eternal, not produced.—तिः *f.* Non-production.

अजानिः [ नास्ति जाया यस्य ] Without a wife; a widower.

अजामिक *a.* [ अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य, ठर Tv. ] A goatherd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted ( as a horse ).—यः A horse of high breed. See अजानेय.

अजापक्वं N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee, ( used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c. ) ( अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जां ).

अजामि *a.* Ved. [ न. त. ] I Not of kin or related; यत्र जायस्यः कृष्णवज्रजामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 ( अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबन्धानि कर्माणि करिष्यति Nir. )—2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि *a.* [ अजति; अज-इ Un. 4. 139 ] Going, moving, as पदाजिः walking on foot.—जिः *f.* [ भावे-इश्च ] 1 Motion, going.—2 Throwing &c.

अजित *a.* Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; \*तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5. 27.—2 Not conquered or won ( as a country &c. ); not restrained, curbed, controlled, आत्मन्; \*इन्द्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—तः I N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.—2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—( pl. ) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.—COMP.—आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King.—चरा N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita.—विक्रानः ' of unsubdued power ', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [ अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन; अज्-इन्ञ्च, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभावभाव-नाय ] I The ( hairy ) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope ( used as a seat, garment &c. ); अथाजिनावाडवरः Ku. 5. 30, 67; Ki. II. 15; ऐषेणवाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौतवेण क्षत्रियं आजिनेन वैश्यं Asval.—2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.—COMP.—पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [ अजिनं चर्म इव सुक्षिप्तं पत्रं पक्षी यस्याः सा, गौराः छात्रं स्वार्थे कर ] a bat.—फला [ अजिनं मलेव कलं यस्याः सा ] N. of a plant ( मन्त्राकारकली वृक्षः )—गेभिः [ अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः ] a deer, an antelope.—वासिश्च *a.* [ अजिनं वस्ते, वस्त्र-णिनि ] clad in an antelope hide.—संवः [ अजिनं संद्धानि ] a furrier.

अजिर *a.* [ अज् शतो किरश्च वीभावभावः Un. 1. 53. ] Quick, swift ( शीघ्र ) —रः I A sort of mouse, hairy mole.—2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—रं I A court-yard, an en-

closed space, arena; डटजानिरप्रकीर्ण K. 39, Ki. I 16; so रण, युह &c.—2 The body.—3 Any object of sense.—4 The wind, air.—5 A frog.—र I N. of a river.—2 N. of Durgā.—र. N. of a snake priest.—COMP.—अवि-राजः [ कर्म० ] Ved. ' a quick emper- or, ' epithet of death.—शोभित् *a.* [ अ-जिर् शोभित्वस्य ] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

अजिराय *a.* [ अजिर् उत्करा० छ ] Con- nected with a court.

अजिह्व *a.* [ न. त. ] I Straight.—2 Up- right, straight-forward, honest; अजिह्वामशठो शुद्धो जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. II, 7. 32; \*गामिनिः Si. I. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62.—ह्यः I A frog.—2 A fish ( probably a corruption of अजिह्व below ).—COMP.—ग *a.* [ उप. स. ] going straight on; ब्रह्मेन्द्रशान्तिह्वनः Ms. 6. 31 (—ः ) an arrow.

अजिह्वः [ न. व. ] A frog ( which is sup- posed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended )

अजीकवं [ अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्मणं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क ] Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [ अज्ये गमनाय गर्तं अस्य ] I ( One that has a hole to go into ) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of ष्टु and father of शुनः शोच.

अजीत *a.* [ न. त. ] Not faded or with- ering, not faint.—COMP.—पुनर्वर्ण्यं N. of a two-fold rite to be per- formed by Kshatriyas ( अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकर- गापी विधिः ).

अजीतिः *f.* Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecom- posed.—र्ण-णिः *f.* I Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोशनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57; Ms 4. 121.—2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* [ न. व. ] Devoid of life; lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—वः [ न. त. ] I Non-existence, death.—2 ( With Jains ) All that is not a living soul, *i. e.* the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient sub- stance ( opp. जीव ).

अजीवन *a.* [ न. व. ] Devoid of live- lihood.—नं Non-existence, death.

अजीवनी *f.* [ न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. 112 ] I Death, non-existence ( used a an imprecation ) ; अजीवानस्ते शस



भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee-rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अञ्जुर्य *a.* [अञ्ज-कृञ् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

अञ्जुष्टिः *f.* Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय *a.* [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered.—यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमजेयाक्यं Sus.

अजोष *a.* [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अञ्जु (अञ्जु) का [अञ्जयति या सा. अञ्जक, घृ. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अञ्जुता [Said to be fr. अञ्ज] N. of a plant मूयामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अञ्जुलं 1 A shield.—2 A live coal.

अञ्ज *a.* [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] I Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul.—2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3.—3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन).

अज्ञका [स्वार्थेकर] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; अज्ञत Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; कुञ्जशीरस्य whose family and character are unknown; पातं सलिलं समज्ज R. 16. 72.—COMP.—केतु *a.* [न.] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्चा, वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pândavas); हंसः संप्रति पंडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्चा वताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान *a.* [न. व.] Ignorant, unwise.—नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme Spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle;

oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously,' 'अचरितं, अज्ञातं, &c.;' 'नतः,' 'अनेन, एतात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly'; 'ततः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शंसत R. 9. 77. committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

अजम्ब *f.* [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गे दानेन अनया, अञ्ज-कारणे मनिन् न वीभावः] A cow.—n. Career, passage; battle; house(?) .

अजेय *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; वृत्ति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अग्र *a* [fr. अञ्ज to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—जः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अग्रिव *a.* Ved. [fr. अञ्ज] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्जु 1 U. (अञ्जु) (अञ्जति-ते, आनञ्ज-चे, अञ्जितु, अञ्ज्यात or अञ्ज्यात्, अक्त or अञ्जित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोक्षिप्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमवसित Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्जु tending downward, प्राञ्ज्, उदञ्ज्, विज्वगञ्जति, सहोञ्जति, तिर्योञ्जति &c.; तस्मिन्मन्त्रे रसाक्षयिनि दशा देवात् कृष्णमञ्जति Bv. L. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं चेदञ्जसि शोभं 46 art greedy; संकोचमञ्जति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्जति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; see अञ्जित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10-U. to manifest, unfold; मुदमञ्जय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अञ्ज to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—ञ्ज् to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्या जान्वाक with bent knees.—उञ्ज to draw or raise (water).—पञ्जि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—विञ्जि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सञ्जि to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समवन also; to go properly.

अञ्जित *pp.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; अञ्जित Bk. 125 bent and raised; विविधञ्जिता हृष्टि संचारयन्ते 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्लीलाञ्जितचंद्रशखरधनुः Mv. 1. 5; bent; सत्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; अञ्जुः (कपिः), स्केवः (वृक्षः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अञ्जिपद्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासितञ्जितमूर्ध्ना Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, gra-

ceful, handsome, दोर्दोर्लाञ्जितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लीलाञ्जितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 4 sportively handsome; एताभ्यां गतेषु R. 2. 18, लीलाञ्जितभूता Dk. 124, 151; समधुरं सधुञ्जितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.—4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अञ्जिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः (रजना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (कुम्भित Malli.).—COMP.—पञ्ज [न.] a lotus with curved leaves.—भ्रः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्जितः [अञ्ज-गतौ कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind.—2 Fire.—3 one who goes.

अञ्जलः-लं [अञ्जति प्रांतं; अञ्ज-अलञ्] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्जल-निव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); हृन्मल्लः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलावले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनाञ्जि or अञ्जि, आनञ्ज, अञ्जिष्यति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जत्वा-अञ्जितुं, अञ्जतुं, अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नान्जी राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—Caus. 1 To smear with, नञ्जयतीं स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]—With अञ्जि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2 to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—नि 1 to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात 1. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.—सञ्ज 1. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः 1 A kind of lizard.—2 N. of a tree or mountain.—3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अञ्जयते अनेन; अञ्ज-क्युट्] 1 Anointing, smearing with; देवतावन-मञ्जं पूर्वाण्ड एव कुर्वति Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting.—2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; तिलोवनं दाक्षिण-संज्ञेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8. salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् स्नेहका इव दिक्षो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानोपस्य लोकास्य ज्ञानान्न-श्लाकया । चक्षुरन्मालत येन तस्मै पाणिमये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पट्टतारवेकोजानजुषा Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारोद्यं परमात्मनः (fig.) impurity, as in निर्जन्म q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A spe-



cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सीवीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (नं-मा) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: e. g. सशखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so राम-लक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकार्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकापेक्ष्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते। संयोगादे-रवाच्यार्थोक्तद्वयापत्तिरंजनं K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See ध्वजना also.—COMP.—अञ्जिका [अंजनाद्विका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अग्निः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अंजसु n. eye-water.—केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्यः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृष्टिलोसिनीनामकं मन्दस्यं यत्संयोगात्केशास्वातीव कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—नानका [च. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

**अञ्जनकः** A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन.—की N. of a medicinal plant.

**अंजना** I N. of the female elephant of the north.—2 N. of the mother of Maruti or Hanumat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

**अंजनावती** [अंजनं विधत्ते अस्याः अधिककृष्ण-प्रणीत्वात्] I N. of the female elephant

of the north-east quarter.—2 N. of a tree कालोज्ज्वलम्.

**अंजनिका** [अंजना स्वार्थे कश्] I A species of lizard; a small mouse.—2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

**अंजनी** [अञ्जते चन्दनकुङ्कुमादिभिरसौ, अञ्ज-कर्मणि-रुयुद ङीप्] I A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application.—2 [कणि-रुयुद] N. of two plants कुङ्कुमावृक्ष and कालोज्ज्वलम्.

**अंजलिः** [अञ्ज-अलि Un. 4. 2] I A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अंजल or अलि after द्वि and त्रि in द्वियु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्धनलिनो भिन्ने Ms. 4. 63; सुप्रो सुषिकोजलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यवीर्याजलिदानकालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रहसिः पुष्पाणां हरिषरणयोर्जालस्य Ve. 1. I a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्य-जलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणजलिपुटपथे Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलिं रच, बन्ध. कुर or भाव fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कातयद्विद्वि-कुट्टसुनिमो मुग्धः प्रणामाजलिः [J. 3. 37.—2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विष्णुर्वाणमनलिम् Bk. 8. 84; बद्धय रामभयवाचनाजलिः R. II. 78.—3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=पयस, or one-half of a मासिका—COMP.—कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्ध-मर्थेन गृह्णीयात् कुट्टं चांजलिकर्मणा Chān 33.—कारण I an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (ललाटु).—पुटः-हं the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

**अंजलिका** [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

**अंजसु** n. (—जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अञ्ज गती मिश्रण च असञ्ज] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety, ointment, preparation (?). —COMP.—ग drinking Soma offering.—उत्तः rapid preparation of Soma.

**अंजसु a.** [अञ्ज-असञ्ज] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

**अंजसा** ad. (instr. of अंजसु) I Straight on.—2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साक्षरं ह्यशेषं न पुनर्निश्चयं त्वया वयमेव सा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्वांश्च शतं पलायनचक्रा-न्येन सा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रपः स्त्रिया-मंजसा Subhāshita; सर्वमेवोपसा वद् Ms.

8. 101.—3 Directly (साक्ष-त्).—4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स यच्छ्रुत्यंजसा सद्यः साधते Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अयम् a. going straight on.—कृत a. [वृ-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

**अंजसीन a.** [अंजसु-ख] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

**अंजि a.** Ved. [अञ्ज-इत्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—अंजः I A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहिताभिर-नङ्गुरा Yaj. (रक्तिलक)—2 A com nander, sender &c.—जि, —जी f I Anointment, pigment.—2 Colour, hue.—3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—उत्तम a. having coloured thighs.

**अंजिव a.** Slippery, smooth (?).

**अंजिदः** षणुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अञ्ज-इङ्-इण्डुत् Un. 4. 2] The sun.

**अक्त pp.** Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; वृत्, तैल, शोणित, &c.—क्ता Night.

**अंजी** [अंजि, वा-ङीप्] I A blessing, auspicious desire.—2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

**अंजीरः**—[अञ्ज बाहु-ईर; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

**अट I P.** (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटिदु, अटित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भी बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैऋतिकभ्रमात् Bk. 4. 12; मष्टोपट Dk. 38.—d. sid. अटि-दिवति—freq. अटायते to wander about habitually as a religious mendicant.

**अट a.** Wandering; स्वपाः Bk. 2. 30. a night-roamer.

**अटनं** Wandering, roaming; मिहान् रात्रिं &c.

**अटतिः**—नी f. [अटति मौवी; अट-अति वा ङीप्] She noticed, ex remity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयन्नो वतुः N. 4 96; निम्बः स्थलनिवेशिता एवी लीलैव वतुषां अवि-उत्पत्ति R. 11. 14.

**अटा** [अट वा-अट्] The habit of roaming about (अट् a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

**अटक a.** [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

**अटक-कषः** (Ery. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Ahatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अबुजसा).



अटवि-वी f. [अंति चरमे वयसि मृगया विहारार्थं वा यत्र; अट-अनि, वा क्रीप्] A forest, wooded; आर्द्धज्योते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविक: A forester=आटविक: q. v.

अट् I A. 1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also).-Caus. I To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट् a. [अटयति अनादित्ये अन्यत् यत्र; अट्-घञ्] I High, lofty; loud.-2 Frequent, constant (in comp).-3 Dried, dry -ट्-ट् [आभरे घञ्] I An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret.-2 A turret, buttress, tower; मोरः Māl. 9.1; नरद्विमानहृद् इव R. 6. 67, 16. 11.-3 A marketplace, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority.-ट् Food, boiled rice; अट्टशूला जम्बूतः Mb. (अट् अन्नं शूलं विक्रीय येषां ते Nilakantha).-COMP.-अट्टहासः very loud laughter.-स्थली [अट्टप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c.-हासः, हसितं, हास्यं [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cackinnation, usually of Siva; ज्येष्ठकर्म Me. 58; गिरिः Dk. 1.-हासिन् [अट् हसति; हम्णिणि] I. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly.-हासकः [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] I. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्रहासतुन्यता).

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्ट ind. [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टप्रकारः; अट्टस्य गुणभावितया द्वित्रं शक्तत्वात् पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टनं [अट्टयते अनादित्ये रिपुनेन, अट्ट-करणे ह्युद] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारकलाशं) -च [भावे ह्युद] Disregard.

अट्टादः [अट्टवत् न पररूपं] I Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाशः-ऊकः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति; अट्ट-अच् स्वायं कर] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace, सर्वतोभद्रं नानादृशं कमारुह्य Mv 6.

अट्टालिका [अट्टाल, स्वायं कर] I A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP.-आरः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शुद्धायां चित्रकास्ये वीर्यतः। भवेदट्टालिकाकारः पतितो जातदोषतः। -घञः [घ. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; वैद्यः P. III. 4. 42.

अट् I U. To go.

अटिल्ल N. of a metre.

अट् I P. To try, exert, attempt.-5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अट् I P. I To join.-2 To attack.-3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अट्टनं [करणे ह्युद] A shield. See अट्टनं

अट्टपलः A part of the plough.

अण् I P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अण्).

अण (न) क a [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सायां कर च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant. wretched; पापागके कुत्सितैः P. II. I. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुत्सालः Sk. a contemptible potter.-कः A kind of bird.

अणव्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यबीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इत्] I The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP.-सोढव्यः [अण्या सिन्धुतो मांढव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an aणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (गुणवी) [अण्-उत्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयार् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नव्यणुः Bh. 3.26 insignificantly small अवयवि भव्य Ms. 6. 40; अणवपि वाच्यमानः Pt. 4.26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.-णुः I An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अणुः सनः वट्-स्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्यतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'I to make mountains of molehills'. -2 An atom of time (व्यञ्जनमवयवाभा तद्वे अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).-3 N. of Siva.-4 N. of very small grain such as सर्वय, चीनक &c., अणुननु दसमांशोऽणुवयैकादशमंशः Lilā -गु m. the fourth part of a Mātrā.-COMP.-अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अग्वंतः सूक्ष्मांयः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयतः प्रश्नः Saukara).-तैल N. of a medicinal oil.-मा [अणवी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्याः सा] lightning-मात्र a. [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणुमात्रं] of the size of an atom.-रेखः [कर्म.] atomic dust.-रेखती [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रेखतीति] N. of a plant (रेखतीवृक्ष). Croton Polyandrum.-मादः the doc-

trine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.-वीक्षणं [घ. त.] I. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन; कणे-ह्युद] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.-जीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् m [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं I Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva. (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा। ई-शित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

अणुक a. [स्वायं-कर] I. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute.-कः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?).

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strain-er for the Soma juice (?).

अणीयस्-अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयस्, इडच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणी रणीयोऽं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीयासि-काणिऽन गीयानां दूरे दृश्यते Dk. 14. 2.

अणुम् I P. To become minute or atomic.

अण् I A (also अट्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

अठित p. p. I Gone.-2 Rained.

अंडः-इ [अंमति संप्रयोगं याति अनेन; अम्-ड Un. I III] I The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडचक्रवर्द्धः Dk. 1.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.-COMP.-आकषेणं castration.-आकार, आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-रः-ति) an ellipse.-कटाहः, -ह [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg.-कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटी मध्ये उपयं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजीवी or नील-बुद्धा. कोशः-घः, -पकः [घ. त.] the scrotum.-म a. [अंडात् जायते; जण्ड-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) I. A bird, oviparous being; सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.-2. a fish.-3. a snake.-4 a lizard.-5. Brahmā. (-ना) musk.-घरः [घ. त.] N. of Siva.-ववैर्न, वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele.-सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वायं-कर] The scrotum.-क [अण्पाथे-कर] A small egg, जण्ड-कैकरसंश्लेषित Si. 9. 9.



अंडालुः [ अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-आलुच् ]  
A fish.

अंडीरः [ अंडः अस्ति अस्य ; अंड-ईर ] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; चिरा-  
दंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं A. R. 4.

अत् I P. (अति), अतति, अतिवृत्ति, अत-अतिवृत्ति  
 I To go, walk; wander, to go constantly.—2 To obtain (mostly Ved.).  
 —3 To bind.—4 (अतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कृ] A  
wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-व्युद् ] Going, wandering.  
—नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ *a.* [न तत् जानाति] Not know-  
ing that (तत् i. e. Brahma ).

अतट *a.* [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.—ट: 1 A precipice, a steep crag.—2 N. of a hill.—3 The lower part of the earth—COMP.—प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानम-तटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumbings of river banks').

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतर्ह ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतदयुजः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणानुसारस्त्वस्य तत्सदायुजः मणः; *e. g.* बबलो-  
सि यथापि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् ।  
रणयुरिति हृदये सुमग्न निहितो न रंजोति ।  
K. P. 101 or संगतान्यगुणान्गीकारमाहृतत्-  
गुणम् । चिरं गगिणि मञ्जिते निहितोपि न रज्यसि ।  
Kuvā — COMP — संविज्ञानः N. of a  
variety of Bahuvrīhi; *e. g.* दृष्ट-  
समुद्रमानयः अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य मानयनेन्द्रव्यः  
इति नैः बहुव्रीहिः; लंबकगमानय इति तु तद्-  
संविज्ञानः Tv.

अन्तरं *a.* [न. व.] I Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नान्त्री बाधते विण Ram.—2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; इह स्वग्रहणमेतत्; क्रीडत्यत्र Sk —3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतन्द्रित-न-क a Alert, unwearied,  
careful, vigilant; अतन्द्रिता सा स्वयमेव  
पुष्कान् Ku. 5. 14, R. 17. 39, H.  
Pr. 33.

अतप *a.* I Not excited, cool. -2  
Unostentatious.—3 Unemployed  
—पा: (pl.) N. of a class of deities  
among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. व.] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्त्रन-  
 प्रीयान् Ms. 4. 190, an irreligious or  
 impious man; इदं ते वातपस्काय Bg.  
 18. 67.

अतएव *a.* Not heated &c.-COMP.—  
तनु *a.* 1. One whose body is not  
marked (with red mudrās &c.)-2  
who has not fully mortified his  
body by penance.—3 whose body  
or mass is cool (?).

अतर्क *a.* [न. व.] Illogical, void of reasoning.—*क.* 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. —2 An illogical reasoner.

अनङ्कित *a. Unthought of, unexpected*; सम्भवेद गतोऽप्यतङ्कितो गतिमेवेव च जातिरेव च Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; अचनेन Mu. 4.-तं *adv. Unexpectedly.*  
 -COMP. -आगत-उपगत *a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden*; दुर्जनोद्भासतलो-चनया अग्रा Mal. 3; उपपन्न दर्शन Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य *a.* Inconceivable; baffling  
thought or reasoning.

अथल *a.* Bottomless.—ल [अस्य पू-  
खंडस्य तलं पृथो० इदमोऽस्त्वय्] N. of a पाताल-  
or lower region, one of the 7 *Pa-  
talas*; being the first among them.  
—रु: N. of Siva.—COMP.—रूपज्ञ, स्वर्ण-  
*a.* [न तलं स्पृश्यते, कर्मणि—किप्] न तलस्य स्पर्शो  
यत्र | bottomless, very deep, unfath-  
omable.

अतव्यस *a. Ved.* Not very strong.  
 अतस् *ind.* [ इदं-तसिच् ] I Than this;  
 from this (having a comparative  
 force) ; अतो देवा अयंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्विच-  
 क्रमे Rv. 1. 2. 16 ; किमु परमतो नययिषि  
 नो Bb. 3. 6 ; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31.  
 -2 From this or that cause, hence,  
 consequently, so ; therefore (corr.  
 of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or un-  
 derstood) ; अतर्गतं प्राणधृतां हि वेद सर्वं  
 भवाभ्यावमताभिवाच्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50,  
 Ku. 2. 5 ; अथतो ब्रह्मनिज्ञाता S. B. now  
 therefore &c.-3 Hence, from this  
 place; henceforth (of time or pla-  
 ce (-परं, ऊर्ध्वं) afterwards.-4 Then  
 (corr. of यदि-यद्).—COMP.—अर्ध-निमित्तं  
 on this account, hence, for this rea-  
 son.—एव for this very reason.—ऊर्ध्वं  
 henceforth ; afterwards.—परं (*a*) fur-  
 ther on, any longer (with abl ) ;  
 hereafter ; निवासेत्यसि मयेव अत ऊर्ध्वं  
 Bg. 12. 8. (*b*) beyond this, further  
 than this ; अथाप्यनन्तरः परं S. 4. 16

more than this; अतः परं नास्ति समोत्तरं V'  
2 now I have nothing more to say;  
(c) afterwards.

अतसः [ अतति गच्छति इत्यतसः अत-असच्  
Un. 3 II7] 1. Wind, air.—2 The  
soul.—3 A garment made of the  
fibre of flax (स्त्रं generally).—4 A  
weapon.

अतासिः Ved. [अत्-असिच्] A wander-  
ing mendicant.

अतसि I Common flax.-2 Hemp.  
-3 Linseed.-4 A thicket, copse (?).

अति *ind.* [अतृ-इ] I A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much', and showing उत्कर्ष, नातिदूरे not very far from; कृश very lean; धृश very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; एतत्तन्मय भवता Sk.; स्वभावाद्वातिरिव्यते &c. -2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; गति-इ go beyond, overstep; so, अगम, अवर, अह, &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition अपसर्ग. -3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above; (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रबन्धनाय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp. in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree: अतिगो, गार्ग्यः, = प्रशस्ता गोः, शोभनो गार्ग्यः; शौज्य an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः = मर्त्यमतिक्रान्तः; मालः, अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिकाय, कैशर, (q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानति-सर्वान् सर्वानन्वर्ष लक्ष्ये Mo.; अमानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i.e. a superhuman action; अशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; अत्यद् surpassing that; अत्वा, अत्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so अम, अयम् &c. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary; e. g. अदरः excessive regard; आशा ex ravagant hope; so अवि, तुच्छा, आनन्दः &c. &c. अतिदानात् नविर्बद्धो नष्टः साजातसुधावेन । विनष्टो रावणो लोहयादात् सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते । cf. 'extremes a e ever bad' (c) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of अप्रतिपत्ति or अपेक्ष 'censure'; अतिनिद्रः=निद्रा संप्राप्तं न युज्यते Sk. The गणतन्महोदाधि gives the following senses of अति:—विक्रमपति-क्रमानुद्धिभूताप्रापतिशयव्यति । e. g. अतिरथः रथानां विक्रमवायु; अमतिः बुद्ध्यातिक्रमः; अगहनं बुद्धेर्विशेषः; अतर्भूतातर्भूतः; अतिशयितोवेगः



अतिकथा I An exaggerated tale—  
-2 Idle or meaningless talk.—यः  
1 Exaggerated, incredible (अप्रद्वेष).  
-2 Unfit to be told -3 Past narra-  
tion or mention, dead, lost.—4  
Swerving from one's caste tradi-  
tions &c; lawless.

अतिकंदकः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a  
tree हस्तिकंद.

अतिवर्षणं *a*. Afflicting very much,  
excessive exertion.

अतिव्याय *a*. [अत्युत्कटः कार्यो यस्य]. Of an  
extraordinary size, gigantic.—यः  
N. of a Rākshasa, son of Īāvana,  
who was killed by Lakshmana.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] *a*. Very dif-  
ficult —कृच्छ्रः [अतिक्रान्तं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं]  
Extraordinary hardship, a kind of  
severe penance to be finished in  
12 nights Ms. II. 2134.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much,  
excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यवसायोपकल्पते  
Rām.

अतिकृतिः *f*. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of  
a metre of 4 lines, each line con-  
taining 25 syllables.

अतिकेशरः [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N.  
of an aquatic plant कुञ्जक Trapa  
Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम I U. 4 P. 1 (a) To step  
or pass beyond, get across, go  
over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य  
अतिक्रामति क्रांतांसि K 346 led far away  
from my story, rambled, made a  
great digression; सप्त कथारण्यतिक्रम्य  
92; निमिषमात्रेणातिक्रामति 120; समी-  
पेत्यतिक्रमन्ती M. 1 going so near; अति-  
क्रम्य तांस्तथा विशेयम् Me. 57. (b) To  
pass over, pass by, walk past, go  
beyond; सेनाविशोदशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 101  
कथमातिक्रान्तमनस्य अभ्यर्पदं Mv. 7 is it  
passed or left behind; तांस्तमतिक्रामति  
S. 7. 31. हर्दं कदलीपुहमतिक्रम्य हृदयते  
Rāt. 3 beyond the plantain-  
bower; तन्नातिक्रम्य कैलासागारः K. 121;  
जंबूद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.;  
अतिक्रामत्यर्कः K 85 is going or depart-  
ing.—2 To excel, surpass; exceed  
(in number, strength &c.) इरावती-  
मतिक्रामन्ती भय M. 4; अतिक्रान्तमवैरावतां  
मेक्षे M. 1; बुद्धिनातिक्रामति पर्वता Ms. 8  
151; कर्णासुप्तमतिक्रान्तः Dk. 74; कलासु  
रूपे चात्सरसापतिक्रान्ता 78 surpassing,  
superior to; शक्तिमतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk.  
—3 To transgress, violate, go be-  
yond, overstep; नक्तप्रायजन्मनो; शासनमा-  
तिक्रम्य Dk 2; नाहं पुरुषो नित्याते लिखितां लेखामति-  
क्रमितुं 61; एवमातिक्रान्तमयादं त्वयि Ve. I, Ms.

9. 78; अथैवात्सरसापतिक्रामन्ति प्रसंगः Māl.  
6 Oh, the event through excessive  
affection transgresses all due  
limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181-  
—4 To exclude, pass by, neglect,  
set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य  
भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधान-  
तिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of.—5  
To go or pass away, elapse, roll  
on (as time); सा निशा अतिक्राम Pt.  
1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिक्राम K. 59; शैशवं  
74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवाश्चैव विधेवा 47  
is passing away (is being violat-  
ed); अतिक्रान्ते दशहो Ms. 5. 76; also  
trans. allow to pass; द्विश्राणि दिनान्य-  
तिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यक्राममिमांसांस्त-  
द्वयं परिचितयन् Rām.; नाहोवेलातिक्रमणीया  
K. 266.—6 To overcome, over-  
power, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्र-  
म्यैव दम्यसे Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or  
falling upon, by main force; केनपि  
सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.—7 To lose; स  
हि स्वाभ्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋदुर्ना प्रतिरोधनात्  
Ms. 9. 23.—Caus. To let pass,  
allow to go.

अतिक्रमः I Act of overstepping,  
going beyond &c.—2 (a) Breach  
of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः  
Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, viola-  
tion, उपचारं M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass;  
disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्म-  
णैर्यागो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refrain-  
ing from all trespass against Brāh-  
manas; दिशत्यपयं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki  
14. 9; कुलाव्यकुलतां यति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च  
Ms. 3. 63; एतस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवर्तीयं M  
3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनी उच्छ्राति-  
क्रमः 56; transgression (passing  
through); यशसां योषामारोहणातिक्रमः 81;  
वात्सरसापतिक्रमस्य Mv. 1 violation (of  
due limits or propriety); Mv. 4.  
25.—3 Lapse, passing away (of  
time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमे U. 4; वेला  
मं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1. 1; उचितव्यक्रामिके M.  
2; संध्या Rām.—4 Overcoming, con-  
quering, surpassing; mostly with  
दुर; स्वनातिदुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावी दुरतिक्रमः &c.  
—5 Neglect, omission, disregard;  
Ms. II. 120.—6 A vigorous attack,  
determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.).  
—7 Excess—8 Abuse, misapplica-  
tion.—9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्त *pp*. I Exceeded, surpassed,  
gone beyond &c.; संतिक्रान्तः श्रवणविषयं  
Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रान्तः K. 35 depart-  
ed, gone; समेगधं दक्षिण Māl. 10 be-  
yond the reach even of desire;  
विचारमतिक्रान्तः Mu. 5. 4, past the stage  
of thought; पञ्च वर्षयातिक्रान्तिषु पाक्षे  
H. 1.—2 Past, gone by; उद्युपति K.  
5, past, former; 169 Pt. I 333,  
Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवगुणान् Mu.  
I former kings.—तं A past thing,  
a thing of the past, the past; तं  
भवती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship

is speaking of the past; लो वैर्यमवल-  
द्वयताम् U. 3; किं उपानिभेन H. 1. cf.  
'let bygones be bygones. प्लोयिन *a*.  
with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending  
of time, excess; fault, offence; तेन-  
तिक्रमणेन दुःकथयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय *pot. p*. To be transgres-  
sed or violated, to be disregarded,  
passed by, neglected or avoided;  
यं मे सुहृद्वाच्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अतिक्रम-  
णीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवानमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध *a*. Very angry.—द्रुः [प्रा.  
स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in  
Tantras; अष्टविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदध्यापि वा ।  
अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु )

अतिक्रूर *a*. Very cruel.—रुः [प्रा. स.]  
1 A malignant planet such as Sa-  
turn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूरः).  
—2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंश-  
दक्षरको मंत्रस्य त्रिंशदध्यापि वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो  
निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु ).

अतिक्रिप्त *a*. [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown be-  
yond.—स A kind of sprain or  
dislocation.

अतिक्रुद्ध *a*. Without a bedstead,  
able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिगम I P. 1 To pass, elapse,  
pass away (as time); दशहोस्तमते  
Rām.—2 To overcome, exceed, ex-  
cel. See अतिग.—3 To pass over, pass  
by, neglect.—4 To pass away, die.  
—5 To escape.

अतिग *a*. [गम्-ड] (in comp.) Ex-  
ceeding, going beyond, transcending,  
excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोका  
Mu. I. 2; किमौषधयातिवैर्यपदतो महाध्यावि-  
भिः Mu. 5 by diseases defying the  
powers of medicine, past the stage  
of physicing; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12. 48  
piercing through their bodies;  
वयो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years,  
aged; संख्यातिगः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वयुः  
प्रकर्षणं जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगन्धः I N. of a star of the 6th  
lunar asterism.—2 a large cheek  
or temple.—3 One who has large  
cheeks.

अतिगन्ध *a*. Having an excessive  
or overpowering smell.—गन्धः I Sul-  
phur.—2 N. of various plants; चंपक,  
भूतलुण lemon-grass & सुद्र.

अतिगन्धु N. of the plant पुत्रदन्धी.  
अतिगन्ध *a*. [अतिक्रान्तो गां] I Very fool-  
ish, quite stupid.—2 Inexpressible,  
indescribable.

अतिगहन, -गह्वर *a* Very deep, im-  
penetrable.



अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. —2 Devoid of merits, worthless [ गुणमतिक्रान्तः ]—*णः*: Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a.* Very heavy ( such as mercury &c. )—*रः*: A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. ( त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च ).

अतिगुहा [ अतिक्रान्ता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन ] *N.* of the plant *प्रथमर्षि*.

अतिग्रह 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः ] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—*रः*—*ग्राहः* 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number: प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्, the corresponding *atigrahas* being अपान, नाभश्च, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्म्म & स्पर्श. —2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. —3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. —4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled.—*ह्यः* *N.* of three libations made at the *Jyotishoma* sacrifice.

अतिघ *a.* [ अतिशयेन हन्ति हर् ] 1 A weapon.—2 Worth.

अतिघ्न *a.* Very destructive.—*घ्नो* [ अतिशयेन हन्ति दुःखं हर्-ठक् ] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिघ्नमिन्द्रस्य ब्रह्मा *Bri. Ar. Up.*

अतिघ्नू *a.* [ चमूमतिक्रान्तः ] Victorious over armies.

अतिचर 1 P. 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend ( as a wife &c. ) स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिणुः *Dk.* 1621. यथा चाहं नातिचरे पत्नीन्, पुत्राः पितृन्त्य-चारान्नप्राप्त्यचरन् परीरम् *Mb.* —2 To pass by, neglect, omit.—3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—*रा* [ अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सर्वतः चक्रेति ] *N.* of the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis* ( पञ्चिनी, स्थलपञ्चिनी or पञ्चवारिणीलता. )

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression.—2 Excelling.—3 Overtaking &c.—4 Accelerated motion of planets ( कुशदिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाकांतरादिषु भोगकालमुल्लेख्य राशेतरगमनं ); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिचारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिचिरं *adv.* Very long; ११ मया कृतं *Ratn.* 1 I have been very late; नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां *K.* 178 she had not long left when &c.

अतिच्छत्रः—*त्रा*,—*च्छत्रका* [ अतिक्रान्तः छत्रं तुल्या-करणेन ] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; *N.* of another plant; *Barleria Longifolia*. ( ११: is said by *Amara* to be जलतृणभेदः *Mar.* शैतगवतः; and ११= शतपुष्पा *Mar.* शोप ).

अतिच्छन्दः—*दस्* *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तः छन्दः—दं वा ] 1 Free from worldly desires.—2 Exceeding thought or will.—3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—*स्* *f. n.* 1 *N.* of two classes of metres ( अतिक्रान्तः छन्दः वृत्तानुसारवर्णविन्यास-भेदः )—2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिजगती [ अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकद्व्यधिक्यात् ] *N.* of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् class, with 13 letters in each line ( प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपञ्चाशदक्षरा. )

अतिजन *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो जनः ] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजागर *a.* Always wakeful.—*रः* The black Curlew ( नालवक ).

अतिजात *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तो जातं—जातिं जनकं वा ] ( opp. अपजात ) Superior to his parentage.

अतिजिव् 1 P. 1 To survive, outlive.—2 To surpass ( in the mode of living ); अत्यर्ज वदमराककथरो *R.* 19-15. अतिजीवन् Surviving &c.

अतिदीर्घा Extraordinary flight ( of birds ).

अतिरता, अतिरता *ind.* [ अतिर ( म ) ए-आमु ] more, high *r* ( abl. ); वृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतिरतां कर्तुं *M.* 2. 7.—2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; ११मुदःसहः *R.* 3. 37; ११ रतिमापत्यस्ये मे *Me.* 15 will attain great splendour.—3 Above, higher in rank ( acc. ); तस्म द्वा एते देवा परमिवाभ्यान्देवान् *Ken.*

अतितीव्र-तीक्ष्ण *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—*ह्यः* *N.* of the plant शोभाजन—*ना* dub grass.

अतिवृष्ण *a.* Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; ११णा न कर्तव्या *Pt.* 5 one should not be too greedy.—*ह्यः* *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

अतिवृत् 1 P. To cross, pass or get over; surmount, overcome; दुर्माण-तिरति ते *H.* 4. V. 1.; तयोरात्मनश्च भुव-मत्यतार्थं *Dk.* 165 satisfied or appeased

hunger? तेपि चातितरयेव मृत्युं भूतिपरायणः *Bg.* 1१. 25 cross beyond death.

अतितरणं Crossing, surmounting.

अतितारिण *a.* Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [ अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-होयन् *Un.* 4. 2; *lit.* a 'traveler' ] according to *Manu* एकस्मिन् तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112 ] 1 A guest ( fig. also ); अतिथिमेव निवेदितं *S.* 4; कुसुमकृतमियातिथे *S.* 6 dear or welcome guest; पुर्दारुपातयिषु पितृषु *Dk.* 2 the guests of *Indra's* capital i. e. dead; so समरे यमनगरातिथिरकारि 12; चन्वाणां श्रवणपथातिथि-रभवति ( उक्तं ) *Ratn.* 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only; करोति ते मुञ्चं तन्वि चण्डेपातनगतिथि *K.P.*—2 *Wrath.* —3 *N.* of a son of *Kusa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rāma*. —*COMP.*—*क्रिया*—पूजा, —सत्कारः—सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—*देश* *a.* [ अतिथिदेवं इव पूज्यो यस्य ] treating the guest as a god.—*वर्ण*: title or claim to hospitality, hospitality due to guests; एहातां ऋषेः *Pt.* 1; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमाजनेत् *Ms.* 3- 111 should come as a guest.—*वर्णिन्* *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest *Ms.* 3. 112.—*पति*: the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering.—*म*. ( ऋ ) *N.* of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिगवः An epithet of *Divodāsa* whom the gods helped in overcoming *Sambara*.

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—*ग्धं* A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदानं बलिर्बद्धः *Chan.* 50.

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation. अतिदिश 6 P. 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.—2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रवाहमल्लगिबहूणन्यायेन अतिदिशात् *SB.*; जन-पदतदवच्छेदिति प्रकारेण ये प्राऽया वक्तास्तेऽत्राति-दिश्यन्ते *P. IV.* 3. 100 *Sk.* IV. 1. 151 *Mbh.*

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning.—2 ( *Gram.* ) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरास्मिन् प्रयोगाय अदिशः ( मीमांसा ); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्-कर्मणो यस्मात्तरसमानेव कर्मसु । धर्मपेक्षेणो येन स्वाद-तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द कार्यो, निमित्त, ध्यपदोऽर्थो & रूप.



Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणः कर्मवत्सुख्यक्रियः or पुंवत्, गिद्वत्, व्यभिदेशोवद्भाः & इत्यादिकः are instances. गौसहस्रो-गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy; वाक्यायस्यातिदेशश्च स्मृतिवर्थापार उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

अतिदीप्यः [ अतिशयेन दीप्यते ] A plant. Plumbago Rosea ( रत्नाञ्जलि ).

तिदूर a. Very far ; ०रे, १रात्, २रेण (usually with न gen.) not far from; तपोवनस्य १ S. I.

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

अतिद्वय a. 1. द्वयमतिक्रान्तः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा ] Surpassing the two ( बृहत्कण and वासवदत्ता ), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless; विद्या निबद्धयमतिद्वया कथा K. 5.

अतिवन्धु m. [ अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुष्यस्य ] I An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [ धनवान् अतिक्रान्तः ].

अतिधृतिः f. [ अतिक्रान्ता धृतिः अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वर्तते एकाक्षराधिकयात् ] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each ( षट्सप्ततिसव-निधृतिः ). --2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट a. Ved. Out of dange.

अतिनिष् ( वृ ) त् f. N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; ( षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचाति । यस्याः सार्धतिस्रश्चास गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा ).

आतानद्वा Excessive sleeping. -द्र a. 1 Given to excessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless. -द्र ind. Past sleeping time ( निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते ).

आतानहोारन a. Very attractive ( as an attributive of smell ); आमोदः सोऽ-तिनिहारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु a. [ अतिक्रान्तौ नाव ] Dis-embarked, landed.

अतिपत्नी [ पंचवर्षमतिक्रान्ता ] A girl past live.

अतिपत I P. 1 To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. 2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross —Caus. 1 To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below. -2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्य-मेव हि गुरुनतिपातयन्ति Mu. 3. 34. trans-gress, violate; अतिपातिनः कालसाधना Ki. 242.-3 To cause to fly past or by.

--4 To make ineffectual ; संशमनमेव संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond ; omission, neglect, missing, trans-gressing ; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse ( of time ); अहो कालतः Mal. 2.-2 Neglect, omission ; transgression ; न चेदन्य-कार्यातिपातः S I if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with ( the discharge of ) any other duty ; deviation from established laws or customs.—3 Be-falling, occurrence ; दुःखातिपातेन क-लुषीक्रियते अलक्षणातिपातः 302 falling.—4 ill-treatment, or usage.—5 Opposi-tion, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. 1 Put off, delayed &c.—2 Quite or entirely broken ; अ-तिपातिः शेषतश्छिन्नमतिपातिनः Susr.—तं Com-plete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् a. 1 Acute, running a rapid course.—2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than ( in comp. ) ; ततार विद्याः पञ्चनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिर्दिहर्हिता-मिषेभारः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य pot p. To be delayed or put off ; कामसमतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [ अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्र यस्य ] The teak tree, or the हस्तकेदवृक्षः.

अतिपथिन् m. A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद 4 A. 1 To go beyond; spring over.—2 To neglect, omit, trans-gress.—Caus. To allow to pass by.

अतिपद a. [ अतिक्रान्तः पद ] 1 Having no feet.—2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपतिः f. 1 Going beyond, pass-ing, lapse ; देशकातिपत्तिश्च गृहीत्वा स्वयम-पेयत् Y 2 169.—2 Non-performance, failure ; अतिनिमित्ते लज्जा क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 ( the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied ).—3 [ पति अतिक्रान्तः ] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपत्र p. p. Gone beyond, trans-gressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy ; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा ' Familiarity breeds contempt. '

अतिपर a. One who has vanquish-ed his enemies —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिरोक्ष a. 1 Far, out of sight, not discernible ; वृत्ते obsolete ( words ) 2—Not hidden, visible

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, in-cest, ( मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं स्नुषागमनं पुंसां ; पुत्र-पितृशत्रुगमनं च क्षणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते )

अतिपादनिष् ( वृ ) त् f. N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pādas, the number of syllables in each being respective-ly 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity ; प्रहितसं-वृत्तिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रभे ind. Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध a. 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.—2 Grown very much

अतिप्रश्नः [ अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः ] A ques-tion about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant ques-tion that is asked though a satis-factory reply has already been given; e. g. Vā āki's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्तिः f. 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रसदासु कार्यः Pt. I. 187; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.—2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमात्रं प्रसं-गात् N. 5; मा भूत्पुनरेव कथंचदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावत् परिभाषातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv 5 an insult.—3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a ( gram-matical ) rule, or principle; also= अतिव्याप्ति q. v.—4 A very close con-tact; अतिप्रसंगोऽद्विहितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33 ( अविच्छेदसंग ).—5 Proximity; अक्रमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. I.

अतिप्रोक्षते The time after the cere-mony in which the प्रेष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful; जयत्यतिबलौ रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः kām.—लः An eminent or matchless warri-or ( ओतरथ ) —लं I Great strength or power.—2 A powerful army.—अ I N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia, Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.—2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvāmita to Rāma: गृहण द्वे इमे विधे बलमतिबलौ तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाय्म्यां भविता नांगवैकुण्ठम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वाधर्षयिष्यन्ति नैऋतः । न च ते सहस्रो राम वरिणान्यो भविष्यति ॥ सदेव नरगणेषु लोकेष्विह पुनोऽस्मिन् । न सोमार्गे न दक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिभूतिपारिषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्तये त्वनु-ल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाव्यय-माप्स्यसि ॥ बलमतिबलौ चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातौ ॥ क्षुत्पिपासि च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडायिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतात्प्रदेशेऽश्वट्ठीषु च । सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु नाभि-व्यासि च रायव । विजानमहते श्रेते विधे चादुर्बलावहे See R. 11.9 also.—3 N. of one Dak-sha's daughters.



अतिबालक *a.* Childish, puerile.—क: An infant.

अतिबाला [ अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था ] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादति-बाला द्विवाचिकी.

अतिव्रतार्थं Over-continnence, or abstinence ( opp. अतिमिथुनं ) —यः [ अ-तिक्रान्ता व्रतार्थं ] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ ( भा ) रः I Excessive burden, great load ; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनासे न्यस्तभित्तिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनादिभावात् रुक्मं R. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःखति-भारोपि लघुः स मेने Ki. 3. 33.—2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity ( of a sentence ) —Comp.—ग [ अतिभारं गृहीत्वानि गच्छति ] a mule.

अतिभीः *f.* [ अति बिभेति अस्याः दशनात् ; भी-क्षि ] Lightning, flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू I P I To spring forth, arise; शब्दश्च चोदयतिभूम् Mb. 2 To surpass, excel ; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभूः *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमिः *f.* I Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; भि गच्छ-या to go to excess, to reach the climax ; भि तस्या अभिवर्धो गमिष्यति Māl. 2 ; भि गतेनुरागः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोभस्य भि गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad ; भिमये गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K. 156 ; सर्वतिसवानामतिभूमिमावाञ्ज-याणा 158 ; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30 ; भि गतेन रणरङ्गकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.—2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits ( अभयौदा ) ; विषदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20. —3 Eminence, superiority. —4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting one-self, excess in eating.

अतिभगव्य *a.* Very auspicious.—रुपः N. of a tree, ( भिष्ववृक्ष ).

अतिमतिः *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमति च कोरवाः Chān 50.

अतिमैत्र्य-मात्रुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्यादा *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [ अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र ] Fleshy plump, fat, as जवा, अजोष्ठ &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [ अतिक्रान्ता मात्रा, अतिशीयता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा ] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excess.

sive ; भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8 ; ( in COMP. ) very much, beyond measure ; सुदुःसहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable ; लोहितलो I. 30 ; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामातिमात्रकक्षितां Ku. 5 48.—यः, मात्राशः *ind.* beyond measure, inordinately, excessively. अतिमान *a.* [ मानमतिक्रान्तः ] Immeasurable, very great or wide ( as fame ) ; नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [ मायामतिक्रान्तः ] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमारुत *a.* Very windy.—तः—घातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* I Over-measured, excessive.—2 [ अ-तिमित ] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing ( a necklace of ) pearls ; अति-मुक्तपद्मयुक्तकरावली Mal. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः I A kind of creeper ( माषकी, Mar. कु-सी or कस्तुरीमोगा ) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree ; cf. क इदानीं सहकारा ( मंतरणातिमुक्तता पल्लवितो सहते S. 3 ). परिग्रहणं गते सहकारां त्वमातिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13.—3 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis ( तिनिश ) —3 ( \*क्तः ) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमय ( तिरुक्कुर, तालवृक्ष also ).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation ( from death ).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death.—रुपः Final liberation from death ( मोक्ष ) ; तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पथा विद्यते Up.

अतिमारा I Very great fragrance.—2 N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतिवयः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift ; सारंगेणातिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached.—क्त N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [ अतिक्रान्ता रथ-रथिनं ] An unvalled warrior, fighting from his car ( अमितायु योद्येयस्तु संयोजोऽतिरथस्तु सः ) ; द्रुवाऽभयं सेतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhā-rata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरमसः Great speed, precipitate-ness, head-long speed, rashness ; कृतानां कर्मणा Bh. 2. 99 ; दर्शनं प्रवाचितं K. 192 great hurry,

अतिरसा ( Very juicy ) N. of various plants, मूली, रसना and क्लृप्तक.

अतिराम *m* I An extraordinary or excellent king.—2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [ अतिक्रान्ती रात्रि ] Prepared over-night.—त्र [ अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अत्यर्थे-अत्र ] I An optional part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice ( एकत्रात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमसंस्थः मागभेदः ).—2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच ( Gen. used in pass. ) I To surpass, excel, be superior to ( with abl. ) ; अथमेवसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते H. 4. 131 । यद्दं तु यद्विणीर्हानं कतारा-दतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 । वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ; ' sometimes with acc. 1 न च नारायणोऽ-न्नमन्तमतिरिच्यते K. 203 ; or used by it- self in the sense of ' to be supreme, ' 'prevail, ' 'triumph, ' 'predominate, ' 'be mightier ' ; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25 ; so दैवप्रातिरि-च्यते-स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वरूपमातिरि-च्यते H. 2 is of great importance.—2 To be left with a surplus, be re- dundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* I Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वान्तिरिक्तां R. 1. 14 strength ex- ceeding that of all creatures ; सुतन- न्मातिरिक्तं महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpass- ing the birth of a son.—2 Redun- dant, superfluous, remaining over and above ; परिश्रितहृदयातिरिक्तहृदये K. 66 not contained in the heart.—3 Excessive, exuberant.—4 Unequalled unsurpassed ; supreme ; elevated ; समष्टुवागः सहसातिरिक्तां Ki. 14. 33 be- ing raised up or elevated.—5 Differ- ent ( generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v. ).—6 Quite empty.—COMP.—अं *a.* having a redundant limb ( a finger, toe &c. ). (—चं ) a redun- dant limb or member.

अति ( ती ) रेकः [ रिच-वञ्च ] I Excess, exu- berance, excellence, eminence ; पारव्यातिरेकः U. 6. 160 मदं, वीर्यं, युष्मं &c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.—3 Difference.

अतिरुच्य *m.* [ रेचति इति रुच्यं अणिं ऊर्ध्वदेशः ] अतिक्रान्ता रुचं Tv. ] The knee.—कृ *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a.* Very lovely.—रु N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिरुचरी, and the other also called रुचि-लि-का.



**अतिरुक्ष** *a.1* Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel.—*2* Very affectionate [ अतिरुक्षो रुक्षः ].—*क्षः* N. of a variety of grain.

**अतिरूप** *a.1* Formless, such as Wind.—*2* Very beautiful.—*प* Great beauty; as वेति कन्या. —*पः* [ अतिरुक्षो रूपः ] the Supreme Being.

**अतिरै** *a. ( r n. )* Exceeding one's income, extravagant.  
**अतिरोधः** Consumption.

**अति-कोरोमस** *a. Very hairy, shaggy.*  
—*सः* *1* A wild goat.—*2* A large monkey.—*स* A pot-herb ( नीलबुन्हा )  
*Convolvulus Argenteus.*

**अतिरिचन** *1* Excessive fasting.—*2* Transgression; न युक्तमप्रायश्चित्तेन  
Ki. 14. 9.

**अतिरिचि** *a. Erring, committing mistakes;* नर्तं हिरामिनयातिरिचिनी. R. 19. 14.

**अतिरिक्ता** N. of a Prāhṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

**अतिवक्तु** *a. Very talkative, garrulous;* आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

**अतिवक्र** *a. Very crooked.* —*क्रः* N. of the five planets ( जौम and others ); अतिवक्रा नवाष्टके इति अथोतिथोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाहमतिवक्रतिथेश्च । पूर्वैर्गतिविपरीतपञ्चादृ-तिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

**अतिवयसु** *a. Very old, aged, advanced in years.*

**अतिवर्णाश्रयि** *m* One who is beyond castes and orders ( यो वेदांतमहावाक्य-अवगणैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेदं सोऽतिवर्णो-श्रयी भवेत् ).

**अतिवर्तु** *a. Very round.* —*न* N. of a grain or pot-herb ( कलायविशेष ).

**अतिवह** *1* P. To carry over or across.—*Caus. 1* To spend, pass ( as time ); किं वा नवापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13. अतिवाहयामिभूय त्रियामो R. 9. 70. अत्र 19. 47.—*2* To let pass over, get through successfully; गृहविसर्गि-पयतिवाहितानि मया कथं विद्वन्वर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेष्वतिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.—*3* To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तमाकीष्टयांश्चकोरं प्रविश्य एवमतिवाह्यावः Ratn.—*4* Get out of his way, elude his pursuit ( and thus cheat him ). —*5* To transplant, remove ( to another place ), bring or carry over; अकामातिवाह्यैव वसति वसुसेपदा Ku. 6. 37.—*6* To follow, tread ( as a path ) को-तिवाहिने नार्यं Sarva.

**अतिवाहः** [ अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणस-तः ] *1* Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions ( अष्ट ) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.—*2* Carrying over.

**अतिवाहकः** [ अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतरं प्रापयति ; वहु-युञ्जते ] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

**अतिवाहनं** *1* Passing, spending.—*2* Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3.—*3* despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

**अतिवाहिक** *a. [ अतिवाहोऽस्त्यस्य-ठप् ]* Able to convey to other bodies. See अतिवाह.

**अतिवाहित** *pp.*—Spent, passed.—*तः* An inhabitant of the lower world.—*तं* ( सूक्ष्मशरीरं )=अतिवाह, q. v.

**अतिवादः** *1* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reprimand; अति-वादांस्तितिक्षित Ms. 6. 4. *1* reprimand, correction; अतिवादोद्गम्येष मा चर्मम-भि-शंकियाः Mb.—*2* Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole ( अत्युक्ति ); अतिवादं संसृजति अतिवदिन वै देवा अमुताय अत्युद्य अयनानद्यावत् Ait. Br.

**अतिवादि** *a. Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विमानन्, विद्वान् भवतेनातिवादी Mund.*

**अतिवासः** Fast on the day pre- ceding a Śrāddha.

**अतिविकट** *a. Very fierce.* —*टः* A vicious elephant.

**अतिविष** *a. 1* Very poisonous.—*2* Counteracting poison.—*न* N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant ( Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष )  
*Aconitum Ferox.*

**अतिविस्तारः** Prolivity, diffuseness  
U. 1, Māl 1.

**अतिवृद्** *1* A. ( P. in epic poetry ). *1* To pass over or by, cross ( as a place &c. ).—*2* ( *a.* ) To go beyond, exceed ( fig. also ); वाग्विवातिवृत्तं आ-चार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or trans- cending the powers of speech, indes- cribable; मुकुटावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवाग्मः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise ( *b* ) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कोतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate; कोन्यो जीवेदुष्का-

यो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. ( *c* ) To neglect, omit, let slip. ( *d* ) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend ( especially by un- faithfulfulness ); injure; शपथ-तति-ति Dk. 62 disregarding; अतुल्यतां सती भार्या...अतिवर्तते दुष्टायाः यथाई कर्षणा वाचा शरिरेण च रावव । सतनं नातिवर्तते Rām; अप- त्यकोभाय तु स्त्री भर्तामति-वर्तते Ms. 5. 161.—*3* ( *a* ) To surpass, excel; मनुष्य-संख्या- मतिवर्तते वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; दौवयस्नेहं राज्यकोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. ( *b* ) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यमतिवर्तते प्रमेहा- रजनीं यथा ( Susr. ); किमाचारः कथं चैतास्त्री यु- धामतिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67.—*4* ( *Intrans* ) To pass away, glide away, elapse ( as time ); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यक्षमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 11 महता अहेन कालोतिवर्तते H 2; सवयो नातिव- र्तते Mv. 6; आ बोद्धाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late ( नातिर्का- तकाला भवति )—*5* To go away from, leave, abandon ( *abl* ); यवा मे हृदयं निर्यं नातिवर्तते राववात् Rām.—*Caus. 1* To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृदभ्यातिवर्तताः Dk. 136.—*2* To let out, discharge ( as excrement ).

**अतिवर्तन** A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ( ten cases are men- tioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते. )

**अतिवर्ति** *a. 1* Crossing, surpassing, excelling; भुवनतिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—*2* Ex- cessive.—*3* Foremost.

**अतिवृत्तिः** *f. 1* Surpassing, violation, transgression.—*2* Exaggeration, hyperbole.—*3* Violent effusion ( as of blood ); excessive action.

**अतिवर्धन** Excessive growth, in- crease, ad ing to; increasing; एतत्फलं व्यजनादिभिरिति ( मि ) वर्धनं प्रमनस्य यदस्म- द्भिः परिबोधनमायस्य K. 289; cf. "Car- rying coals to New-castle", or "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess"; See the other phrases on the same page.

**अतिवृद्ध** *a. Very old; very much grown.* —*द्धः* N. of a Mantra in Tan- tras; चतुःशतं समारण्य यावद्गुणसहस्रकम् । अति- वृद्धः स मेवस्तु सर्वशालेषु वर्जितः॥ —*द्धा* A very old cow ( unable to chew grass &c. ).



अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; पैमादयोत्पमूर्तिताच्छीघ्रमंदोऽसंज्ञकैः । दैव-तैरप्रकृष्यते सुदुर्मतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदय-वेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासदर्शनाद्वेधः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कवेधः Tv. ).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रांति वेला मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless —लं *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-धा Infliction of great pain; सपन्ननिष्पन्नादतिव्यथनं P V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open. अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं आतव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य युद्धेऽतिव्याप्तिः; तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशङ्क (क) री A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशरीरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र *a.* Surpassing weapons; न कन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वमहमात्रं तदाऽतिशेष R 5. 14। चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमर्थस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पतीत्रातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus —Caus. (-शाययति) To excel; चास्मादिशाययति वाम सहस्रजाम्भः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; शीरं R. 3. 62; महिम्नः...अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विजानाति-शये विवातः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.). नृणां व-स्तीर्थाविव दि मदीं कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

मुक्तायुगातिशयसंभूतबह्वनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; 'रथः, अश्व-तिशयः K. 80 the best of horses; 'दारि-द्र्योपहृताः -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. -*a.* [अति-शयः अस्त्वर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-emin-ent, excessive, very great, abundant. -COMP. -अतिः *f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निर्गोषीधवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । परतुतस्य यद्व्यत्यं यद्यथोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोश्च यौर्धोऽर्थविपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कलकलितकायां । सा च सुकु-मारमुभेत्पुत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-अच्-स्युद्] Surpassing, (in comp.) 1 great, eminent; abundant. —न Excess, abundance; superfluity. —नी N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p. t.* Excelled, surpassed &c.; सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-णि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं सुमेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यम् । ध्वनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1; 'यिनि सम्भाषा वेश एवाशोचस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयनं [शी-स्युद्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशयने तम-विज्ञेनी (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-णि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकामं &c. -2 Excessive. —नी N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time) 1 a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसोमतिक्तावः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.) -2 Worse than a dog. —धा Service; cf. सेवां लावकारिणीं कृतयिषः स्थनि श्रुति विदुः Mu. 3. —श्वः N. of a tribe.

अतिश्व *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिश्लक्ष्मी [fr. श्लक्ष्] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

अतिश I P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विथत्तो वृत्वायतिश्रुद्दशायुर्कं Rv. 10. 90. I was over and above by 10 Angulas. —डा [स्था क्ति-पठ्यं] Superiority, precedence. —*a.*, 'वत्-वत्' Surpassing, standing at the head of all

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्ति-मेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंघा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमवा च विश्वसनी याभ्यामांसेषोयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं नया ब्रह्मचंभुरतिसंघेयः V. 2-2 To pre-  
judice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्येद्वैरैरतिसंघातं रूपद्वयां Bri S 53-82.

अतिसंघानं Cheating, deception; परा-तिसंघानं S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

अतिसंघ्या The time about the twi-  
lights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or move-  
ment (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or supe-  
rior to all, above all. —र्वः The Su-  
preme Being; अतिसर्वाय शशायं Mugdha.

अतिसत्तपनं A kind of very austere  
penance; (भोमृगमीमंक्षारद्विसर्पिः कुशोद-  
कान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तत्तत्तपनं; त्र्यहाम्यस्तेश्वा-  
तिसांपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

अतिसावत्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Extending  
over more than a year; Ms 8. 153.

अतिसाध्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N.  
of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of  
the Bengal Madder, Rubia Man-  
jiit.

अतिस I P. Ved. To extend.  
—Caus. 1 To extend -2 To exert  
oneself to drive out; give out (as  
a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond  
or exceeds. -2 Leader, foremost. —  
रः Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य,  
वा अतिशीलः] Dysentery, violent strain-  
ing at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं]  
The disease called अतिसार. —*a.* अति-  
सारिन् [अतिसारो यस्यस्ति, इति कुञ्च च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-  
tery; सतिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present,  
bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्थवेमाणः  
Mu. 2। गुणं नारायणेनैवमसिष्टा मरुतये  
V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयाः...अतिसृष्टवान्  
R. 11. 48। अमसुयातिसृष्टुश्च 12. 27. -2  
To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3  
To permit, allow. -4 To remit, for-  
give (as fine &c.). -5 To leave as  
a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 Granting (of a wish);  
giving; स्रष्टुर्वरातिसर्गान्ति मया तस्य दुरात्मनः  
R. 10. 42. -2 Granting permission  
(to do what one likes काम वाराजुः) P.  
III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the  
Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge,



parting with; giving away । क्षीणां दानविक्रान्तिसर्गा विधत्ते न पुंसः Nir. —a. [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य) ; emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं I Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां वल्लभातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वधोतिसर्जनं Si. 14. 48; तत्तदायविक्षिप्तान्तिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back. —2 Liberality, munificence. —3 Killing. —4 Deception. —5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ a. Very fragrant. —भं Great fragrance. —मः The mango tree.

अतिसौहार्दं S'uffing oneself with food; न शयमाशौचं Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श a. Not liberal, niggardly; mean-spirited —र्शः Slight contact or abstinence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels:

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; स्नेहः कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; स्नेहः पापशंका S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि] I To stretch out the hands (हस्तो निरस्याति). —2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अतीति [अति-इ] 2 P. I To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space) ; स्तोत्रकर्मसमताय S. 1; जयादन्तये हिमवानधोमुखः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनवर्षे यावदस्येत भानुः Me. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्यकादशाहं तु नामकर्मतथास्कोत्तं Rām. after 11 days; यद्वर्षेत्तयश्चिरमन्तरं जनेः Si. 13. 53. —2 To enter, step over; अद्वारं च गतायात् ग्रामं वा वेष्टनं वा वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73. —3 To exceed, surpass, out-strip, be more than a match for; त्रिज्जातसः कालसमताय तस्थो Ku. 7. 15; सत्यमताय हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; अग्निस्त्रिषु नास्त्येति पूरणं Si. 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसुद्वृद्धिद्वयं नात्येति Ms. 8. 151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचा मनसा च गोचरे स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48. —4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish. Get the better of; न प्रप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake; out-do. —5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्वातोवही पथि निकाममममताय S. 6. 16; सोऽत्यगात् आश्रयं R. 15. 37. —6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न हि ह्यर्थमत्यन्तमीशो मर्त्यैः कथं वन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावां मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1. 1. 15; देशं कालं च योऽती-

यात् Y. 2. 195; अतियागसागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Rām. । भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull) ; अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20-7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time) ; अत्येति रजनी यावत् सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अतीते दक्षिणायने &c. —8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess —9 To die.

अतीत p. p. [इ-क्त.] I Gone beyond, crossed —2 (Used actively) (a) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c., with acc. or in comp. ; परिच्छेदस्ततः Māl. 1. 30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातत beyond enumeration, innumerable ; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29; यमुनातीततमथ शुभ्रवागसु Si. 13. 1; वयोतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वारम्भपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलैस्त्रीर्युगनितामतीतं भवति प्रभा 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः कथ्यमानजः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot ; अतीतगौकेऽपि तु Ak. who has left the boat, i. e. landed, disembarked. —(b) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.) ; अतीते निशति Dk. 11 ; असन्निवृत्तये तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9; अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीति वर्षे काले Bk. 7. 18 ; शैशवा Ms. 8. 27; अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7. 179 ; आमस्य च क्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of past gains; वेति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K. 46. —(c) Dead, deceased; सन्नद्धाचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 71 ; अग्रजापमतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदित्येते 9. 196, 197. —त The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] I (a) Passing away, lapse; काल Ms. 8. 145. (b) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance. —तपत्यये Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; शिशितायययय पुष्टोद्धवः 3. 61; आतप R. 1. 52. —2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing ; पितुरत्ययात् Dk. 64. —3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil ; जातिताययययययययय Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव तात्यये 5. 27 ; प्राणतयययय संप्राप्ते Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुत्रदारात्ययः प्राः 10. 99 (Kull. क्षुद्रवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). —4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress. —5 Guilt, fault, offence, transgression ; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागाद्दशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243 ; दाप्येति युगमत्ययं 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence. —6 Attack, assault Y. 2. 12. —7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च तल्लोकापि दूरत्यया Rām. —8 Overstepping; क्षुरत्ययं वारा निशिता दूरत्यया Ken. —9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.  
अत्ययित a. I Exceeded, surpassed 2 Violated, outraged.  
अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.  
अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses; अतीन्द्रियेष्टव्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41 । पतत्सुहृदमपतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पायै तदतीन्द्रियमच्युते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1. 11—यः The Soul of Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya) Phil.); the Supreme Soul.—यः I Piadhāna or nature (in Sāṅkhya Phil.). —2 The mind (in Vedānta) योऽसवतीन्द्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्माऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति श्वे मनः).  
अतीव [अति-इव] ind. I Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, 100 ; व्याहित, हृष्ट &c.—Surpassing, superior to (acc.) ; अतीवान्यन भविष्यावः Mb.  
अतुद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.  
अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.  
अतुल a. [न. व.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयमतुलं गुरु लोकात् Pt. 5. 31. ; सोऽपराक्रम, रूप &c.—रुः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).  
अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.  
अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp.—कर. The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, नारदिस, वामन शक्ति &c.  
अतुलुनि a. [न तुलु-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदात्त).  
अतुल्य a. [न तुल्यते, तुर-हिमायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt.—त The unlimited space, sky.—Comp.—दक्ष a. Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt.—पथिन् a. Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.  
अतुलादः [न तुल्यं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass'; a new-born calf; अथ वरं जातमाहुर्तुलादः इति Brī. Ar. Up.  
अतुण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.  
अतुदिह a [न तुद्यते वध्यते, तुद्-किल्च्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).  
अतेजस a. [न. व.] I Not bright, dim.—2 Weak, feeble.—3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजास्त्रि, सू n. Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dulness.  
अतः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पथानं &c. अत्-क्त्, कित्वं Un 3. 43] I A travel ler.—2 A limb or member (of the



body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अर्कालः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns a descendant of Visvāmitra.

अत्ता [ अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत् तत् इह-भावः ] I. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अतिः f., अतिका [ अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्नेते कर्मणि क्तिर ] An elder sister &c. अत् &c. See under अद्.

अत्तं [ अतति जयपाजयौ अत्, अत्-न ] A battle, fight.

अत्तं [ अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6. ] I Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्तु.

अत्तयः [ अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत्-कर्तरि यत् ] A courser, steed.

अत्यहस a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि a. Surpassing fire. — प्रिः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निश्रोमः [ अतिक्रांताऽग्निश्रोमं अधिककलदत्त्वात् ] The optional second part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अत्यङ्गुश a. [ अङ्कुशमतिक्रांतः ] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; शमिवोद्गमं वजं Rām.

अत्यध्वन् m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत a. [ अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं ] I Excessive, much, very great or strong; वैरं great enmity. \* मैत्री ; \* हिमोत्तिकानिजाः Ku. 5. 26-2 Complete, perfect, absolute; \* अभावः absolute non-existence; See below.-3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतविशेषमेषोद्यतजीवितं R. 14. 65; भवत्यजसमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; अंतं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपपन्नं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केन चित् H. 4. 73.—तं ind. I Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायी-भयति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; \* शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life); through life; अत्यंतमामसह श्रेष्ठमल्लभाभिराहो निवस्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्व्या V. 4. 2.; oft in comp.; गता See below; प्रियमत्यंत-विभुमदर्शनं Mu. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —COMP. —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any

one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंस्पर्शविच्छिन्नप्रतिबोधिकः. ( This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव ).—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast.—गत a. I. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगता न मां ददेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः f. I. has sense of ' completely'; अमत्यंत-गतौ क्तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—गमिन् a. I. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much.—निवृत्तिः f. complete disappearance, absolute cessation.—वासिन् m. [ वसु-णिनि ] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse.—सुकुमार a. very tender. (—ः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [ अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ट् ] I Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.—3 Not near, distant.—कं [ अतिशयितं अतिकं वैकृत्यं ] I Close proximity, immediate neighborhood or being in close proximity.—2 [ अतिक्रांतं अतिकं ] Great distance.

अत्यंतानि a. [ अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतानि; भृशं गताः; अत्यंत-त्व P. V. 2. 11. ] Going or walking too much, going too fast ( अत्यंतगमनशील ) ; लक्ष्मीं परंपरिणी त्वमत्यंतो-नत्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [ अतिशयितो म्लो रसः कल्पद्रुमो यस्य ] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N of a tree, Spondias Mangifera.—म्लः, \* पर्णी A species of citron ( बनबीजपूर ).

अत्यय-अत्यधिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ a. [ अतिक्रांतः अर्थे अनुकूपस्वरूपं ] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; \* तागात् M. 2. 13.—र्थ a. In. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदाम्भ्येत्य विपुलं नीती मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ह्यनिमोत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; \* संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; \* क्रुद्ध, \* वृषित &c.

अत्यवि a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer ( epithet of Soma ).

अत्यधिः f. [ अतिक्रांता अधि षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराविक्रमात् ] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह a. [ अतिक्रांतमहः ] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [ अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः ] I Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघा-त्याकारतद्वत् P. V. 1. 134-2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम=आक्रम q. v.

अत्याचार a. [ आचारमतिक्रांतः ] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.—ः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage ( अनुविताचरणं ); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवद्भुजे संभृतं तद्धि तेजः Me 43.

अत्यानंदः Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं I Laying on, imposition. —2 Transgression.—3 Violation of आग्नय, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय a [ इ or अय-यच् ] I Transgressing —2 Past going time.—यः I Transgression, violation.—2 Excess.—3 Great gain or profit ( अतिशयितो लाभः ).

अत्यायु m. [ अति-आ-या-कु I A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारूढ a. Grown to excess; देहि नारीणां कारुण्यं मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—ढः, दिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महः तामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1.; अत्यारूढं रिपो-सोढं चंद्रनेत्रं योगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [ अतिशयेन समतात् अलति मयोन्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच् ] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यातः [ अति-आ-त्-अच् ] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as एमुक्तुः द्रवहात्यासं or द्रवहमत्यासं याः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days ( अद्य पाययित्वा द्रवहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति ).

अत्यदितं [ आधा-आवारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तत्रिवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv. ] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्यादितं S. 1, किं अत्यादितं सीतदिदृशः, न केवलं तं सातवाद्रमपि U. 2; मया \* तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्यतेत्यादितं Mv. 6; भुवमप्यादितं M. 4. evil or evil news; out. as an exclamation, ' Ah me ! ' ' alas ! ' ' alas ! ' ' how bad it is ! ' Māl. 3. 7; V. 5 —2 A rash or daring deed ( जीवनापेक्षिकम् ); अत्यदितं किमपि राक्षसार्थं कुर्वन् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्यादितमावोदितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता कथा [ उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रांता ] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः f. Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्ती । यदि प्रकुप्यसि धृषा-चादं च नो मन्यसि । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.



अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce.—ग्रं Asafoetida.

अत्युग्रप *a.* [ उपग्रो अतिक्रान्तः ] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमत्ये चात्युग्रपे Ak.

अत्युग्रश *ind.* [ ऊर्ध्वादिगण ] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with मू, कृ or अघ्.

अत्युग्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्युहः [ अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः ] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [ अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते ; अति-ऊह-अच् ] A gallinule ( दम्पवृह ).—ह A plant ( नीलिका ) Nyct-anthes, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र ( अत्रा Ved. ) *ind.* [ अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद् वा सप्तम्या; त्रच् प्रकृतेः अत्रा भावश्च Iv. ] 1 In this place, here । अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुम्भपतिः S. 1. । अत्र यद्गते अत्र-यद्गते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now.—2 In this respect, matter, or case ; as to this, ( serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force ) । अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1. । अत्र प्रवर्ततेन तत्रात्र R. 3. 50; भवत्प्रवृत्तौ गुरुभाष्यं पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिवर्तते कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter.—3 There, in that direction.—4 Then, at that time ( Ved. ) । कः कोत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? ( used in calling out to one's servants &c. cf. Hindustāni *ko hai* ).—COMP.—अत्रे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—दत्र *a.* ( द्रो f. ) reaching so far up; as tall as this.—भवत् ( *m.* भवाच् ) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, ( opp. तत्रभवत् ) ; 'भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' ( पूज्ये तत्रभवान्नत्रभवान् भगवानपि ) ; अत्रभवत् प्रकृतिवापन्नः S. 2; वृक्ष-सेवनादेव परिश्रान्तमभ्यवर्ती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रय *a.* [ अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान संज्ञद्धो वा; अत्र-एय ] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place । दौतरम्याद्रक्षसतां तु वात्रयः अद्भुः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—त्रः Ved. [ अद्-त्र ] An eater, devourer; a demon. Rākshasa.—त्र Food

अत्रप *a* [ न. व. ] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवत् *ind.* The year before last(?).

अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु *a.* [ न. त. ] Not afraid, fearless । जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [ properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अदेक्षितश्च, अद्-त्रि ] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [ He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuyā was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuyā in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuyā. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिंहिता. In the Purānas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -हज, अत्रिजन्मस्तु.—प्रभव, भव &c. cf. also अथ नयनसमुत्पत्त्यं ज्योतिरत्रैव योः R. 2. 75 and अत्रैरिवैदुः V. 5. 21 ]—( pl. ) descendants of Atri.

अत्रि *m.* A devourer, a demon. अत्ररुहः [ नास्ति रसस्यस्य ] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ ( Ved अथा ) *ind.* [ अर्थ-इ, पूर्वोद-लोपः Tv ] A particle used at the beginning ( of works ) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' ( begins ) ( मंगल, आरम्भ, अविकार ). ( Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma; औकारभाष्य शब्दश्च द्वितीयो ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठे भिरवा विनियतो तेन मंगलालोकमुचो ॥ and therefore we find in Sānkara Bhāṣhya अथोत्तरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रव्या मंगलमात्रं व्ययति ) ; अथ निर्दिष्टं न । अथ योगानुज्ञातं । अथैव प्रारभ्यते इत्येतेषां तत्रं Pt. 2. ( usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c. )—2

Then, afterwards ( आनन्तर्य ) अथ प्रजानामपि; प्रभवे वनाय चैतुं मुनीच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदाप्यष्टेत् अथ त्वं छंदोऽवीक्ष्य P. III. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if ( पश्चात्तर ); अथ कौतुकमवेद्यानि K. 144. S. 5. 27; अथ माणवभयमयं जंतोः किमिति मुखा मालिन्यः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. अथ यद्गते S. 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमितारामात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9. 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise ( समुच्चय ); गणितमथ कथं वैशिकी Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; मोमोऽथाजुनः G. M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions ( प्रश्न ) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यास्य राक्षसेः पत्नी S. 7; अथवा चतु मे राजशब्दः । अथ भववोल्लेखानुग्रहाय कुशली का-दयः S. 5; अथ शक्नोते भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यभुता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवत्तमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या हृदि रागः S. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमव प्रयुक्तं S. 6 ( अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but' )—6 Totality, entirety ( कारस्म्य ) ; अथ सर्वं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole सर्वं ( सर्वं in all its details ).—7 Doubt, uncertainty ( संशय, विकल्प ); शब्देतिनित्याऽथानित्यः G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोप स्यातां समुच्चये । मंगले संशयाभाधिकारानन्तरं च । अन्वदेशे प्रतिक्रियां प्रसक्तक्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in ( I ), while some are not in general use. —COMP.—अपि moreover, and again &c. ( =अथ in most cases ) । अथ likewise, also—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अस्तरः संभवैवा । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृक्षमनुरताः प्रकृतयः । अथ किं Mu 1.—वा I. or ( used like the English disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place ), व्यवहारः पाल्हाय चयः पुण्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वाच्य is often used in the same sense with वा; क्वातिके वाच्ये चैव Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;—अथापि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव व्रतं कुर्वन्नाद्यायनमथापि वा Pt. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; it is not so ( correcting or modifying a previous statement ); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder! अपि नाम कुलपतिरियमसमर्पणेश्चेत्संभवः स्वात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1., 1. 16; न भित्ताभ्युपह्रास्यता...अथवा कृतवाद्गदरे कंठोऽस्तिच R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीयं किं न सहस्रवाहमथवा रामेन किं दृष्टो U. 6. 40; अथोचो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पात्तात्को-



मधवा । विवेकप्रधानां सवति विनिपातः शतमुक्तः  
Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अय in most senses; अथो वयस्यां  
परिपाद्यवर्तिनी.....प्रेक्षत Ku. 5. 51; लियो  
रत्नामययो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg.  
4. 35. Ki. 5. 16; 6. 1.

अथरिः-रि Ved m f. A finger; finger-  
like or pointed flame (?).

अथयति Den P. To go constantly  
अथय-युं a. Ved. Moving constantly,  
tremulous (गमनशालं) Rv. I. 1. I.  
pointed like a lance, lambent (?).

अथयः=अथयर् below.

अथयैणः [अथवी तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातु-  
त्वात् अचु न टिलोपः] I Siva. —2 N. of  
the Atharvaveda. See below.

अथयिर् m. [अथ-य-वनिर् शकृच्वादि Tv.;  
probably connected with some  
word like *athar* fire] I A priest  
who has to worship fire and Soma.

—2 A Brāhmana —3 N. of the priest  
who is said to have first brought  
down fire from the heaven,  
offered Soma and recited prayers.  
[He is represented, as the elder  
son of Brāhmā, sprung from his  
mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed  
by Brāhmā to create and protect  
subordinate beings, who first learnt  
from Brāhmā and then taught  
the Brāhmaṇvidyā and is consid-  
ered to be the author of the Veda  
called after him. His wife was  
Sānti, daughter of Kardama  
Prajāpati. He had also another  
wife called Chitti; he is also consid-  
ered identical with Angiras and  
father of Agni.] —4 Epithet of  
Siva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descend-  
ants of Atharvan; hymns of this  
Veda; शिष्टो जैत्रेयस्यैव R. 17. 13. —बोध  
m. n. वेदः The Atharvaveda, regard-  
ed as the fourth Veda [It contains

many forms of imprecations  
for the destruction of enemies and  
also contains a great number of  
prayers for safety and averting  
misfortunes, evils, sins or calamities,  
and a number of hymns, as in the  
other Vedas, addressed to the  
gods with prayers to be used at re-  
ligious and solemn rites; cf. Mv.  
2. 24. सूत्रिमभिराभ्योतां निधदिवायवैणा निगमः.  
It has nine Sakhas; and five Kalpas,  
and is comprised in 2) *Kandas*.  
The most important Brāhmana  
belonging to this Veda is the  
Gopatha Brāhmana and the Upanishads  
pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another  
account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*,  
Pers. *āturban*.] —COMP. —आचयः N.  
of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाविषो भूमिः शशि-  
जोऽयवेदेदारुः) निविः, विद् m. receptacle  
of the (knowledge of) Athar-  
vaveda, or conversant with it;  
युष्मन्नाऽयवेदि कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. I. 59;  
(अयवेदिविपदेन दुरितोपशमनमिभित्तशान्तिकर्षोद्वेकः

प्रवीणतमं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं द्योत्यते Malli.)  
—भूतः (pl.) those who have be-  
come Atharvans; N. of the 12 Mah-  
arshis. —शिखा, —शिरस् n. [अथवेणो  
वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन  
भेद्यत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing  
with Brāhmaṇvidyā

अथवीणः [अथवेणि तदुक्तशाल्यादौ वा कुशलः;  
इत् सित्वेन भक्ताभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] I A  
Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or  
skilled in the performance of the  
rites enjoined by it. —2 A family  
priest (पुरोहित्).

अथवीनिरस् m. A member of the  
class of this name. —(pl.) I Des-  
cendants of Atharvan and of Angi-  
ras. —2 N. of the hymns of the Ath-  
arvaveda; दंढवीत्यो न कुशलमथवीनिरसे  
तथा Y. I. 312.

अथवीनिरस a. (सी f.) Connected with  
अथवीनिरस्. —सं Office of this person.  
—साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथवीणि Ritual of the Atharva-  
veda. —णः, —विद् One studying or  
versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथवी a. Ved. [न युर्-अच्, प्रथो उलोपः  
गौरा-होच् Tv.] Not injuring or  
hurting, not destructive; pierced  
by a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [आति, आद, जवात्, अचसत्,  
अक्षयति, अत्तु, अन्न-जन्ध, जयत्वा] I To eat,  
devour. —2 To destroy. —3 =अद्, q.v.  
—Caus. To feed with, cause to  
eat; आदयत्यन्नं बटुग Sk. —Desid. जिघ-  
त्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*,  
Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*;  
Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*,  
Zend *ad*.] With अच् to satisfy by  
food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.)  
stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c.  
—प्र-सं to use up, consume,  
devour; सप्तदंष्ट्यामिषं खागः Bk. 18. 12.  
—वि to gnaw.

अत्त a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats;  
आक्षित्तमत्तारं नृपं विद्याऽधोगति Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-द a. (at the end of Comp.)  
Eating, devouring; मांसदा carnivorous;  
feeding on flesh; so मत्स्यः.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A  
serpent without teeth; one whose  
fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] I Not right, left.  
—2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakshi-  
nā to the priests; without any  
gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्तद-  
क्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-  
minded, silly; अदक्ष्य सत्यमेवेति परिहार-  
मदक्षिण Rām. —4 Not handy, skil-  
ful or clever; awkward. —5 Un-  
favourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving  
Dakshinā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt ac-  
cording to the rites.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Free or exempt  
from punishment.

अदंष्ट्र्य a. I Not deserving punish-  
ment अदंष्ट्र्या दंष्टयन् रागा दंष्ट्राक्षिण्यदंष्टय-  
Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from  
punishment; नादंष्ट्र्यो नाम राक्षसि वा स्व-  
र्गे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. I Not given. —2 Unjust-  
ly or improperly given. —3 Not  
given in marriage. —4 Not having  
given anything. —ता An unmar-  
ried girl. —स A gift which is null  
and void (having been given un-  
der particular circumstances  
which make it revocable). —COMP.  
—आदायि a. The receiver of such a  
gift; one who takes what has  
not been given away, such as a  
thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताक्षिप्येत् ब्राह्मणो धनं ।  
याजनाथ्यापनेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वा  
Not affianced or betrothed before;  
अदत्तपूर्वत्वादाययते Māl. 4.

अदत्त a. [अद्-वा- अन्नच्] Ved. Fit  
to be eaten; अदत्तया दद्यते वायुणि Rv  
5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयाणि).

अदंष्ट्र्यच् [अमुं अचति अदंष्ट्र्य-अचुक्ति अन्नाग्रामः  
P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that,  
tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] I Toothless. —2  
Not yet having the teeth formed  
or grown (said of young ones of  
men or animals before the teething  
time). —3 Ending in अद् or अ-तः  
I A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one of  
the 12 Adityas, he having lost his  
teeth at the destruction of Da-  
ksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य a. I Not dental. —2 Not fit  
for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदंष्ट्र्य, —दंष्ट्र्य a. [न. त.] Ved. Un-  
broken or unimpaired, unhurt,  
uninjured; pure, true; असु, or आयुः  
having uninjured or pure life;  
leaving uninjured the man who  
sacrifices; वेति, वेत whose works or  
religious observances are unim-  
paired.

अदक्ष a. [दंष्ट्र-रक्, न. व.] Not scanty;  
plentiful; copious; अदक्षदंष्ट्र्यमभिरक्षय स  
स्वर्ग Ki. 1. 38; अन्नविषोऽयं Dk. 35.

अदंष्ट्र्य a. Honest, undeceitful. —नः I  
Honesty, absence of deceit. —2 N.  
of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind,  
cruel. —यं ind. Mercilessly; ardent-  
ly; fervently, closely (as an em-  
brace) V. 5. 9.



अदर्शः I Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

अदर्शनं I Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितोत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अन्तर्गो येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. J. 4. 28 the person who e sight one wishes to avoid; न गतः Pt. 2; 'न भूयः Pt I become invisible; अस्य न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight; beyond the reach of vision; सा चाल्यतमदर्शनं नवनयोयाता V. 4. 2 lost to view; become invisible. 2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10.43-3 (Gram) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शने कौपः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल a. I Leafless. -2 Without parts. —ऋ: A plant (हिजाल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. —ला A plant (धृतकुमारा) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [ न दर्श्यते उल्लिख्यते अङ्गुलियेन इदं तथा निद्राणायां पुरोवर्तिनि एवाङ्गुलिकेन्द्रेणः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-किं Tv. ] ( अस्मी m. f., अदः n. ). That, ( referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker. ) ( विप्रकृष्टं or परेष्ठ ) ; इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्तिनैतदेव रूपम् । अदस्तस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परेष्ठं विजानीयात् ॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनयनर्तकी N. I. 6; ; अस्मी नामादहमस्माति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so ( giving the name ) ; असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. I. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्षं or सन्निकृष्टं objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; अस्मी शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 ( असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli. ); अस्मी रथ्याः S. I. 8. 1. अस्मी वदुः 4. 17; 7. II. It is

often used in the sense of त्व as a correlative of यत् ; हिंसापत्रश्च यो नित्यं नेहासी सुखमयवे Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun ( यस्मी, ये अस्मी &c. ) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावतीदिश्याहाः सुखोऽप्यस्तः सनातनः Ms. I. 7; योसौ कुमारसखको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense; विधुरपि विविधयोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणः सौ that ( so well-known to us all ) moon too. See the word त्व also and the quotations from K. P.—*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a ( गति ) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य, अदः कृतैः परं अनुपदेशे तु अदः कृत्या, अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदात् a. I Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादात्: Ms. II. 15 not liberal. -2 Not giving ( a daughter ) in marriage; काहेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान a. [ न. व. ] I Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut ( or not charitable ) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनमात्रोपि निष्ठ एव हि गर्दभः Pt. 2 70.

अदान्य, अदायिष्य अदामन् अदाशु, अदाशुरि, दाम्यस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved I Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [ नास्ति दायो यस्य ] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद a. I Not entitled to be an heir; पुत्रादायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir. कानिनाश्च सहोदश्र कीतः पौनर्म्यस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च सौदश्र च ददायादवाच्यः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक a ( की. f. ) [ दायमर्हति दायच्छ न. व. ] I That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं च न राजगामि Kāty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [ न. व. ] I One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [ न. त. ] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. I Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt. epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक a. Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति a. [ न दीयते खञ्जते नश्यते बृहत्त्वात्, दो-किञ्च ] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious ( mostly Ved. in all these senses ). —तिः [ अति प्राणिजातं ; अद-इतिच् ] I Devourer i. c. death; यद्येवाहमश्नयत तत्तदनुमश्रियत, सर्वं वा असीति तददितेतिदितित्वं Bri. Ar. Up. -2 An epithet of God—तिः f. [ न दातुं शक्तिः ] I Inability to give, poverty. -2 [ दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या ] ( a ) The earth. ( b ) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. ( c ) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space ( opp. to the earth ). ( d ) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. ( e ) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

( f ) Speech, या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामयी ( शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara ). ( g ) A cow. ( h ) Milk; wife (?). -ती ( dual ) Heaven and earth. [ अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yāska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and 'the verse beginning with अदितिर्द्यौः &c. Rv. I. 89. 16; he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन i. e. अनुपशोण, न ह्येषां क्षयोस्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th ( Martanda, the sun. ) [ In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu i. his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi nandanas'; See Daksha and kasyapa also ].—COMP. —जः, —नन्दनः a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed high spirited, mighty, not poor rich, happy. —COMP.—आत्तवन्, —वृत्ति, —सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. —COMP. —सूत्र, —सूत्रि a. [ न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य ] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [ न. व. ] Free from evil propitious. —COMP.—नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year. अदुःखान् a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. I Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts; विषयः an unfortified country

अदुर्मुख a. Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near ( in time or space ); अतिर्निर्गम्य राजन् विनोदयामनः R. I. 87 ; उज्जितवर्त्मसु मृगद्वन्द्वे I- 40 ; अजिताः Sk. not far



from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; ॐपो हि सु-  
विजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,  
irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ;  
वसन्नदूरे किं चन्द्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिशतोदरे  
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशः Sk. ; अदूरं,—रं,—रेण,—रतः  
—रात् ( With gen or abl. ) not far  
from, at no great distance from ;  
अदूरं प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far  
distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncor-  
rupted, unspotted, irreproachable ;  
ॐषी possessing an uncorrupted soul

अहस *a.* Not proud, not vain ; ॐदु  
not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अहंश *a.* [ न. व. ] I Sightless, blind.  
—2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* I Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-  
दृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. —2 Not capable of  
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर —COMP.  
—कारणं rendering invisible, a part  
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* I Invisible, not seen. ; ॐपूर्व  
not seen before. —2 Not known or  
experienced, not felt ; ॐविदृश्यं H. I.  
145.—3 Unforeseen, not observed or  
thought of, unknown, unobserved.  
—4 Not permitted or sanctioned.  
illegal ; न चाहृष्टो ( वृद्धि ) पुनर्हेतु Ms.  
8. 153.—ष्टः N. of some venomous  
substance or vermin.—ष्टः I The in-  
visible one.—2 Destiny, fame, luck  
( good or bad ) ; दैवमिति यदपि कथयति  
पुत्रवन्धुः सोप्यहृष्टाक्षः Pt. 5. 30. —3  
Virtue or vice as the eventual  
cause of pleasure or pain. ( Fate is  
supposed to be the result of good  
or bad actions done in one state  
of existence and experienced in  
another, the performance of good  
deeds being rewarded with reside-  
nce in Heaven, and of bad deeds,  
visited with condemnation to Hell ) ;  
धर्मधर्मवदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम् ... अधर्मे  
नरकादनि हेतुनिर्दिष्टवर्मजः Bhāṣā. P. 161-2.

The Vedāntins do not recognize  
अदृष्ट or luck ; तैर्हि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापन्न-  
संस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानां यत्नेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टं  
आरम्भमर्थ इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातं-  
जलास्तु बुद्धिर्धर्म इत्यभ्युपगच्छन्ति Tv. ). —4  
An unforeseen calamity or danger  
( such as from fire, water &c. ).  
—COMP.—अर्थ *a.* [ न. ] having a meta-  
physical or occult meaning, meta-  
physical ; having an object not  
evident to the senses.—कर्मन् *a.* one  
who has had no practice or practical  
experience, not practical, inexpe-  
rienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्म यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुञ्च-  
ति H. 3. 54. —नरः,—पुरुषः one of the  
20 ways of peace-making, in which  
no third person is seer, said of a  
treaty concluded by the parties  
themselves without a mediator  
H. 4. 119.—फल *a.* [ न. ] that of which

the consequences are not yet visi-  
ble. ( —ल ) the ( future ) result of  
good or bad actions ; the result or  
consequence hidden in the future.  
—हन् *a.* destroying poisonous  
vermin ( ? ).

अदृष्टिः *f.* [ विरुद्धा दृष्टिः ] I An evil or  
malicious eye, evil look, an angry  
or envious look.—2 Not being seen  
—*a* [ न. व. ] Blind, sightless.

अदेष *a.* Not to be given ; what  
cannot or ought not to be given  
away ; अदेषमास्तौ त्रयमेव संपते R. 3. 16.  
—यं That which it is not right  
or necessary to give Wife, sons,  
deposits, and a few other things,  
belong to this class ; अन्वाहितं याचितक-  
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्व  
शान्तये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टास्तु वर्तमानेन दे-  
हिना । अदेषान्याहुराचार्या यजान्यस्मि प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥  
—COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [ न. व. ] I Not god-like  
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.  
—2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—  
वः [ न. त. ] One who is not a god.  
—COMP.—त्र *a.* [ न. देवाः त्रायते प्रीयते अग्नि,  
त्रै कर्णे क ] not gratifying the gods,  
such as food.—मातृक *a.* [ न. देवो मेवो  
माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य ] not rained upon ;  
( lit. ) not having the god of rain  
as mother to suckle or water ;  
hence ( artificially ) supplied with  
the water of rivers, canals &c, irriga-  
ted ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेषमातृकाक्षिराय त-  
दिमन्कुरुवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत् *यु. a.* [ न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति ] Not  
reaching the gods by prayers,  
impious, irreligious.

अदेषः [ न. त. ] I A wrong place,  
not one's proper place or strong  
position ; ॐयो हि विपुला स्वल्पकृतेऽपि हन्य-  
ते H. 4. 45 ; श्रियं स्पृशेददेषे यः Ms. 8.  
358 ; नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. —2 A bad  
country. The Smṛitis mention  
several places of this description :  
स्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ,  
वंग, कलिङ्ग, &c. —COMP.—कालः wrong  
place and time ; अदेश इति यद्वाहनमपान-  
भ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [ स. त. ]  
in the wrong place, out of place ;  
absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [ न. त. न. देष्टुं योग्यः ] I Not  
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated  
or pointed out ; अदेश्यं येष दिशति Ms.  
8. 53.—2 Not on the spot or pertain-  
ing to the place or occasion  
referred to.

अदृश्य *a.* Ved. Invisible ( अदृश्य ).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humili-  
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव *a.* ( वा *f.* ) I Not predesti-  
ned or predetermined ( by gods or  
by Fate ). —2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;  
अदैवं भोजयेच्छास्त्रं Ms. 3. 247 ( Kull.  
वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं ). —3 Unfortunate,  
ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting ; consi-  
derate ( as a king ).

अदमद-व *a.* Ved. Not causing  
inconvenience.

अदोहः I The time when milking  
is not practicable. —2 Not milking ;  
अदोहं चादिशद्वा R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Free from  
faults, demerits, vices, or defects  
&c. ; innocent ; जायमानेषामुत संत्यजामि  
R. 14. 34. —2 Free from the faults  
of composition, such as अश्लीलता,  
याव्यता &c. ; see दोष ; अदोषो शब्दार्थौ K.  
P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. I.  
—वः Not a fault ; विभित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता  
वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्रः [ अघते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गर Un. I.  
120=पुरोडाश ] A sacrificial oblation  
called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्रा *ind.* [ अत्यन्ते अतु तं सततं गमनं ज्ञानं  
वा दधाति क्तिप् Tv. ] I Truly, clearly,  
surely, undoubtedly, In truth,  
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्रा श्रियं  
पालितसंगराय प्रत्यययिष्यति R. 13. 65. —2  
Manifestly, clearly ; व्याख्यासि च यतते  
परिरक्षुमद्वा Bv. 1. 95.—3 In this way,  
thus ; ॐ=साक्षात्कृ. —COMP.—पुरुषः A  
right or true man.—बोधेयः ( pl. )  
N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur  
veda.—लोहकर्म *a.* having ear  
clearly or quite red.

अद्रागितः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a* [ Un. 5. I अदं भुवो हुतच ;  
according to Nir. न भूतं ' the like of  
which did not take place before. ' ]  
I Wonderful, marvellous ; ॐमर्षं of  
wonderful deeds ; ॐव having won-  
derful smell ; ॐर्षेण रूप prodigious,  
extraordinary, transcendental, su-  
pernatural. —2 Ved. Unobserved,  
invisible ( opp. दृश्य ).—तं I A won-  
derful ; a wonderful thing or occur-  
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अद्भुतं  
चलु संवर्तं S. 5 a wonderful or un-  
expected occurrence । अकारिकमनव्यायं  
विचारस्वर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118 —2 Sur-  
prise, astonishment, wonder ( *m.* )  
also ; ॐज्जितदेवाभिराणि विक्रीतचरितानि U.  
6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the  
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-  
ment ; जगति जनितायद्भुतासः U. 3. 44.  
—2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-  
vantara.—COMP.—पुनस् *a.* Ved. in  
whom no sin is visible.—वर्जः a  
system of prodigies.—ब्राह्मणं N. of  
a portion of a Brāhmanabelonging  
to the Sāmaveda.—तंकाश *a.* resem-  
bling a marvel ; so ॐवयं —सातः the



wonderful resin ( of the कदिर or Catechu plant ) Mimosa Catechu.—एवम् *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः ) N. of Siva.

अग्रन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

अग्रनिः [ अग्निं सर्वाग्निं; अद्-मनिश्च Un. 2. 104 अद्विदुश्च ] Fire.

अग्रार *a.* [ अतुं शोलमस्य; अद्-कर्तरि कर्मणश्च ] Voracious, gluttonous.

अग्र *a.* Eatable. —अं Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [ अस्मिन्महनि इदं-इदं नपातः सप्तम्यर्थे; अस्मिन् इति अहनि वा Nir. ] 1 To-day, this day; अग्र त्वां त्वरायति दारुणः कृतान्तः Māl. 5 25; रात्रौ to-night, this night; 'प्रतरेव this very morning; oft, in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; 'दिवसतश्चनं of this day; to-day's; अग्रैव this very day.—2 Now; अग्र वच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [ cf. L. *ho-die*. ].—COMP.—अग्नि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अग्र्यापि ते मनुजविषयः U. 3; अग्र्यापि नोक्षसि *ibid.*; न<sup>०</sup> not yet; युः केदं खिन्ने मयि भजति ग्राह्यापि कुरु Ve. I. II; ( every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अग्र्यापि ).—अग्र्यापि I. from to-day; 'अग्र भवद्भ्यो भित्तोहं Ve. I. 2. till to-day.—पूर्व before now; अग्रपूर्वाचारित &c.—अग्र्यापि *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth; अग्रप्रभृत्यववर्तानि तत्तद्धिम दैतः Ku 5. 86.—अग्र *a.* [अग्र शः परदिने वा जायमान्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अग्र-अस्त-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13 ] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent; 'अं मरणं, अः विषोयः Sk. (=आसन्न). (—नः ) a female near delivery ( आसन्नप्रसवा ); अग्रश्रीनावष्टब्धे P.; अग्र शो वा विजायते इति अग्रश्रीना वडवा Sk.—सूत्र्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अग्रतन *a.* ( नी f. ) [ अग्र भवः; अग्र टण्डुलमश्र ] I Pertaining to or referring to, extending over, to-day; 'दिवस, 'कास &c.—2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day ( Kasī. on P. I. 2. 57 ); See अग्रतन also.—नी (*scil* वृत्तिः ) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day ( =मृतः ).

अग्रतनीय=अग्रतन । Of to-day; 'हिम-पातो एवर्थातो नीयते Pt. 3. —2 Modern.

अग्र *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अग्रत *a.* Not bright.

अग्रतुय *n.* [ न दूतलब्धे न. त. ] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got.—यं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अग्रव *a.* [ न. त. ] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अग्रव्यं [ न. त. ] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाग्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction; विवेकानन्दपरिश्रह एव बुद्धिलाभं प्रकाशयति M. अग्रव्यमेव युवि युद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अग्रि [ अद्-किर् Un. 4. 65 ; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to

eat. ] 1 A mountain.—2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.—3 A thunderbolt ( आहणाति येन Nir. ).—4 A tree.—5 The sun.—6 A mass of clouds ( probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain ); a cloud ( आद्रायितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्ये Nir. ) mostly Ved.—7 A kind of measure.—8 The number 7. —COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. 2. N. of Siva ( lord of Kailāsa ) —कर्ण a plant ( अपराजिता ) Clitoria Ternata Lin.—कोला [ अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कोलाः शंकव इव यस्याः ] the earth (—लः ) N. of the mountain विष्कुम्भ.—कुशिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [ अद्री जायते, जग्-इ ] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (—जा ) I a plant ( सैहली ). 2.—कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pārvatī (—जं ) red chalk ( झिलाजटु ). —जात *a.* mountain-born. (—नः ) 1. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', hamsa or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. —जुत,—जुष Ved. [ जृ. त. ] expressed or extracted by means of stones—तनया,—नन्दिनी I. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables द्विज,—भिद्र *m.* [ अद्रि द्वेष्टि भिनन्ति वा, द्विपु-भिद्र—किप् ] the enemy or splitter of mountains ( o. clouds personified ), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि.—जी f. I. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,—राजः &c. See ईश—वर्हस् *a.* Ved. [ अद्रेर्वर्ह इव बर्हो यस्य ] as strong or hard as a mountain; mountain—high (?).—बुध्र *a.* [ अद्रेर्बुध्र इव बुध्रो यस्य ] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भू *a.* [ अद्री भवति जायते ] mountain-born (—भूः ) N. of a plant ( आलुकर्णी or अपराजिता )—मातु Ved. [ अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीति, अद्रिमति

वा मा-तुच् ] producing water from clouds ( मेघजलनिर्मातृ ); having a mountain for the mother (?).—वद्भिः forest

conflagration.—शय्यः ( having the mountain कैलास for his bed ) N. of Siva; cf. ईश, ईश्वर.—शुभं,—साधु mountain peak.—सुत ( सुत ), —संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [ अद्रेः सार इव प. त. ] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a.* ) hard like a mountain; नम्य made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रिहः—द्रुहन् *a.* [ न. त. ] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोच *a.* Ved. [ द्रुह-घञ् वेदे घञ् न. न. ] True, not false, free from malice; वाचू speaking the truth; अवित guarding from malice.—वे *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence or malice or ill-feeling, m deration, mildness; Ms. 4. 2. अर्द्ध *a.* Without duality or enmity; असमस्तपद्मृत्तिमिव अर्द्धा K 131.

अद्रय *a.* [ नास्ति द्वयं यस्य ] I Not two.—2 Without a second, unique; sole; अद्रयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sutra.—यः [ अद्रयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्यर्थे अच् ] N. of Buddha.—यं [ न. त. ] Non-duality, unity; identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth.—COMP. आनन्दः=अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. वादिर ( =अद्वैत ) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe ( सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्सवरूपं नाप्यद्वैतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति ). 2. Buddha.

अद्रयत्—अद्रयत् *a.* Ved. Having no second; सखा सुशेवी अद्रयः Rv. I. 187. 3 ( द्रयरहित ) : free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्रयाविन् *a.* [ अद्रयं अस्यर्थे विनि छेदसि दीविः ] Not having two ways ( देवपितृ-गन्तरूपमार्गद्वयरहित ); पुत्रस्य पाथः पद्मद्रयाविनः Rv. I. 159. 3

अद्रयु *a.* [ द्वयं द्विपकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ. न. न. ] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally ( अन्तर्बाह्यरूपः ).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्वारेण विशेषतः Y. I. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [ नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य ] I Without a second, matchless, peerless. न केवलं रूपे शिखरेष्वद्वितीयं मालविका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण



V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—यं Brahma; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—यः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषू a. [द्विष्-अहृत्, न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. न.] I Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique —तं [न. त.] I Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.—2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. —COMP.—आनन्दः (अद्वयं) I. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century. —वादिश्च=अद्वयवादिश्च q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अथ, अथा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अथन a. [न. व.] I Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवावनाः स्मृताः । यत्ते समधिगच्छति यत्त ते तस्य तद्वनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अथन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हंत विद्म मामन्यं U. 1. 42.

अथम a. [अनु अम; अवते; अमः; वस्य पक्षि च; Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अथममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमावममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of comp. 1. नरं द्विजं, चाबालाश्रयनी नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अथमः the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः I An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रोधाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविषाकः Sabda K.); भार्या स्नातुमितो यतासि न पुनस्तस्यावमस्यातिकं K. P. I.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञादिषु अवतवसूचकः रविचन्द्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगमेदः Tv.).—या A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेशहितकारिणी) [cf. L. infimus]. —COMP.—अर्धं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमार्ग). —अर्धं [कर्म.] the lower half of the

body (below the navel). —अर्धं a. [अधमार्धं भवः] connected with the lower part. —आचार a. [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म०] the meanest conduct. —अरणः, —अरणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः क्लृप्तेन, ततः टर्] a debtor (opp उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom; a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधोयौत मध्यमस्तु कुर्षावलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अधर [न प्रियते; धृ-अच्, न. त.] I Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, neither, downwards; \*नातः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. \*अवर Si. 1. 6; \*ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). —2 Low, mean, vile; \*अत्तर see below; lower in quality, inferior. —3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिश्च.—4 Previous, preceding; as in अधोद्विष्टः q. v. —रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; \*पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; विंवाचालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्षविंवाचरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्पस्यनधरं S. I. 24; I. 21; 3. 24; of. अवरं कलु बिबनामकं कलमाग्यामिति अध्यमनवयम् । लभतेऽधरविच इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N. 2. 24.—रः The nadir; (अधोदिशू) or the southern direction. —रि I The lowest part (of the body) । पृष्ठेशाधरे त्रिकं Ak. —2 Pudendum Muliebne (also m.). —3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. —COMP.—उत्तर a. I. higher and lower; inferior and superior; worse and better; राज्ञः समस्तनिर्णययोः व्यक्तिकर्मविद्ययति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणा साम्यं पूर्वपक्षाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यथाधरोत्तरानयार्थविगीताभावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवाद्विरुद्धरेत्तरं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you. i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं च); (यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाधर्म्यं च न स्यात्कार्त्तमाश्रित् प्रवर्तताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं=युद्धादि, उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अधर्मण्यं भित्तो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिस्तद्वत् S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip, कंठः the lower part of the neck. —कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the

lower part of the body.—पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकृ 8 U., अधरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिद्वरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting, to defeat, vanquish; भवता वीर्यतादधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40; 6. 21; धरितेर्गुणधरयन्नुवाचिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वदेहेन अपत्यप्रिया K. 25.

अधरीभू I P. To be worsted (in a law-suit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण a. [अधरे भवः अधर—छ] I Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते AR. 1.

अधरेद्युः ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर—एद्युम्] I On a previous day. —2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, —रतः, —रस्तात्, —रात्, तात्, —रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधराच्च a. [अधरां दाक्षिणां दिशं भवति क्षिप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south. —यि the southern direction.—इ ind. Beneath.

अधराचीन—च्य a. [अधराचि भवः; अधराच्च—च्य यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] I Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मणं unjustly, in an improper way; यथाधर्मणं वृक्षति Ms. 2. III; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; \*चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so \*आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं मोक्षः S. 5; \*मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration). —2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—मि Unrighteousness personified.—र्धं Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्म.—COMP.—आस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिण a. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य a. I Wicked, impious.—2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्यो द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविद् Ms 3. 25.



अध्व [ अविद्यमानो ध्वो भर्ता यस्याः ]  
A widow.

अध्व, अधः *ind.* [ अधः-असि, अधःशब्द-  
स्थाने अर्ध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39. ] I Below,  
down; पतत्यधो घाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1.  
2; in the lower region, to the infer-  
nal regions or hell; व्यसन्धोऽधो व्रज-  
ति स्वर्गात्स्वयत्समी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (Ac-  
cording to the context, अधः may have  
the sense of the nominative, \*अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षत् पतति;  
or locative, अधो ग्रहे वेति). -2 Beneath,  
under, used like a preposition with  
gen., तत्तुणी S. I. 14; rarely with abl.  
also; बाह्व्यं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra;  
(when repeated) lower and lower,  
down and down; अधोवः पश्यतः कस्य  
माह्मा नोपचायते H. 2. 2; यात्यधोघो व्रजयु-  
क्षैर्नः स्वोव कर्मभिः H. 2. 48; अधोघो गंगेयं  
पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under,  
just below (with acc.) न वामघोऽधो  
वृक्षतः पयोवराः Si. 1. 4. In comp. with  
nouns अधः has the sense of (a)  
lower, under, as \*युवने, रोके; the lower  
world; \*वासः or \*अयुक्तः an undergar-  
ment or (b) the lower part; \*कायः  
the lower part of the body; अधःकृ  
means to surpass, eclipse, over-  
come, vanquish, despise, scorn;  
तपः शरीरः कालैरुपार्जितं तपस्विना दूरमधश्चकार  
सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृतशेषातः पुत्रेण K. 177;  
•कृतकुसुमायुधं 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; \*कृतै-  
रसः Si. 16. 8 dispelled. -COMP. -अधः  
a. situated below the axle or  
car. (-हं) *adv* below the car, under  
the axle. -अधःजः [ अधात् इन्द्रियाज्जायते  
इति अधजं प्रत्ययज्ञानं, तदर्थं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीन  
स्य सः Tv. ; अधःकृतं अधजं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन  
Malli. ]. N. of Vishnu; other ety-  
mologies of the name are also found  
(1) अधो न शोयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोऽधजः ;  
(2) अधोर्ध्वं पूर्वोचो चाधस्तयोर्ध्वस्मादजायत । मध्ये  
वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोऽधज इत्यते ॥ -अधस् See  
above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse.  
-अनं-द्रागं-मर्धं the anus Pudendum  
Muliebre. -करः the lower part of  
the hand (कर्म). -कर्णं excelling,  
defeating, degradation; K. 202; so  
क्रिया; सहते न ननोऽप्यधःक्रिया Ki. 2. 47  
degradation, dishonour. -कननं  
undermining. -गतिः f., -गमनं-पातः I.  
a downward fall or motion, des-  
cent; going downwards. 2. degra-  
dation, downfall, going to perdis-  
tion or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41  
(where 'ति has both senses) 'ति आयाति  
Pt. I 150 sinks, comes down (feels  
dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17; अराक्षितारम-  
सारं नृपं विधादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to  
go to hell. -गर्तृ m. one who digs  
downwards, a mouse. -नं-वै-टा [ अधः  
रात् अधस्तादाभ्य धेटव तश्चकारफलत्वात् ] a  
plant Axyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग)  
-चरः [ अधः कर्मिणा चरति-अर्ध ] I. thief.

2. one who goes downwards. -जातु  
n. the lower part of the knee.  
(-ind.) below the knee. -जिह्विका  
[ अर्धा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका ] the  
uvula (Mar. पडजोम). -तर्क the lower  
part or surface; शय्या, छाद्रा. -दिश  
f. the lower region, the nadir, the  
south: rn direction. -हटि a casting  
a downward look; a posture in  
Yoga; करणान्यबहिर्कृत्य स्थायुवत्रिश्रलात्मकः ।  
आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायते नासाभ्यन्तरोचनः ॥ cf.  
also Ku. 3. 47. (-टिः) a downward  
look. -पदं [ अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा ]  
the place under the foot, a lower  
place. -पातः-गति q. v. above. -पुष्पी  
[ अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः ] N. of two plants  
अमरुपुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and  
मोहिहवा (Elephantopus Scaber).  
-प्रस्थः a seat of grass for persons  
in mourning to sit upon. -भक्तं  
[ अधं भक्तं यस्मात् ] a dose of water,  
medicine &c. to be taken after  
meals &c. [ भोजनान्ते पीयमानं जलादिकं ].  
-मारः I. the lower part (of the body);  
पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr.  
2. the lower part of any thing, the  
region below, down below; ध्ववास्थितं  
किंचित्पुरमालोकितं Pt. I. situated down  
below, See पाताल. -भूः f. lower  
ground, land at the foot of a hill.  
-मुक-यदन a. I. having the face  
downwards; \*लो तिष्ठति; \*क्षैः पत्रिभिः R.  
3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate,  
flying downwards. 3. upside down,  
topsyturvy. (-चः) N. of Vishnu.  
(-जा-नी) N. of a plant गोहिहवा Pre-  
mna Esculenta. (-चं) (नक्षत्रं) I.  
flying downwards, having a down-  
ward motion; -these *nakshatras*  
are मूलरूपा कृत्तिका च विशाला भरणी तथा ।  
मघा पूर्वार्ज्यं चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha.  
2. N. of a hell. -यंत्रं a still. -रक्तपित्तं  
discharge of blood from the anus  
and urethra. -राम a. [ अधोभागे रामः  
शुक्रः दृष्टिपक्त्वात् तस्य रामत्वं ] having a  
white colour or white marks on  
the lower part of the body (said  
of a goat) -रजः I. a plummet. 2. a  
perpendicular. 3. the lower world.  
-वर्चस् a. strong in the lower re-  
gions; whose lustre penetrates  
downwards. -वृक्षः Pudendum Mu-  
liebre. -वायुः [ अधोगामी वायुः शाक. त. ]  
breaking wind, flatulency. -शय-य्य  
a. sleeping on the ground (-य्या)  
sleeping on the ground; अधोयनं चैध-  
वर्गमधः शय्यां युतेहितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुपारिकृतो  
पमन्यो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108. -शिरस् a.  
=मुख. (-न.) N. of a hell. -स्थ-स्थित  
a. situated below. -स्वास्तिकं the  
nadir.

अधोपहासः [ अधः अधोभागास्य योन्याः उपहासः  
छंदसः संधिः, क्षीणामधोभागास्य उपहासनं Tv. ]  
Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन a. (नी. f.) [ अधोभवः अधस्-  
तदुपहृत् ] I Lower, situated beneath.  
-2 Prior: previous.

अधस्तरा (मा) म *ind.* [ अतिशयनाथः ]  
Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv. or prep.* [ अधर-अस्ताति,  
अध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40. ] Down-  
below, under, beneath, underneath  
&c. (with gen.). See अधः; अधस्तातो  
पदध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमुर्ध्वं नमन-  
मधस्ताद्भवत्यवर्धनं Sāṅkhya K. तादात्म्यः  
Pt. 3; तस्माधस्ताद्वयमपि रनास्तेषु पर्णोऽनेषु  
U. 2. 25; यस्मै सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्भनं K. 289  
gone to hell.

अधोमार्गवः [ न धायते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति  
वा-क Tv. ] =अपामार्गं q. v.  
अधारणक a. [ न. त. ] Not profitable;  
क. भवेत्तद्व्या Pt. 2.

अधिः [ आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पृ.  
हृस्वः ] I Mental pain or agony. See  
आधिः-2 A woman in her courses.  
(=अधि) -*ind.* I (As a prefix to  
verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार); ईधा  
to stand over; कृ to place over or  
at the head of; वृ to grow over  
or above; over and above, besides,  
in addition (आधिक्य); fully, come  
pletely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get som-  
thing in addition to another; अधि-  
वत्य जगत्पर्वोद्धरात् having obtained fully,  
अधि intensifying the meaning  
of the root; इतो वा सातमीमहे दिवोवा  
पार्थिवादि Rv. 1. 6. 10; (अधीमहे आधि-  
स्वयेन याचामहे). -2 (As a separable  
adverb) Over, above, from above  
(mostly Vedic); पट्टिरीरातो अधि षट्  
Rv. 7. 18. 14. -3 (As a preposi-  
tion) with acc. (a) Above, over,  
upon, in (उपरि); यं दंतमाधिनायते नाडी तं  
दंतमुदरेत् Susr. अधयधि just above; लो-  
कानुपयुषांस्तेऽधोऽधोऽधयधि च माधवः Bopa-  
deva with gen. also; ये नाकस्याधि रो-  
चनं दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun  
धिवटि Si. 7. 35; रत्न 7. 41; रजनि 52  
at night. (b) With reference to,  
concerning, in the case of, on the  
subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in  
verbial compounds in this sense);  
हरी इति अधिहरि; so अधिनिधि; कृष्णमाधिकृत्य  
प्रयुक्ता कथा अधिकृष्णं । so \*उद्योतिष, \*लोके, \*दैवः  
दैवतं treating of stars &c; पुंभिः Si.  
6. 32 in the case of women. (c)  
(With abl.) Just over, more than  
(अधिक); सरवादि महानात्मा Kath. अधि-  
दिताधि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over,  
on or upon, above (showing lord-  
ship or sovereignty over some-  
thing) (ऐश्वर्य); अधिरिधरे P. I. 4. 97; अधि  
सुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Rāma rules  
over the earth; the country ruled  
over may be used with loc. of  
'ruler'; अधि रामे भूः *ibid*; प्रहारावर्णयधि  
विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under  
the government of, become the  
property or possession of (अधि  
denoting स्वत्व in this case); under,  
inferior to (हीन); अधि हरी घृताः (Bo-  
padeva) the gods are under Hari



-4 (As first member of Tatpuru-sha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); अर्तः=अध्या-रुढः (देवस्यापरि जातः) देवः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिकक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । २. ६.; उपाध्यायाद्धीते; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकरवस्य अधिधीतकः; अधिपतिः (रक्षयं); अर्धनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः हुनं; मातृरुध्योत (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिके) In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from', 'of', 'among', 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favour of', 'in', 'at'.

अधिक a. [ abbreviation of अध्या-रुढः; अध्यारुढशब्दात् कश्च उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73 ] I More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशतः more than 40; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेर्ज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिक S. 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater; abounding in, full of; strong in; क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशु-धिकवयः V. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्व S. 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां क्रुद्धं देवि श्रममिति K. 62; ऊनं न सत्प्रेष्यधिको बवाचे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्युप्तोऽधिके श्लेके स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām.; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; यर्वायान्शुणोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. (b) Superior to, better than; higher than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणाऽधिकस्यापि मर्यादितः Pt. I. 327; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c.; विरोधविकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. I. 212; अधा-धिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; वनधान्याधिको वैद्यः H. 4. 21 excels in is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेजः Mu. 4. 10 superior to; sometimes with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामाधि-को भुजेः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time)। राजन्यबोद्धावर्गे (केशांतो विधीयते), वैद्यस्य द्व्यधिकं ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; ममाधिका वा तुभ्या वा Rām-5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; बर्मा हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैद्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रे था-जनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. I. 118; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses; द्वैशोपिकारस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; अन्तर्दिनां राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22; स्वर्गद्विकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous; अंगं having a redundant limb; गोद्वैतकपिकां कल्पानाधिकानां न तेषां Ms. 3. 8. -7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -क I Surplus, excess, more; लामोऽधिकं फलं Ak.-2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आश्रयाश्रयि-णेरेकस्याधिकयेऽधिकमुच्यते । किमत्रिकमस्य ब्रह्मो महिमानं वारिदेहीर्यत्र । अज्ञात एव वेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य मुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं । युगांत-कालप्रतिस्फुटारामनो जगति यस्या सविकाशमासत । त्वौ न ममुत्तर न केतमद्विष्टतपोवनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D.; महतोऽप्यमहोऽसावाश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणी स्वार्तां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं दु-तत् ॥ K. P. 10 -adv. I More, in a greater degree; स तथं युगता द्रं प्रति-पद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 I shone the more; Pt. 1. 243; oft in comp.; इयमधिकमनो-ज्ञा S. 1. 20; सूरभि मे 21.-2 Exceed-ingly, too much. -COMP -अंग a. (गी f.) having a redundant limb. (-गं) [ अधिकोऽङ्गात् ] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. -अधिक a. more and more; out-doing one another. -अर्थ a. exaggerated; एवमत्र exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure); कृत्यैरधि-कायवचने P. II. 1. 33; (अं = स्तुतिनिदाफल-कमयेवावचनं; e. g. वातच्छेपं तुणं i. c. so light and weak; काकपेया नदी so deep and full) -अद्भि a. abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. -तिथिः f., -दिनं, -दिवसः an intercalated day. -दंतः=अधिदंतः.—मांसमर्तः=अविमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. —वाहिक-सातलिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [ अधिकः कामो यस्य ] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful.—मः [ कर्म. ] Strong desire.

अधिक 8 U. I To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to, have a right to; नैवाध्यकारात् न हि वेदपुरे Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः प्रियतैर्विकृता न संस्तवीः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce

liking, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set; पाद्वेन ह्यहं तात अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; दस-विनयाधिकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud; शिष्यलीकृतोऽधिकृत-कृत्यविधौ Ki 6. 30 set or appointed to duty; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकृत्यः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अविकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किराताशुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं कार्यं किराताशुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधिकृत्यताम् S. I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां प्रथमादा P. IV. 1. 82; इदं पद-व्यमधिकृत्यते Sk.—5 To superintend, be at the head.—6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk.; अधिकं न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20 -7 To feel, enjoy; मगह-शाश्वेदधिकुरुते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हतं मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. -8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरण [ कृ-श्रुद ] I Placing at the head of, appointing &c.—2 Relation, reference, connection; रामा-धिकाणाः कथाः Rām. referring to.—3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मभायः P. 1. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिकरणो बहुव्रीहिः, पीतावरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. -4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचारोधिकरणं P. I. 4. 40; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहिताम-साक्षाद्वारयत् क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वन् क्रियासिद्धौ शब्ध-विकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari; as मेहे स्नात्र्यामन्नं पचति.—6 A topic, subject; section; article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members:—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विषय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विज्ञायश्चेत् पूर्वपक्षस्तथोक्तः । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत



last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवम्, विषयः सिद्धः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking the five members may be taken to be विषयः, संशयः, पूर्वपक्षः, उत्तरपक्षः and सिद्धांतः or राश्र्वांतः. —7 Court of justice, court, tribunal ; स्वान्दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3 ; शरणे च साधने Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विप्रतिविद्धि चानधिकरणवानि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि) ; एतावन्त्रे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश द्वैतः Sk.—9 A claim.—10 Supremacy.—णी One who superintends.—COMP.—भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9.—मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9.—विचारः [ अधिकरणस्य विचारः ; अन्यथाकरणं ] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; परिवर्तते च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.—सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [ अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्यस्य ह्यः ] I A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.—2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्म्मन् *n.* [ अधिकं कर्म ] I A higher or superior act.—2 Superintendence.—*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.—COMP.—करः—कृत्य a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृतः [ अधिकर्म कृते येन निहातस्य परनिपातः ] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वव्यापिकृती यः स्यात् कुटुम्बस्य तथोपरि । गोधिकर्मकृती ज्ञेयः स च कौटुम्बिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [ अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अर्ले, आविर्कर्म ह्यः ] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः I Superintendence, watching over ; श्रीप कर्त्ताधिकारः V. 3. 1 ; यः पौरुषेण राज्ञा वर्णाधिकारो नियुक्तः S. I. superintendence of religious matters.—2 Duty, office, charge, power, post of authority ; authority ; निर्णय-धिकारो ब्रवीमि M. I I say this in the capacity of a judge ; आदिभ्रातृषु लोक-तंत्राधिकारः S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तावुषाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. I. V. 2. 1 ; अर्थ-administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमताः Me. I ; अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5 ; यः सदाधिकारो नियुक्तः पञ्चममंथो स करोतु, अमुजी-विना परं चर्चा न कर्त्तव्या H. 2 ; निष्पादिकारो योग्येयं दारिका M. I fit to be initiated into the fine arts.—3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमी वां-त्यते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction ; केदं निरूप्य S. 5.—4 Position, dignity, rank ; ह्नाधिकारो मर्त्तिना Y. I. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wife.—5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.) ; right of ownership or possession ; अधिकारः फले स्वाभ्यधिकारि च तदप्रभुः S. D. 296 ; वरसेधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्राऽधिकारहेनोपि Y. 3. 262 ; with loc. ; नि-वेष्टादिमृशानांते मंत्रैर्यथादितो वेदिः । तस्य शास्त्रेधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यद्वयं कथ्यचित् Ms. 2. 16 ; आद्याधिकारसंपदस्तु उते भवन्ते ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Śrāddha ceremonies)—6 Prerogative of a king.—7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मव्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.—8 Relation, refer-ence ; कथा विचित्राः पृतनाधिकाराः Mb.—9 Place = अधिकारः, महत्बलं पुरुषाधिकारो ज्योतिः M. I.—10 A topic, paragraph or section ; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit. I See अधिकरण, —II Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting ; संसत्तु जाते पुरुषाधिकारो Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).—12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules. *e. g.* सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 11. IV. 1. 82—31 तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 221 अधिकारोयं Sk. ( This अधिकार is of three kinds : सिंहावभक्तिं चैव मङ्ककपुतमेव च । गंगा-प्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारविश्रामतः ॥ )—COMP.—विनिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजस्येन बजेत्.—स्थ—आल्य *a.* possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [ अस्यये इति मत्परा ] I Possessed of authority, having power ; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारि स्यात् Pt. I. T64 ; संभिवग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3.—2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः ; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir ; वनग्रहणं &c. ; तपस्यनाधिकारिवात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.—3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—*m.* (सि-वान्) I An official, officer ; न निदमप्रयोजनं अधिकारवतः प्रभुनि-राहूयन्ते Mu. 3 । a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.—2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.—3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.—4 Man as the lord of creation.—5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [ कृ-क्त ] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c. ; रक्ष-आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. II । पात्राणि नाभ्यधिकृताः —तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing ; संभाव-ना ह्यधिकृतस्य तन्नोति तेनः Ki. 6. 46 ; मासाद् Mu. 3 । Pt. I. 424 ; राष्ट्रं Y. I. 337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning ; श्रीमत्समयं अधिकृत्य गीयतां S. I ; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā ; 3. 4 ; R. II. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम्य I U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः,—क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षिप्त *m.* [ अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्तिप् तुह्य Tv. ] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler ( ? ).

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. I To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं मां संभृतादधिक्षिप्य S. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतादधिक्षिपति शैरिं Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसां तुह्य इत्यधिक्षिप्तः M. I.—2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.—4 To superinduce (disease) —4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेपः I Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रह्णं Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानु-शासनं Ki. I. 28.—2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.—3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure ; आज्ञाकार-त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रो विज्ञापयिष्यति M. I. 13 ; भर्तारमधि-गच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry ; भ्रैर्यासि सर्वाण्य-धिगम्यते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं संप्राप्तवर्थं प्रभु-रिति सहायवानेव M. I. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्निग्र-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide ; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218 ; Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.—2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; युगाल-योप्यसम्पन्नो भूषितमधिगम्यते Pt. I. 384 ; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिगर्तुं निगमांतावेयां U. 2. 31 श्रुतमध्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. I. 99 ; Bk. 7. 37.—4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत *p. p.* Acquired, obtained &c. ; एवमपान्निपदितान्मावर्त्यः Bh. 2. 17.—2 studied, known, learned, mastered ; किमिदं पृच्छस्यनाधिगतामायज इव U. 6. 30.



अधिगमः—मन I Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असच्छा-न्नाधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. —3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or अनुप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यो वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, —गमलोप, —गंतव्यं *pal* *b*. At-tainable &c.

अधिगन्तु *a*. [गन्-न्तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगन्तु *a*, or *adv*. [गति इत्यादिभिर्गन् अन्त्य-पी.स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगन्तं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a*. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नावने लब्धकामा Me. 6. —2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या वेन] well strung (as a bow); शिरासनं जनाः Ki. 12. 14. —3: A superior or eminent merit.

अधिगच्छ I P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिगच्छण Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिनिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—इवा—जिह्विका [अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वायं कर्ष] I The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a*. [अध्वारूढा ज्या यत्र, अधिगन्तं र्ग्यं वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow).—Comp.—अन्वय-कामुक *a*. having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकामुके S. I. 6.

अधिज्यता I The state of being strung; र्ज्ञापी to string; R. 11. 14.

अधिरथका [अधि-त्यक्त P. V. 2. 34—पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमीधत्यका Sk.] A table land, highland; र्ग्याणु तपस्व्यन्तर्धिरथका वा Ku. 3. 17; अधिरथकायामिव धातुमटय R. 2. 29.

अधिदंशनेतृ *m*. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्वारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्ध *a*. Wooden.

अधिदीप्ति *a*. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] I A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; I 3. 68; I 6 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयक-निवारिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य आक्षेपः, वागिन्द्रियस्य वह्निवः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेन्द्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च, —2 [अधिकृतो देवो वेन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अग्नि उपरि दोष्यते यत्र.)

अधिदेवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] I The presiding god or deity; अधिदेवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4; 7. 30; शिववाधिदेवं ध्यायितुं दहिनप्रत्यधिदेवतं, तमभिनेदंति...यः आध-दैवतमिव स्तौति K. 109.—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी I P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनैमिज्ज *a*. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपतिः, अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभोति R. 2. 11 mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men: king; वज्र<sup>१</sup> a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] I = अधिपः—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal (मस्तिष्का-न्तर्गतोपरिष्ठात् शिरासोऽधिसन्निपातो रोमावततोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि संधा मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपति-पा क्तिप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपाशुल *a*. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रवः [अधिकः पु-पूरवः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपिषणं [पिप्-बुट्] Pounding or grinding upon; serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिप्रेज *a*. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*n* *adv*. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रिष्ठियुगं [प्रिष्ठो निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रति or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions—*n*: The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिप्रकं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S.D. 526

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिप्] A master, superior, foremost; राष्ट्र-सामाधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रथूणामधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायि भूतं or भूतं प्राणमात्रमधि-कृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creations; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] I Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं वनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दशवर्णाधि-भोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः (अधिक मध्यते अनेन; मंथुकरणे घञ्) I Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाट्यत इवात्य-ये नेत्रं निमेष्यते तथा II शिरसोऽधि तु तं विधादधिमंथं स्वलघूनिः.—2=अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथु-भावे करणे वा ह्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमंथित *a*. [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इत्यच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णा मृदु बहुलं यकृतप्रकाश इयार्थं वा तदधिमांसं विधात् Susr.

अधिमांसवः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हृन्त्ये पश्चिमे दंते महाक्षीषो महावज्रः; लाक्षावाची (कालासायी) कफकृता विधेयः सोधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a*. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—*n* On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदशांतिश्चादौ मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तः *f*. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधियज्ञ *a*. Pertaining to a sacrifice; अं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—*ज्ञ*: Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; ब्रह्म जेवात्र देहे देह्यतां वा Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्गमिन्नेन सिक्तो-हमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मपर्वतकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः—*ज्ञ* *adv*. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियागं =अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (उद्योतिषमसिद्धौ यात्रिकगुप्तयोगः); योगे छेदमथाधियोगमने छेदं रिपूणां वधः Muhūrta



**अभियोधः** [ अभियोधेन युध्यते; युष्-अच् ]  
The foremost hero or warrior ( in fighting ) ; न हि कोपरीतानि हर्षभिरासुका-  
नि च । भवति अभियोधानी मुक्कनि निहते पत्तो  
Râm.

**अभिरज्जु** *a. Ved.* [ अभिगता रज्जुयेन ]  
Fastenied, fettering.

**अभिरथ** *a.* [ अथारुढो रथं रथिनं वा ] Being  
on or over a car-थः I A charioteer,  
driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who  
was king of Anga and foster-father  
of Karna. —चं Ved. A cart-load

**अभिराज** *m. -जः* [ अभिराजते; राज् क्तिप्; राजश्-  
ट् वा ] A sovereign or supreme  
ruler, an emperor; प्राथोपविष्टो भगवान-  
नाहत्याधिराट् भिर्य Bhag. अथास्तमेव भुवनेष्व-  
भिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord  
( of men, animals &c. ) हिमालयो नाम  
नगराजः Ku. 1. 1 ; so युगं, गार्ग्य &c.

**अभिराज्यं-द्वे** [ अभिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र ] I  
Imperial or sovereign. sway, su-  
premacy, sole sovereignty, impe-  
rial dignity, an empire. — 2 N. of a  
country.

**अभिरुक्म** *a.* [ अभिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं  
येन ] Having ornaments ( of gold  
&c. )

**अभिरुह** I P. I To ascend, mount  
( a throne, hill &c. ) ; go up to,  
find access to, sit in or on ( acc. ) ;  
पादाहृतं यदुत्थाय मुद्राङ्गमभिरुहति Si. 2.  
46, पुराभिरुहः शयनं महाजनं Ki. 1. 38  
lying on ; दुराभिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding  
a horse; I2. 104; बंधुजनभिरुहैर्बर्जानां द्वेदः  
Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on;  
योगभिरुहः R. 13. 52 engaged or lost in  
contemplation; so Pt. 1. सद्यः पर-  
स्परदुलभभिरुहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or  
acquire ; प्रतिज्ञां enter on ; कीर्तिर्धाम-  
भिरुहति Si. 2. 52 ; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवा-  
भिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the  
summit or pinnacle ; त्वं दूरिषं योग्य-  
तयाभिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsi-  
bility lies on your shoulders. —2 To  
string; अभिरुहति गोद्विं नहो Ki. 13.  
16. —3 ( Intran. ) to rise or grow  
over or above. —Caus. [ रोह ( रोष ) वाति ]  
I To raise, place, seat, cause to mount  
or ascend. ; ताः स्वर्गकमभिरुह्य R.  
19. 44 having placed or seated; Si.  
12. 46. —2 To restore, give back ;  
पुराणशोभामभिरुपितायां ( वसतां ) R. 16. 42  
restored to its former grandeur  
—3 To string ( as a bow ) ; कार्मुकं च  
वाक्त्रेनाभिरुपितम् R. 11. 81. —4 To give,  
confer &c उदारक इति प्रीतलोकभिरुपिता-  
परमार्थ्यनामनि Dk. 50.

**अभिरुह** *a.* ( At the end of comp. )  
Growing on अरणिबहविरुहो कृतावः Si.  
7. 46.

**अभिरुह** *p. p.* I Mounted, ascended  
&c. —2 Increased; स्वभाभियोधः engag-  
ed in profound meditation.

**अभिरुपेज्** Act of raising, exalting  
or causing to mount.

**अभिरुहः** An elephant-rider; Si.  
II. 7.

**अभिरुहं** Ascending, mounting;  
चित्ता R. 8. 57. —णी [ अभिरुहते अनया,  
रुह करणे रुद ] A ladder, flight of  
steps ( of wood &c. ) ( Mar. सिढी ).

**अभिरुहम्** *a.* Ascending, mounting,  
rising above &c. —णी [ अभिरुहः साधन-  
त्वेन अस्त्यस्याः ] A ladder, flight of  
steps.

**अभिवच्** 2 P. To speak in favour  
of, advocate, side with.

**अभिवक्तु** *m.* I One who advocates  
a particular cause ( पक्षपातेन वक्तु ),  
an advocate. —2 An orator. —3 A  
comforter.

**अभिवचनं** I Advocacy, speaking in  
favour of ( पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं ). —2 A  
name, epithet, appellation.

**अभिवक्तुः** [ वच्-वच् ] Advocacy ; त-  
मिदमेव हितेष्वाभिवक्तव्यं हवते Rv. 8. 16.  
5 ( पक्षपातवचनाय ).

**अभिवस्** I P. To inhabit, fix one's  
abode or residence in, settle, dwell  
or reside in ( with acc. of place ) ;  
गिरिमभिवसेतत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25 ; यानि  
प्रियासहचरशिरमभ्यवहारं U. 3. 8 ;  
बाह्याभ्यवहारमिव दशं मदोद्भुवास R. 5.  
63 ; 11. 61 ; 13. 79 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Bk. 5.  
6 ; 1. 3 ; 8. 79. —2 To settle, alight  
or perch on. —3 ( 2A. ) To put on  
( clothes ). —Caus. I To cause to  
stay over-night. —2 To consecrate,  
set up ( as an image ).

**अभिवस्त्र** *a.* [ अभ्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन ] Clad,  
veiled ; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

**अभिवसः** I Abode, residence; dwell-  
ing ; सततं सुखभाषितस्तनः Māl. 5. 8 ;  
तस्यापि स एव गिरिभिवसः K. 137 ; लक्ष्मी-  
भूतौ भेषितद्विवासां Si. 3. 71 situated  
on; settlement; habitation. —2 An  
inhabitant, neighbour. —3 Obsti-  
nate pertinacity in making a  
demand, sitting without food be-  
fore a person's house till he ceases  
to oppose or refuse it ( Mar. भाजं )  
—4 [ अभिवसयति देवता अनेन, करणे वच् ]  
Consecration of an image especi-  
ally before the commencement of  
a sacrificial rite ; see अभिवासनं also.  
—5 A garment, mantle ( अभिवासः  
also ).

**अभ्युपविष्ट** *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted  
to ; विद्याभारतुपविष्टादशिक्षात्तत्कालि स्थानानि  
Bh. 2. 70 ; बहैरव्युपविस्तास्तस्य R. 4. 46 ;  
9. 25 ; 14. 30 ; सप्तविंशत् K. 48.

**अभिवस** 10 P. To scent, perfume ;  
कूरूपध्वरसनं अभिवासस्य नयपात्राणि K. 184 ;  
मंदारपुष्पैराभिवसितायां V. 4. 35.

**अभिवसः** Application of perfumes  
or fragrant cosmetics; scenting,  
perfuming ; fragrance, scent,  
fragrant odour itself ; अभिवासस्युद्भवे  
मासतः R. 8. 34 ; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42 ;  
K. 183.

**अभिवासनं** [ वच्-णिच् or वान्-ह्युद् ] I  
Scenting with perfumes or odor-  
ous substances ( संस्कारो गंधमाध्यायैः  
Ak. ). —2 [ वच्-णिच्-ह्युद् ] Prelimi-  
nary consecration ( प्रतिष्ठा ) of an  
image; its invocation and worship  
by suitable Mantras &c. before  
the commencement of a sacrifice;  
( यज्ञाभ्यासार्थं देवतायावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्म-  
भेदः ) ; making a divinity assume its  
abode in an image.

**अभिवसिष्** *a.* I Inhabiting, dwell-  
ing or sitting in. —2 Scenting &c.

**अभिवसित** *p. p.* I Invested or  
clothed with. —2 Scented, perfumed.

**अभिवहनं** Taking up, carrying over;  
conveying.

**अभिविकर्तनं** The act of cutting off  
or cutting through.

**अभिविद** 6 U. To marry in addition,  
to supersede ( as a wife ) ( said  
also of wives ) ; अभिविदुर्मतयैराहता-  
स्तस्य यूनः । प्रथमपरिग्रहीते श्रीभुवी, राजकन्याः  
R. 18. 53.

**अभिविज्ञा** [ विद्-क्त ] A superseded  
wife, one whose husband has mar-  
ried again ; according to Hindu  
Sâstras a wife may be superseded  
for any one of these 8 defects:—सु-  
रादीं व्याधितां घृतां बन्ध्याथैरन्याप्रियवदा । प्रीतुश्चा-  
भिविज्ञेया पुत्रद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74 ;  
Ms. 9. 80-83.

**अभिविधु** *m.* [ विद्-कर्तरि वृच् ] A hus-  
band who supersedes his first  
wife.

**अभिवेदः** Marrying an additional  
wife. —इं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

**अभिवेदनं** [ भावे ह्युद् ] = अभिवेदः.

**अभिशी** 2 A. To lie or sleep upon,  
sleep in, rest or recline upon ;  
( with acc. of place ) ; मुजान्तरं R. 19.  
32 ; अमुं 13. 6 ; 16. 49 ; शिवापह्मविश-  
वाना S. 3 ; अथशयिष्ठ नो Bk. 15. 114 ;  
चंद्रापीडः शयनतलमभिशिष्ये K. 99, 206 ;  
Ki. 1. 38 ; Dk. 112 ; to dwell, in-  
habit ; Bk. 10. 35 ; to sit in . अया-  
भिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28 —Caus.  
To cause to sleep on ; दर्शनायामभि-  
शाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

**अभिशायित** *p. p.* Reclining upon,  
used for reclining upon.

**अभिधि** I U. 1 To sleep on, ascend,  
mount, resort to ; तिलोचने विभ्रद्विभि-  
तभिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty ;  
अभिध्रतां गताः 12. 50. —2 To place  
over. —3 ( अभिध्री also ) To put on  
fire, make hot.



अधिभयः [ अग्नि-भावे अच् ] I A receptacle. -2 [ अग्नि-अच् ] Boiling, making hot ( by putting on fire ).

अधिभयवर्ण-पणं [ अग्नि-अग्नि-अग्नि-अग्नि ] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [ अधिभयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे अग्नि-अग्नि ] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभयी a. [ अधिका श्रियस्य ] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महद्भयमृतीनिधिभयश्रुतिर्द्वि-शागवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिभयवर्ण [ अधिभयते सोमोऽत्र. अधि-सु-आ-धारे अग्नि ] I A contrivance ( like a hand-press ) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or ( a. ) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [ भावे अग्नि ] Straining Soma juice.

अधिभयवर्ण [ अधिभयणाय हिता, यत् ] The board or wooden plank ( फलक ) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा I P. ( used with acc., P. I. 4. 46 ) I ( a ) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy ( as a seat &c. ), resort to; अर्वांसं गोत्रविदोऽधिष्ठितो R. 6. 73; शाश्विनः केचिदध्ययुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधिष्ठितस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising. नामाधिष्ठाय Rām depending on me. ( b ) To stand, be; अध्यातिष्ठद्-गुह्येन शतं समाः Mb. ( c ) To stand over, mount. ( d ) To stand by, be near; आश्रममहिर्द्विभूतलमाधिष्ठति U. 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंरविष्ठितद्वारे पातालमाधिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निजं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रौत्यदेवभ-जितमाधिष्ठितु कंठटीमविरते Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संश्राने तानधिष्ठास्य Bk. 9. 72; त्वमाधिष्ठास्य-सि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रिया शरद् लोकश्लाघाधोऽधिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains. अधिष्ठतिहो लोकमोजसा स विवस्वाग्नेव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचन्द्रिको निवसतो Dk. 18. -4 ( a ) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजद्वाराधस्य दारानाधि-ष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. ( b ) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over; rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च; अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुप-सवेते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित p. p. [ अधिष्ठा-क्त ] I ( Used actively ) ( a ) Standing, being; दूता-रमधिष्ठित Ms. 5. 141. ( oft with अ dropped ); ज्ञानं ह्ये ज्ञानमस्य हृदि सर्वस्य अधिष्ठित Bg. 13. 17. ( b ) वारलोकमाधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसादः Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. ( b ) Possessed of, dependent on. ( c )

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरः Pt. 1. -2 ( Passively ) ( a ) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंवाधिष्ठि-तो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अधि-राधिष्ठिताज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly ( not long ago ) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अधिरा अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण<sup>०</sup> possessed by; मयूरः K. 97. पुरोभातो K. 10, 130, 147, 152. ( b ) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. ( c ) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुराधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1. आयोरेवतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितो रघुकुलकन्दकेषु U. 2; मगधाधिष्ठितं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युतैराधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. ( d ) Led, conducted, command- ed by, presided over; साक्ष्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठित K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रावय-मातरः U. 1. 31. तव मत्तापधिष्ठितेन रूपयेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ठा-तानामपि बलानां Ve. 3; स्वाभिनाधिष्ठितः ध्यापि H. 3. 136. ( e ) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमकोदय Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विकोक्य हृद्ग्रहमाधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान् [ अधि-स्था-भ्युद ] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity.—m. ( ता ) A superintendent, head, chief; protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वत्रियाधिष्ठिता Bhāṣhā P. especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [ अधि-स्था-भ्युद ] I Standing or being near, being at hand, approach ( सतिषि ). अत्राधिष्ठानं कुर्व take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिणः Ms. 12. 4; इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat ( of that desire ). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so वर्ग<sup>०</sup>; a place, locality, town; साराधनाधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा अधिष्ठाध्याना-धिरं Gaudapāda; महाधेता कृताच्च सर्व-विधानात् K. 346 appeal or reference

to truth.—6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel ( of a car &c. ). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—COMP.—शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिलि ind. [ अधिमधिकृत्य ] Con- cerning a woman or wife.—ज्ञो [ अ- धिका ज्ञी ] A superior or distinguish- ed woman.

अधिस्यंद ind. [ अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्या- त्पा ] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [ अधि-इ ] 2 A. I To study, learn ( by heart ), read ( with abl. of person ) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk. सोऽध्यैत वेदाः Bk. 1. 2.—2 ( P. ) ( a ) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind ( with regret ) ( with gen. ); रामस्य दयमानोऽसाध्यात् तव हृदमणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; समैवाध्येति नृपाति-स्तुप्यधिव जलजले; Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. ( b ) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; नृपाधीहि युतेषु-क्ताम् Mb. ( c ) To teach, declare. ( d ) To notice, observe, understand. ( e ) To meet with, obtain; तेन दूर्ध्वमरत्व-मध्यगः Si. 14. 31.—Caus. [ अध्यापयति ] To teach, instruct ( in ); ( with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense ); ( तौ ) सगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयेन विजयां जयां च... अध्यापितवोऽनंसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत p. p. Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—COMP.—विद्य a. who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतः f. [ इ-क्तिर ] I Study, peru- sal; श्रोत्राचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4.—2 Re- membrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् a. [ अधीतमनेन ; अधीत-इनि ] Well-read, proficient in ( with loc. ) अधीती चतुष्पाम्यायुः Dk. 120. वेदे, व्याक- रणे &c.; त्वद्युत्तरासंनवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, en- gaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः pres. p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [ इ-भावे अच् ] I Learning, study; remembrance.—2=अध्याय, q. v. अध्ययनं [ इ-भ्युद ] Learning, study, reading ( especially the Vedas ); one of the six duties of a Brā- hmana. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. 1. 88—91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obvi- ously correct; cf. यथा पशुमभेवाही न तस्य भजते फले । द्विजस्तथायानिभिल्लो न वेदफलमश्नुते । or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:



स्याधुरं भारहारः किलाभूद्योत्य वेदं न विजानाति  
योऽर्थः । अर्थ इव ( अर्थविद् ) सकलं भद्रमश्रुते  
नाकमेति हानविभूतपाभ्या ॥ See also under  
अनामि.

**अध्यापकः** [ अवि-इ-णिच्-ण्डुब् ] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायः professor, teacher of grammar, logic &c.; श्रुतकः a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उद्दिनः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achārya* i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood ( वृत्तार्थ ) ; See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

**अध्यापनं** [ इ-णिच्, भावे-रुयुद् ] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers. अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārīta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मविषयकव्याकरणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधे परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अध्यापयितुम्** m. [ इ-णिच्-ण्डुब् ] A teacher, instructor.

**अध्याय a.** [ इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21 ] ( At the end of comp. ) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमं च—यः I Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रशंताध्यायसक्त्या ( नगरी ) Rām-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; श्लाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102. see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽस्तेत्ययः—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायांकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्रयः सप्तः परित्वंश्च पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पत्रो ह्यासामिहिकाणि च । स्कंधाश्चो तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

**अध्यायिन् a.** [ इ-णिच् ] Studying.

**अध्येतृ m.** [ इ-णो f. ] A student, learner.

**अधीकारः** [ कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं ] = अधिकार q. v.; रक्षावर्तं स्वानर्थकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 64.

**अधीन a.** [ अधि-ल P. V. 4. 7 ] अविगतः इन् प्रभु वा ] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राजाः कामिनी दूत्यवीनाः M. 3. 14 ;

त्वधीनं लडु देहिनीं सुख Ku. 4. 10; इध्वाहूनां दुरापेयस्यै त्वधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; को विमतेता भवद्वीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

**अधीमंथ** = अधिमंथ, q. v.

**अधीर a.** 1 Not bold, timid.-2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.-3 Fitful, capricious.-4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विप्रेक्षितमायताह्या Ku. 1. 46; शोचनः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25-5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded.—र I Lightning.-2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

**अधीवासः** [ वस् आच्छादने करणे-घञ् ] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person ( उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः ).

**अधीशः** [ अधिकः ईशः ] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अगं, मृगं, मनुजं &c.

**अधीश्वरः** [ अधिकः ईश्वरः ] 1 A supreme lord or an employer -2 An Arhat ( among Jains ).

**अधीष्ट a.** [ अधि-इष् दिवादि-क् ] Honorary, solicited.—ष्टः [ भावे-क् ] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 ( अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk. )

**अधुना ind.** [ आस्मिन् काले; इदम् : इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्यतात्कालावाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk. ] Now, at this time; प्रमदनामधुना विदंवा Ku. 4. 12.

**अधुनातन a.** ( नी f. ) [ अधुना भवार्थे टघुञ् तुट्च ] Belonging to the present times, modern.

**अधुर a.** [ नास्ति घूः चित्ताभारो वा यस्य ] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c.—घूः [ न. त. ]. Absence of burden or cares.

**अधूमकः** [ न. न. ] 'Sōmkeless' burning or blazing fire.

**अधून a** Not held or controlled &c.—तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu ( सर्वेषां नारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठिनः परमेश्वरः ).

**अधृतिः f.** 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.-2 Incontinence.-3 Unhappiness.

**अधृष्ट a** 1 Not bold modest, shy.-2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासौ वसवोऽधृष्टः Rv 6. 50. 4.

**अधृष्टय a.** 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्टयं Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable ( opp. अभिगम्य ); अधृष्टयश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादौ तैरिवाश्वः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy.-3 Proud

**अधेनुः** [ न. त. ] A cow not yielding milk.

**अधैर्य a.** [ न. न. ] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement.—र्य Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

**अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽंशुकः, अधोऽक्षज** See under अधश्.

**अध्यक्ष a.** [ अविगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं व्यवहारं वा ] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैराध्यक्षैश्च निजसत्त्वं नीरदं स्मारयाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—क्षः 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मया अध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितामृत्या Ku. 6. 17; oft in comp.; यजं, सेनां, शानं, द्वाजं.-2 An eye-witness ( Ved ). -3 N. of a plant ( क्षीरका ) Mimusops Kauki.

**अध्यक्षरं ind.** On the subject of syllables; above all syllables.—रं The mystic syllable ओम्.

**अध्यग्नि ind** [ अग्नौ अग्निसमीपे वा ] Over, by or near the nuptial fire.—न. ( मि ) One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन ( woman's property ) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यस्त्रीभ्यो दीयते द्वाग्निस्त्रियो । तदध्य-ग्निभूतं सद्भिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्य-ग्नि-कृतं—अध्यग्न्युपागतं । धितुमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आग्निवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

**अध्यच्च** [ अधि-अच्-क्लिप् ] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent.-2 One who obtains or acquires.

**अध्यंढा** [ अधिकमंडमिच बीजं यस्याः सा ] N. of two plants ( अजगृणी ) Carpogon Pruriens, and ( अम्यामलकी ) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

**अध्वि ind.** On high ( with acc. ); ध्वि लोके Sk.

**अध्वक्षिपः** [ अधिकः अधिक्षिपः ] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

**अध्वधीन a.** [ अधिकत्वेन अधानः ] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्वधीनो न वक्तव्यो न ददयुर्न विकर्मकृतः Ms. 8. 66 ( Kull. अत्यंतप-तंत्रो गर्भदासः ).

**अध्वय, अध्वयनं &c.** See under अध्व.

**अध्वर्यव a.** [ अधिकमर्थं यस्य ] Having an additional half; एकधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्टः पुत्रोऽध्वर्यव ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 17 ; शतमध्यमं मीयता Mb., i. e. 150; योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. ( in comp. with a following noun ) Amounting to or worth one and a half; कंसं amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so काकिकीक, कार्षापण-जिक, क्षीरीक, प्याय, प्याय, प्रतिक



स्मादय, \*विशतिकान, \*शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान  
जाण, शाण्य, \*शृण्व, \*सहस्र, \*सौवर्ण &c. ( P.  
V. 1. 28—35. ) —वे: Wind ( यदस्मिन्  
उदं सर्वं अध्याधनात् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अधर्षः  
पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up. ).

अभ्युदं [ अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं ] A  
tumour, goitre; यज्जगतेऽन्यत्रालु पूर्व-  
जाति श्रेयं तदध्युदमर्बुदं: Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine,  
resolve; कथमिदमर्थं दुर्जनवचनोदेवं अध्यव-  
सितं देवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K.  
171; किमध्यवस्यति श्रुतं: Ve. 1; अभिवां-  
मध्यवससौ न गिरा Si. 9. 76; resolve or  
mean to do.—2 To attempt, exert,  
undertake; मा साहसं अध्यवस्य: Dk.  
123; व्रतं दुष्कर्ममध्यवसासितं H. 1. —3  
To grapple with.—4 To conceive,  
apprehend, think; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य  
Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [ भावे-श्रुद ] I Effort, de-  
termination &c. See अध्यवसाय. —2 (in  
Rhet.) Identification of two things  
( प्रकृत and अमकृत ) in such a manner  
that the one is completely absorbed  
into the other; निगीयध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य  
परंण यत् K. P. 10; on such identifica-  
tion is founded the gure called  
अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यव-  
साना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः I An attempt, effort,  
exertion; न स्वल्पमध्यवसायभरितः करोति  
विज्ञानाविशुद्धिं हि H. I. v. 1; \*सहचरं तु साहसि तु  
Dk. 161.—2 Determination, resolu-  
tion; mental effort or apprehension,  
समाधानं नान् अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21.  
—3 Perseverance, diligence, energy,  
constancy; तत्कौशले पदे पदे महान्तं अध्यवसायः  
U. 4 absence of energy or resolu-  
tion, drooping of spirits; ( with महा-  
नध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning  
would be ' why this effort on your  
part i. e. to determine whether you  
should go or not, hesitation. ' )

अध्यवसायिन् a. [ सो-गिति ] Attempting;  
resolute, persevering, energetic.  
अध्यवसित p. p. Attempted, men-  
tally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहनं [ अधि उपरि अवहनं ] Beating  
again what is being threshed and  
peeled ( पूर्ववथातेन वितुषीकणैषि पुनरवधातः ).

अध्यक्षणं [ अधिकमशनं ] Excessive  
eating, eating again before the last  
meal is digested; साजीर्णं भुज्यते यत्  
तदध्यक्षणमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि n. [ अत्रिकुडमस्थि ] A bone  
growing over another.

अध्यस्य 4 P. 1 To place upon  
another, add or append to. —2 ( In  
Phil. ) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one  
thing to another; सर्वो हि पुराणस्थिते  
विषये विषयान्तरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यवर्मात्मनमध्य-  
स्यति S. B.

अध्यस्त p. p. [ अस्—क्त ] I Placed  
upon or over.—2 Attributed, wrong-  
ly ascribed or supposed; as श्रुतौ रज-  
तमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्माणं जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [ अस्—वञ् ] I False attri-  
bution, wrong supposition ( मिथ्या-  
ज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्तदुद्भिः or अयथाश्रितुभ्यः; स्मृति-  
रूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः ); for full expla-  
nation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यासोप  
also.—2 An appendage.—3 Putting  
down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2.  
217.

अध्याक्रम्य I U. 1 To fix upon, to  
occupy. —2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत a. Taken possession of,  
occupied; \*ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म a. [ आत्मनः संबन्धं, आत्मनि अधि-  
कृतं वा ] Belonging to self or person  
concerning an individual.—स्वं ind.  
[ आत्मानमधिकृत्य ] Concerning self.—स्वं  
The supreme spirit ( manifested as  
the individual self ) or the relation  
between the supreme and the indi-  
vidual soul; अथर्वं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्या-  
त्ममुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. ( स्वस्थैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया  
जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवन्न स एव आत्मानं देहमधि-  
कृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sri-  
dhara ) 'Brahma is the supreme, the  
indestructible; its manifestation  
( as an individual self ) is अध्यत्म'  
Telang's Bhagavadgītā; चैतसा 3.  
30.—Comp.—ज्ञानं—विद्या knowledge of  
the supremespirit or आत्मस्य, theoso-  
phical or metaphysical knowledge  
( the doctrines taught by the Upa-  
nishads &c. ); त्रयां विश्वहृत्त्वेव सममध्यात्म-  
विद्या M. I. 14; विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदता-

मह्य Bg. 10. 32 ( अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते  
देहभिरात्मेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिरात्मेन—आत्मनः  
स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वैदादिमते तु ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वेन  
इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या  
अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्. ) —दृश—विद् a. [ अध्यात्मं  
पश्यति वासि वा ] one proficient in this  
knowledge, न ह्यगध्यात्मवित्किञ्चित् क्रियाक-  
लमुपायान्ते Ms. 6. 82.—योग—[ आत्मानं क्षेत्र-  
ज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः ] concentration of  
the mind on the Atman drawing it off  
from all objects of sense.—रति a.  
[ स. व. ] one who delights in the  
contemplation of the supreme  
spirit; Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a  
Rāmāyana which treats of the re-  
lation between the supreme and  
the individual soul, while it nar-  
rates Rāma's story.

अध्यारम्भिक a. ( की f. ) Relating to  
अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पत्रं, अध्यास See under अधि.

अध्यारुह I P. 1 To ascend, mount;  
विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुहोदेव रजश्चक्रे . R.  
16. 28; ( fig. ) to gain ascendancy  
over, domineer or lord it over;  
रतेव विष्णुकान् अध्यारुहं K. 105; बुद्धिहीना-  
ऽप्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूयत् परैः अध्यारुहमाणमात्मानं न  
वेतयते Dk. 154.—Caus. [—रोहयति ] I  
To cause to ascend, mount or sit  
in.—2 (—रोपयति ) ( a. ) To place one  
in, entrust or appoint to; to cause,  
produce, bring about; कुम्भमायुषस्य  
तुर्जयतामध्यारापर्यन्ती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वम-  
ध्यारोपवासे 202. ( b. ) To attribute  
falsely; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K.  
108 ( falsely ) representing even  
vices as virtues. ( c. ) To overdo,  
exaggerate.

अध्यारुह p. p. I Mounted, ascend-  
ed.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3  
Above, superior to, more than  
( with instr. ) ; below; inferior;  
ततोऽध्यारुहानां पदमसुखं न द्वेषमननं Mu. 5.  
12 of those in high office; आयुष-  
परिश्रं वावदध्यारुहो दुर्यायः U. 6 my  
insolence went the length of taking  
up arms.

अध्यारोपः I Raising, elevating &c.  
—2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) Act of  
attributing falsely or through  
mistake; erroneously attribut-  
ing the properties of one thing  
to another; considering through  
mistake a rope ( which is not  
really a serpent ) to be a serpent,  
or considering Brahma ( which is  
not really the material world ) to  
be the material world; असर्पसूत्राणां  
सर्पातोपवत् अजगदुपे ब्रह्माणं जगदुपातोपवत्, वस्तुनि  
अवस्तवोपाध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra.—3  
Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं I Raising &c.; अनीक K.  
222, 108.—2 Sowing ( seed ).

अध्यारोपित p. p. Falsely attributed  
or supposed; hyperbolical.

अध्यावापः [ अधि-आ-वृ-पञ्च ] I Act  
of sowing or scattering ( seed &c. ).  
—2 [ अधोरे वञ् ] A field wherein seed  
&c. is sown.

अध्यावाहाहिकं [ अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पति-  
गृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ट् ] One of  
the six kinds of वीत्यन or woman's  
property, the property which she  
receives when leaving her father's  
house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्ल-  
भ्यते नारी वीत्यमाना तु पैतृकात् ( गृहात् ). अध्या-  
वाहाहिकं नाम वीत्यनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यास 2 A. 1 ( a. ) To lie down,  
settle upon; occupy, dwell in ( as  
a seat or habitation ); seat or self  
in or upon, enter upon, get into  
( as a path &c. ) ( with acc. of  
place ); स्वतिततरमध्यासयतामिधं वनस्थली  
K. 28; 36. 40; पर्यासात्ममध्यास्य R. 1. 95;  
द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5; द्वारदेश-  
मध्यास्यते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door;



अध्वस्मर *a.* [अध्व मानि कि नः त.] Im.  
perishable; bright (?).



अधर्वात [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —तः [च. त.] End of the journey. —Comp. —शाश्वतः [अधर्वातस्य मार्गसोमायाः शाश्वत इव Tv.] A plant (शोनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अ० २ P. [अनिष्ठ; भान-नो-त्, आन, अनेतुं, अनित] I To breathe; आनीयमान स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129. 2-2 To move, go about, live; का होवान्यात् यद्येव आकाशं आनंदो न स्यात् Taitt. Up.-3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —Caus. आनयति; desid. अनिनिषति. ( 4 A. ) To live.

अ० m. [क्विप्] The soul; विद्ये च-  
नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [ अन्-अच् ] Breath, respiration:  
प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वे  
प्राण इति Bri. Up. [ cf. L. *animus*, Gr.  
*anemos* ].

अननं [ अश्नुद् ] Act of breathing,  
living &c.

अनस a. [ न. व. ] I Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; शून्य-क्लृप्त-पतिर्नो जातृष्ववधिरो तथा । उन्मत्तजन्मूकाश्च ये च कोषेतिरिद्रियाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. -2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [ न अंशुमत्, मोक्षकाम्यं तत्स्थत्वात्  
फलं यस्याः ] The plantain tree.

अणक *a.* Mean, base ; See अणक.

अनक्ष अ. [ न अक्ष्णोति व्याप्नोति विषयमिन्द्रियेण  
अक्ष-क्विप् न. त. ] Without sight, blind.

अक्ष a. 1 Without an axle-tree.  
2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुन्दुभिः = आनकदुन्दुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् *ind.* [न. त.] Not cause-  
lessly, not suddenly or acci-  
dentally.

अप्रवृत्त A. [म. व.] I Unable to speak.  
mute, dumb, unlettered; मुक्तमनसः  
स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. -2 Unfit to be  
uttered. — [अप्रशस्तान्वयशक्ति यत्र]  
Abusive language, foul or abusive  
words, censure.—*adv.* Without the  
use of words, not expressed by  
words, mutely, dumbly; अ वप्रशक्त K.  
219, 143; अशक्तिनैदिन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि *n.* [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye  
weak eye

अनघार *a.* [ न. घ. ] Houseless. —  
A vagrant ascetic.

जगगारिणः The houseless state of a  
vagrant ascetic.

अग्नय [ न. त. ] । Non-fire, substance other than fire; अद्वीतमविज्ञातं निगूढैव शब्दयोः । अग्नयविव शुक्येवो न तच्छलति कश्चित् Nir.-2 Absence of fire.—1. I Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विद्वे विविमध्य नैक्षिं वतिभिः सधिनमग्निमग्निचित् R 8: 25; said of a sacrifice also ( अग्निचयमरहितो यज्ञः ).—2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अग्निरग्निक्तेः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलफलाश्रयः Ms. 6: 25; 43; irreligious; impious.—3 Dyspeptic.—4 Unmarried. —Comp.—अत्रा a. Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3.—द्वय a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 ( इह श्रावकमै न प्राताः ) ; a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनघः अ. [न. ब.] I Sinless, innocent;  
नैवेति नैवात्मनचेति R. 14. 40.-2 Free  
from blame; faultless, handsome;  
रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यत्नं ज्ञानद्वाराभिर्गतावस्था-  
नका गुणः Ak.: सदैवार्था Dk. 123.-3 With-  
out mishap or accident, free from  
danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt;  
शास्त्रज्ञानमनघमप्य Dk. 108; कश्चिन्नुद्दिगात्मना  
प्रमुक्तिः R. 5. 7; सुखपूर्वकम् अनघप्रसवा भवति  
S. 4 safely delivered or brought to  
bed; प्रयतेः R. 14. 75.—4 Without  
grief or sorrow; दशालुलनक्षयसूरी R. 10.  
19-5 Free from dirt, impurities  
&c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10.  
80; Si. 5. 31.—५: I White mustard.  
—2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता,  
also of Siva and of several other  
persons, a Gandharva, Sādhya &c.

अनकुश *a.* [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] 1 Un-  
governable, unruly. —2 Taking li-  
cense (as a poet).

अनञ्ज *a* [ न. व. ] 1 Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal. त्वमनञ्जः कथमवस्थाति Ku. 4. 9. -2 Different from the body. -3 Without a supplement or auxiliary. -*व.* Cupid ( the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka ). -*पं* 1 Sky, air, ether. -2 The mind ( आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमतो जित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं ) -*COMP.* -*क्रीडा* [ तु. व. ] 1. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. -*द* *a*. [ उप. ल. ] inspiring lover ( *देव* तनुवते भुवन्ते K 220 ( also without Angada ); बाह्योर्लक्ष्यमदवस्थ बाह्ये ते कारते उभे Bhār. Ch. -*द्वा* *d* *ś* N. of the 83rd chapter of मणिविजयतुरागण; त्रयोदशीव्रतं, under व्रत -*देव*: ( बदमनसः ) a lover

letter; "लेखकियथोपथोऽं (वर्जति) Ku. 1. 7  
—रंगः N. of an erotic work describ-  
ing the several postures (आसन  
pertaining to sexual intercourse  
—शतः, —असुहृत् &c. N. of Siva.—शेखर  
N. of a metre of four lines, each  
with 15 lambic feet.

अनङ्गकं The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि a. [ न. व. ] Destitute of  
fingers.

અનુચિત a. Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [ अप्रशस्ता अजा . ] A  
miserable or small goat.

अनंजना *an.* [अ न ] 1 Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; *अनंजना दृष्टम्* S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 Without any connection ( *विःसंबन्ध* ). —अं 1 The sky, atmosphere.—2 The supreme spirit ( *परब्रह्म* ), Vishnu or Nârâyana.

अमहुह *m.* [अन. शकट वहति] (अन  
वार, ब्राह्मी, बुद्ध्यां &c.) 1 An ox, bul  
-2 The sign Taurus. —ही or अमहुही  
A cow. —Comp. —जिह्वा [अमहुही जिह्वेव  
पत्राणि बध्वाः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ-  
मंतमूल) —इ *a.* [उप. स.] a giver of  
oxen.

अनडुत्क *a.* Having oxen.

अनङ्गुहः N. of a sage.

अनणु *a.* [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. -णु: Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति *ind.* Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति, e. g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिदृश्य opaque; अनतिदुर्भुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याप्य invulnerable; अनत्यंतवति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यव imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रश्न not to be asked to excess; अनतिविलंबिता absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

अवद्धा *ind* [ न. त. ] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely. —COMP. —पुनः not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनद्यः [न अद्यः मध्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ्]  
White Mustard.

अनद्यतन *a.* (नौ *f.*) [न. त.] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future. P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15; भूते लङ्-अपभ्रष्टे भविष्यति लुट्-पक्षाः; परोक्षानद्यतनं लिट् पपाज, —न; Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चात्तरे आंग-मिथ्या (रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो द्रव्यतोऽद्यतनः Sk. तन्निवाः कालः).



अनाधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनाधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. -COMP. -अनाधिकार्यः intermeddling, officiousness.

अनाधिकारिन् *a.* Not entitled to.

अनाश्रित *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -अनाश्रितः *a.* foiled in one's expectations. -शास्त्र *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. -नः -नकः [संज्ञायां कर्त्तृ] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटिल्यः); स हि कुल्यो वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāṣā P. -2 Without controller or ruler &c

अनध्यक्षः अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (विद्वत्सः); अद्य शिष्टान्दध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8, 126 &c.

अनुभाषुक *a.* Unable to comprehend; अतः non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अनुभाषण 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; परमप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu. गन्धर्वोत्तरतः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरवाचारणाः नांतं गुणानां जानन्ति (नास्ति अन्तः) तन्नामन्तोऽयमुच्यते ॥ also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Seshā; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. -2 A cloud. -3 Talc. -4 N. of a plant (सिंदूरार) Vitex Trifolia. -5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. -6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ. -ता 1 The earth (the endless). -2 The number one. -3 N. of various females of Pārvatī. -4 N. of various plants. शाश्वता, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant), दुर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुची, अम्रिमांथ, कणा, लीगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अम्रिशांखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. -तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनंताय कर्तव्ये Pt. 2. 72. -4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परमेश्वर). सत्त्व

ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मोति श्रुतिः। न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽतो नित्यत्वाच्चापि कालतः। न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वोत्पादानंतरं ब्रह्मणि विधा ॥ -COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. -कार *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III. 2. 21. -न *a.* moving for ever. -गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number। उल्लङ्घनाभावमंतगुणैश्चैव Mv. 6. 55. -चतुर्दशी, -श्वर [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. -जित् [अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्] 1 N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all 2 N. of an Arhat deity. -ताम *a.* of endless width, extensive. -तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख। नमस्येवाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः। शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां...उत्तानंततृतीयायां सुतानंदफलप्रदा. -दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. -देवः [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Seshā. 2. [अनंते द्यावपतिः दिव्य-अन्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Seshā. -पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; रं किल शब्दशब्दं Pt. 1. -मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. -मूलः a medicinal plant। (शारिका). -राशिः an infinite quantity. -रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. -वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. -विजयः [अनंताश्च विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishthira's conchshell Bg I. 16. -वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. -व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. -शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. -शयनं Travancore; Srirangapatana (?) -श्रीर् *N.* of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्षी) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. -शुक्ल *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. -श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वायं कृत्] Endless, eternal &c. -क The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. -र्यं 1 Eternity, infinity. -2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्वर्थे मत्तुर्] Endless, eternal. -म. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं द्वयवधानं मध्यः अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अवाह्यं. -2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; इकोऽनंतरः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. See संयोग.

-3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनन्तरं प्रभुशक्तिर्बद्धा वशनेको वृष-लीनंतरा R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरं किंपुरुषाभिर्वचैः K. 136; immediately adjoining; Ku. 2. 53, R. 7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनो-नंतरमवाप्यदं ग्रहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावतोऽनंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनंतरः किंचिदुन्) अरेः अनंतरं मित्रं 7. 158; or in comp. विषयानंतरं राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तदिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनंततोऽदिरित्श्रद्धमभाजो पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः Chand. M. having characteristics mentioned just before. -5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2. 53; कण्ठयिष्य S. 4 the next day, what should be done next -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतरः स्त्रीणां Ms. 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. -रं [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनंतरविहिते वात्स्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). -रं ind [Strictly it is acc. of time काशान्वितसंयोगः; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards -2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; त्यागच्छातिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12; येदानीं विजयानंतरं R. 3. 33, 36, 2. 71; स्वामिनोऽनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अंबदं वायिकुलस्य लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Rām. or in comp.; वनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः S. 7. 33; R. 4. 2; Ms. 3. 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMP. -जः or जा [अनंतस्या अदंतरवर्णीया मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's. Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister। अनुहिता-नंतजाविवाहः R. 7. 32. १ सोऽनंतरं.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनंतरयः [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतर्गमिन् *m.* [अनंतर्गमो भव्यः। अस्त्यर्थे इति न. त.] N. of Kusā grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनंद *a.* [न नंदयति; नन्द-गञ् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. -दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical same, not other than, self। न,



नन्या रावत्रयाहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्याभिर्लक्षणा तथा नन्या च भर्तारं Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [ नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य ] Undivided, undistracted ( mind &c ) ; having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्रित्यतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासन्ते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object' -COMP. —सर्थे *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रित *a.* independent, not resorting to another. —(तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource. —गतिः *a.* [ न. व. ] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यवर्तिते जने विगतपातके चात्के Udb. —युक् *a.* than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतसः, -मनसः, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिन्तयती यमन्यमानसा S. 4. 1 ; K. 75. —जः, —जन्मर *m.* [ नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य ] आत्मभू चित्तं इत्यादि तस्य स्वपदेशात्वात् or नास्ति अन्यस्मात्सोऽन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः ] Cupid, the god of love: मां सुसुहृत्कुल भवेत्तमनन्वजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. —हृष्टि *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at ; हृष्टिः सवितरमैश्वर Ku. 5. 20. —देव *a.* having no other ( superior ) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment ; युष्मद्भूगस्तदनु वनसोऽनन्वपरता Māl. 6. 15. —परायण *a.* devoted to no other ( woman ) S. 3. 19. —पूर्वः [ नन्या पूर्वा यस्य ] having no other wife ; परस्यानन्वपूर्वस्य विशोकापकगोदू युगे Ku. 6. 92. —(वां) [ न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा ] a virgin ( who never before belonged to another ) ; a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7. —सा *a.* [ न अन्यः अन्यो वा भजते ] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —हृति *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन. *a.* not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30 ; Dk. 2. —साधारण, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीतामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुत्रबाः V. 3. 18 ; रानशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5. 14. 10 ; not capable of being performed by anyone else, Ku. 3. 19. —सहस्र *a.* ( शी *f.* ) having no equal, matchless, peerless ; धर्मतानन्वसहस्राश्च विद्वांसि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —त्वं Identity, sameness  
अनन्यत्वाद् *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Not like others, singular.

अनन्यवत् [ न. त. ] I Want of connection. -2 ( Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यवत् ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्बुद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥

अनन्यवत् *a.* [ न. त. ] I Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory, irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्र, भार्या &c.

अनप *a.* [ न संति आविक्रयेन अपो यत्र ] Destitute of much water ( as a puddle ).

अनपकारणं —कर्मण —क्रिया I Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 ( In law ) Non-payment ; दण्डस्थानपरकम् च Ms. 8. 4 ; दण्डस्थो वेतनस्थः क्रिया 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. -*a.* —कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed. अनपत्य *a.* I Without issue, childless, without heir ; अयश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6 ; K. 59, 63. -2 Not propitious or favourable to children causing fall ( पतनकारण ) Rv. 3. 54. 18. —तत्वं Childlessness नूनमपत्यत्वं नां वत्सल्यति S. 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless. अनपनिहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.

अनपयति *ind.* Very early ( before the sun starts on his journey ).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध —विन् *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —वः Innocence.

अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपश्यन् *a.* Ved. Not letting go ; able.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्त्ययोऽनपसरः Ms. 8. 198 ( अपसरः प्रतिग्रहकयादिः ) -रः An usurper.

अनपसृज्य *a.* Not obstinate.

अनपस्फुर-र-रत् *a.* ( of a cow ) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a.* I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमत्यनपायमुत्तयत् ( चंद्र ) Ki. 2. 11. -यः I Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear, permanence. -2 N. of Śiva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unyielding, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीराजीवपायिना R. 17. 46 ; 8. 17 ; अनपायिनि संश्रयदुर्मे गजभस्मे पतवाय वल्लुति Ku. 4. 31 ; पलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न वशः स्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [ न. व. ] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent ( पुनरावृत्तिर्यस्य ) ; unremitting ( ? ).

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* [ न. त. ] I Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective ( of another ), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —सा Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —सं *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; तथात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* I Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयामिषुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving ( with abl. ) ; अथादिनपेतं अर्थे Sk. ; धर्मपथेन्यायादनपेतं P. IV. 4. 92. See अनपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादिनपेतं मीढमर्थं लोकः संपेतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप *a.* Ved. [ न. आसः, वेदे पृष्टोऽहसः ] Not seized or overcome by the enemy ( शत्रुभिरासः ) ; not watery ( ? ). अनपस्र *a.* [ नास्ति अपः रूपं यस्य ] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless ( कर्महीन ).

अनपसरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनपसरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनपा A particular configuration of planets ; रविर्वर्षे द्वादशभेदेनका ; सख्यौ लं सुखायितं प्रभुं कथातिशुक्तमनपायाम् Dipikā.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, ( usually with gen. ) ; ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनाभिज्ञास्मिन् K. 236. १३. परमेश्वरपृष्टाचारस्य Mv. 2 ; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिरुक्ता *a.* [ न. त. ] Not faded. -COMP. —वर्ज *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनभिरुक्षितः An impostor.



अभिलाष *a.* Free from desire.—*व.*  
I Want of appetite or desire.—2  
Non-relish.

अभिलेखस्त.—*दिन*—*स्व* *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; शस्त्रेणी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अभिमितवान् Absence of design or purpose; so अभिमितः; कृत done undesignedly.

अभिमिहित *a.* I Not named or asserted; see अभिमित under अभिभ. 2 Not fastened (Ved.)—*न*: N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अभिव्याहृतिः *f.* Non-repetition; *व्यागान्* व्याहृत्या वा कामं श्लाघ्यतु *व*: श्लो. 31. 2. 43.

अभिव्याहृत्य, —*त* *a.* Not near, distant &c.; *समित* *a.* to be shunned from afar; Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless; *इयमनभ्रा* वृष्टिः this (like) a shower from a cloudless sky; *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनभि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water; requiring no shovel (?).

अनमः [ *न* नमति अन्धार् ] A Brāhmana (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनमितपच (=*मितपच*) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र *a.* Having no enemies.—*त्र*  
A state of having no enemies.

अनमिष *a.* Ved. [ नास्ति अमीषो रोगो यस्य *न. व.* ] Well, happy, free from disease; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—*व* Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनन्धर *a.* Wearing no garment.—*त*: A Buddhist mendicant.

अनन्य *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; अनन्यानी समुद्धुः R. 4. 35.

अनयः [ *अप्रसूतो नयः* ] I Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness; सन्निहित्यादिनयति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.—2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course; अनयो नयसंकाशो दुःखाभावसंप्रति Pt. 3. 184.—3 Adversity, calamity, distress; जीवद्विषे राजन्यः सर्वलक्षणवर्धनतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits; 102.—4 [ *अयः* शुभावाहो विधितस्तदयः अनयः ] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.—5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शास्त्राणि वामावर्तेन अमीष्टध्यानवर्धनं).

अनयवः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhya, who was overthrown by Ravana.

अनयव *a.* [ *न. व.* ] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनयव *a.* [ *न. व.* ] I Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered; *द्विगुमुत्सृष्ट-अनयव* R. 3. 39—2 Unlocked.

अनयव *a.* [ नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य *न. त.* ] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5. 2; Si. 14. 88.—*व*: [ *न. व.* ] Wrong or improper value.—*COMP.*—*रायव* N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murāri Misra; also called Murāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century

अनयव—*ता* Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H. Pr. 4.

अनयव *a.* Invaluable; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; अनयवमणेन तमद्भिनाथः Ku. 1. 58

अनर्थ *a.* [ *न. न.* ] I Useless, worthless; *शुनः* पुच्छमिवागर्थं पठित्वं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.—2 Unfortunate, unhappy.—3 Harmful, disastrous, bad; *चित्त-क्षानादुपवर्तिनोऽनर्थो* अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).—4 Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.—5 Poor.—*थ*: [ *न. त.* ] I Non-use or value.—2 A worthless or useless object.—3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune; R. 18. 14; *रक्षिणपतिनोऽनर्थो*: S. 6.; *एकैकमद्वयार्थेन किमु यत्र तदुदयं* H. 1.; cf. *छिद्रेष्वनर्थो बहुकी-र्भवति* &c.; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92; harmful object, danger; *अर्थमनर्थं साधयति* Moha M. 2.—4 Nonsense, want of sense.—5 N. of Vishnu (आप्तसर्वकाम-त्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).—*COMP.*—*अन्तर* [ *न* अर्थात् ] sameness or identity.—*का* *a.* ( *ति f.* ) I doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful, unprofitable, productive of evil.

—*नाशिर* *m.* N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities).—*भाव* *a.* malicious.—*लुप्त* *a.* [ *हृद्येन* अलुप्तः ] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless.—*संशयः* [ *अनर्थकरी* संशयः शाक. त. ] I. a great evil, hazardous adventure; प्रतिनिवर्तताम्भस्मादनर्थसंशयः Māl. 5. 2. [ *न. त.* ] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ, अनर्थक *a.* I Useless, meaningless; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; आवात K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.—2 Nonsensical.—3 Unprofitable.—4 Unfortunate.—*क* Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्थ *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अश्लिषि) Rv. 1. 164. 2. I free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्थ *a.* [ *अर्थ-हिताद्यो कर्मि*; *अर्था* सत्पत्नः *न. त.* ] I Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य); Rv. 1. 136. 5.—2 Having no horse.

अनर्थि *m.* [ *अनसा* शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति; *विश-क्ति*, अह्रा-रुहः ] I One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.—2 [ *अ-कर्मणि* विश्, *अर्* मंतव्यं प्रति विशति, *विश-क्ति*, *न. त.* ] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्शराति *a.* [ *अनर्शाया* अपापिहाय तस्मिन्नेन यस्य ] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* I Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.); अनर्हं गृहवासस्य Pt. 4.; ताप हृत्यकस्यवीर्यं प्राप्नोतीह मनुजवोत् Ms. 3. 150.—2 Inadequate, unsuitable.—3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [ नास्ति अलः पर्याग्निर्यस्य, बहुदाहोदह-नेपि तुरेगमावात् Tv.; cf. नास्तिस्तुप्यति काहानः, said by some to be from अत्र to breathe ]. I Fire.—2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.—3 Digestive power, gastric juice; *मंत्रः* संगावर्तेनलः Susr.—4 Wind.—5 Bile.—6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—7 N. of Vāsudeva.—8 N. of various plants; *चित्रक*, *रक्तचित्रक* Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea; *महामार्क* the marking nut tree.—9 The letter र.—10 The number three.—11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.—12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका.—13 A variety of Pitṛideva or Manes (कलवाहोऽनलः सोमः).—14 [ *अनाथ* प्राणात् लाति आत्मनेन ] The soul (जीव).—15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति मंत्रं प्रकटयति न कथयति वा न क-अच्).—16 The Supreme Being.—*COMP*—*द* *a.* [ *अनलं* द्यति ] I. removing or destroying heat or fire; *कर्मणा* मुदे सगलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.—2=अग्निद q. v.—*दपि* *a.* [ *अनलं* दपि यति ] promoting digestion, stomachic.—*प्रभा* [ *अनलस्य* प्रमेव प्रभा यस्य ] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum.—*प्रिया* N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—*सादः* loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* I Not lazy; active, diligent, watchful; R. 9. 15.—2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [ *अनिति* अच् *अनः* आलेश्वर व. शकंभा. ] N. of a tree (बकपुष्प) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुमिश्रम-राणां जीवनभाराजस्तथात्वं Tv.).

अनल्प *a.* I Numerous.—2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; *अल्पस्य* नृपाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; profusely, in many words; *विशसितवः* मानसपक्षयोपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.—*COMP.*—*वोष* *a.* very clamorous or noisy.—*मन्थु* *a.* greatly enraged.



अनवकाश *a.* [ न. व. ] I Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [ न. त. ] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [ न. व. ] Irresistible, uncontrollable, impetuous, irresistible; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः ( अभिहित ) Māl. I. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* I Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कालदि° Bh. 2. 113. I; undiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [ न. अवद्यः निंद्यः ] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2. 21; R. 7. 70 — छा N. of a damsel. — COMP. — अंय, -रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. ( — नी ) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्वीण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [ न. व. ] Careless, inattentive. — नं Inadvertence, inattention; \*ता carelessness, remissness in duty ( प्रसाद ); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्या भवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितीयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानना ॥

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवध *a.* [ न. व. ] Affording no help or protection.

अनवधामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; अवधेतः a Buddhist term for a future universe ( lit. having banners unlowered ).

अनवधुग *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवध्वज *a.* [ अनध्व-अध्व न वधादेशः न. त. ] Irreproachable, not open to censure ( अपवादवर्जित ); speaking authoritatively.

अनवध्वज *a.* [ न. अंशते वा. व. Tv. ] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting ( अनवध्वजशृङ्खल ); \*तामस Rv. I. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवध *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुखनीलवर्णा सभा R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवधर *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; \*अनवधरकालमक्रूरपूर्व S. 2. 4. — तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवधार्थ *a.* [ अवधर्मिण अर्थे भवः, यत्न. त. ] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवधर्ष-वन *a.* [ न. व. ] Having no prop or support; not dependent. — वः वनं Independence.

अनवलोभन [ : न. अवलुप्यत पुमान्येन, अवलुप-रुद्धं पुषे ] पश्य मः Tv. ] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [ अव. अखण्ड अवसः जीवनं प्रीति-करत्वात् न. व. ] Ved. Having no ( whole-some ) food to eat ( पश्याज्ञानादित ) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way ( ? )

अनवसर *a.* I Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of place, baseless; रात्रौ वृत्तादः H. 3. -रः I Absence of leisure -2 Ill-timedness, unreasonableness; कं यावे यत्र तत्र भुवनवसरग्रस्त एवाधिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

अनवसान *a.* [ न. व. ] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [ न. त. ] Not ended or finished; not determined — ता N. of a kind of Trishtubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवसर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [ नास्ति अवस्था यत्र ] Unsteady; स्थो निश्चक्रणम् Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; स्थो वायुः Si. II. 28. — स्थ्या [ न. त. ] I Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 ( In phil. ) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning ( उपपाद्योपपादकयोर्विश्रुतिः ); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलवृत्तिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च - प्रसन्नः S. B. — 4 Not being 10 days old ( दशाहभावः ).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. — नः Wind. — नं I Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161. -2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* I Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; \*स्तिमितमृदुवर्णमनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes Ku. 4. 28. — 2 Changed, altered; \*अहोस्तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2 -3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute ( स्वनिचारिण ); नातिदृष्ट्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. II. 139. — 4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं भियाः R. 19. 31; अवस्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवध्वज *a.* [ अवध्व-कौटिल्य-अध्व, न. त. ] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवध्व *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवधर्ष *ind.* [ आवातः श्वासीकृतः स वधा स्थातवा ] Without breathing be-

tween, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवध *a.* [ अव-इ- वज्ज अवधः, अवधः न. व. ] Without parts ( निरवधः ); uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवध *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवध-ज्ञा=अनवध-ज्ञा q. v. अनवधेण I Carelessness, inattention; अनवधेणादृष्टि कृषिः Pt. I. 169. -2 Want of supervision.

अनवध *a.* [ न. व. ] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances. — तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनवधेन Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; \*श्वं च ज्ञापयित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; \*आत उतिष्ठति Pt. 4. — *a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनवध *a.* Ved. Not hungry. अनवध *a.* Not eating; \*तामसः the sacrificial fire in the sabhā which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनवध *a.* Having no horse or horses. — यः Something that is not a horse.

अनवध *a.* ( सि. f. ) Imperishable.

अनसू *n.* [ अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असू ] I A cart । उद्गाता चापयनः क्रये Ms. 8. 209; Y. I. 184. 3. 269, Si. 12. 26. -2 [ अनिति जीवत्यनेन ] Food, boiled rice. -3 Birth. -4 A living being. -5 A kitchen. -6 A parent ( father or mother ); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhāva Comp. अनसू is changed to अनस ; as अधवसत &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महाहर्ष &c

अनसूय-यक *a.* [ न. व. ] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; \*मह-वानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71. — या [ न. त. ] I Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणश्च गुणिनो हृति स्तेरीत चाप्यगुणानपि । न हृष्टेचाप्यदोषांश्च सानसूयाः प्रकीर्तिता. -2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā. -3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasūyā created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Māṇḍavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Māṇḍavya cursed her that she would become a widow at



sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuyā, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuyā changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the *Ramayana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sītā whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas].

अनसूय *a.* = अनसूय; इदं तु ते युद्धात्मनः प्रवृद्धा-  
व्यवसूयये Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ-स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless.—स्थः  
I A boneless limb or member.—2  
Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of  
the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहृत् *m.* [न. अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad  
or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, in  
deed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless,  
epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] I In-  
opportune time.—2 [आ सम्पञ्च अत्रादिसं-  
पन्नः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (per-  
haps an irregular form for अत्राकाल-  
ल) —COMP.—यूतः one who, to save  
himself from starvation in a famine,  
voluntarily becomes a slave of  
another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. व.] I. Opaque, no  
transparent.—2 Having no trans-  
parent atmosphere; differing  
from it.—अः—अ Not an atmosphere,  
one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* I Not perplexed or con-  
fused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2  
Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* I Not prevented (अनि-  
वारित) unreclaimed.

अनाक्रान्त *a.* Unassailed.—ता [आ-  
क्रान्तिवशात् सत्वेनः कटाक्षवृत्त्या, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, *Solanum*  
*Jacquinii* (कटकादिशुष्क).

अनाधित *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाध *a.* [न आ सम्पञ्च गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन  
नागः अर्धमैः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv.  
10. 12. 9 (अनाधाय = अपापाय). —आ N.  
of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः न. त.] I Not come  
or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भवेत्तस्य यावद्भवमनागतं  
H. 1. 57.—2 Not got or obtained; वक्षिष्युमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so  
आगतैः.—3 Future, to come; see com-  
pounds below.—4 Not learnt or  
attained, unknown.—तै The future  
time, future; तै यः कुर्वते स ज्ञोमते Pt.  
3. 164 he shines (in future, prosper) who  
provides for the future; अनागत-  
तवती शितामसमाध्या करोति यः Pt. 5. 71.—  
COMP.—अभ्युपेक्ष्य looking to the future,  
provident thought, foresight.—आ-  
बाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखः] future  
(physical) trouble or calamities,  
illness &c., affecting the body in  
times to come; प्रतिवेचनीयं N. of  
chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in  
Susruta.—आर्तवा [अपुष्पविकासनं आर्तयं,  
न आगतमार्तयं यस्याः] a maiden who has  
not yet arrived at puberty.—विषाद  
*m.* [अनागतं दर्शय विद्वाति] one who pro-  
vides for the future, provident,  
prudent (used as the name of a  
fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागत-  
विषादा च प्रत्युपपन्नमस्तिथा । इवेति सुखमेवेति  
यद्भवतिष्वेति विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peter-  
son translates the three names by  
'Mr Provider-against-a-future-  
evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr  
What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-at-  
tainment, no-access.

अनागम *a.* I. Not come, not present.  
—2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the  
title-deed or document of possession  
(such as purchase deed &c.),  
anything possessed from time im-  
memorial and without any docu-  
mentary Proof स्वपभोगः enjoyment  
of property without such a deed.  
—मः I Non-arrival—2 Non-attain-  
ment.

अनागम्य *a.* Unapproachable.

अनाशाभिन् *a.* I Not coming, not ar-  
riving.—2 Not future, not likely to  
return.—*m.* An epithet of the third  
among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागम्युक्त *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागम्यित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not  
touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागम्यितं प्रति-  
पन्नमह Sankara.

अनागम्य *a.* I Innocent; blameless;  
आर्तप्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्षमनागम्यि S. I. II.  
—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary  
observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regard-  
less of custom, law or propriety  
&c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—*पः*  
अनाचार्यः Absence of due observances  
or customary duties, improper  
conduct, departure from establish-  
ed usage or principle; अनाचार is  
of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य  
चातुष्टयम्

अनाज्ञात *a.* I Unknown, not prop-  
erly known.—2 Surpassing all that has  
yet been known.

अनीतिप ४ I Free from or devoid  
of heat or the blaze of the sun, not  
exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाहन्दे-  
शमनातयं विविधशासालस्य मूलं ततः Bh. 2. 90.  
—*पः* Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* I Not eager, indifferent;  
शौकहितयोः v. 1. for अनादर M. 3. 15.  
—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; येन  
वर्णमनातुरः R. 1. 21.—3 Not ill or diseas-  
ed, well, healthy, in good health;  
अनातुरः सप्ताराममकीर्णवत् चरेत् Ms. 2. 187;  
4. 144.

अनात्म *a.* [न. व.] I Destitute of  
spirit or mind.—2 Not spiritual,  
corporeal.—3 One who has not re-  
strained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वने-  
तात्वेन शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—*m.* [अप्रशस्तो  
यिज्ञो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another;  
something different from आत्मन् (spi-  
rit or soul) i. e. the perishable body;  
अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योऽयमन्तर्गतं त्यज्यतश्च वा । जानीयात्  
मनात्मनं बुद्धयर्थं पशुनादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्वा  
साविद्या परिकीर्त्ता ॥—COMP.—ज्ञः, वेदिन  
*a.* I. devoid of spiritual knowledge  
or true wisdom. 2. not knowing one-  
self, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6.  
कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायं ज्ञः M. 1;  
स्फुटमापदः पदसनात्मवेदिता Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यक्षा  
reflection that there is no spirit or  
soul (with Buddhists).—संपन्न *a.*  
foolish, destitute of qualities (of  
the soul), not self-possessed; न  
त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्बुद्धिमीहेतुं पठितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नास्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Un-  
real, transitory, of an unenduring  
character, an epithet (with Bud-  
dhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीय *a.* Not adapted to, or for  
the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा बुद्धिबलैश्च नास्त्यस्य]  
Not self-possessed; having no con-  
trol over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत्  
भुञ्जते वेदप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. व.]  
Impersonal, incorporeal (अशरीर).  
—*रम्यं* Want of affection for one's,  
own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* I. Not constant or per-  
petual, not final.—2 Intermittent  
recurrent.



अनाथ *a.* [ न. व. ] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife) having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथ-वत्सल्यया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपश्यसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12—य Ved. Helplessness.—COMP.—पिबद्, -पिडिक: 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—सभा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [ न. व. ] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—र: [ न. त. ] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; यद्वा चानादेर P II. 3. 38, मन्वकर्मणि अनदेर विमर्षाऽप्रा-णिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); 'अदितशंकशरा-सगः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनदादरोपात्तधृतैकसायक Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिण *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [ आदि: कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य स: ] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिशरीरयोगिन्द: सर्वकारणधारण; also of शिवयोगिन्.—COMP.—अनन्त, -अन्त *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (-तः) N. of Siva.—निवर्ण *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादितात्वे State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादिमव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवेनादी-ममनादीमवधिरिते Si. 2. 22.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; 'अस्त्वाकार not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनाहतस्यामरस-यकेष्वपि Ki. 14. 10.—तं Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादादादेयस्य च वनेनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेश: Absence of direction or command.—COMP.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाय *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eat-able; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष्ट *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-रूप *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible.—2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकूल्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [ अनु ददाति: दाक न. त., घृ. दीर्घ: ] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुदयदात्).

अनानुपूर्व्ये 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.—2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूति: *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* [ आप्येते-आप कर्मणि इन् आपि: भासो बंधुश्च न. व. Tv. ] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained.—2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit; not apt, unskilful; दुयस्थता: प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दैव्या: ज्ञानं ज्ञाते Ms. 8. 294.—प्त: A strange.

अनाप्ति: *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्तु *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तु-सि Si. 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [ आभिधेति आभो-उणा-ङनि, आभयिन् न. व. ] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [ आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभू: स्तोता न. त. ] Not praising or worshiping, irreligious (अस्तोतृ); not coming in front.

अनाम *a.* 1 Nameless—2 Infamous.—*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month.—2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below.—*n.* [ अनामन: ] अर्ग जीवर्णं अमयति हनति, अम्-कनिष् Tv. ] Piles (अशोशेण).

अनामक *a.* [ न. व. स्वार्थे कन् ] Nameless, infamous.—क: कं=अनामन् above. अनामा, अनामिका [ नास्ति नाम अन्यायुजित् यस्या: ], स्वार्थे कन् ] The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि ज्ञेयेन ब्रह्माक्षिगच्छि, तेन तस्या अपवित्रतादीयता; अत-एव तस्या: पवित्राकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रानामक-कुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिकाधृता दर्भा ह्येका-

नामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्य दर्भपवित्रके ॥ also पुरा कर्त्तव्यं गणनाप्रसंगे कान्-ठिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावा-दनामिका सार्थवती नभूत ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [ नास्ति आमय: रोगो यस्य ] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्मसंशोभामिमुंता: पदे गच्छात्=नामय Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.—य: यं Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स मनेतमनामयप्रश्न-पूर्वकमाह S 5; महाश्वता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अमयनायं राज्ञ Mv 1 how does the kingdo? बाह्यान् कुशकं पृच्छन्सा-त्रधुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य शूद्रमारागयं च Ms. 2. 127.—य: [ नास्ति अयं यस्मात् ] N. or Vishnu (of Siva according to some); पुण्यकोटिरनामय: ; विष्णुहि बाह्या-म्यंतरपोडो निवारयति तस्मादनामय: .

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting—*n.* Health (?).

अनामयिरनु *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; इत्याभ्यामनामयिरनु स्या Rv. 10. 137. 7.—2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [ आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. व. ] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकाहत्).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनामक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked—2 Not propped or supported.—3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्वभावभृगुणाणि सुखानि K. 175—4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; 'तं रोष' स्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफ-रूप यदनायत्तज्ञात्ता H. 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायान *a.* [ न आयनं चालनं यत्र ] Invariable (एकतै).

अनायस *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; समप्यकस्मिन् कर्मणि त्वया सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2.—स: 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं दीकृत्य येन शुभिनायसुप्तेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायास: स उच्यते ॥—2 Idleness, neglect; 'सिने easily, without difficulty, readily.—COMP.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (-तः) an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फीट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [ आयुषे न हितं न. त. ] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनयोग्यनायुष्यमद्वयं चातभोजनं Ms. 2. 57. 4. 134.



अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted.—2 Eternal.—त 1 Continuity.—2 Absolute non-entirety (अस्यताभाव).—*adv.* Continuously, always, eternally । अनारतं तेन पदेषु भविताः Ki. I. 15; 40

अनारम्भः Non-commencement, not undertaking ; विकारं कलु परमार्थतोऽङ्कारवाच्यः प्रतीकारस्य S. 31 ७मी हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिरक्षणम्

अनारम्भ *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—*ind.* Without commencing ; without reference to any particular thing ; *e. g.* वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.) ; विहितकार्मण्यं दहते उच्यते इत्यारम्भवादः ; न कारभ्यवादः—*COMP.*—अधीत *a.* [ न कारभ्य विधिदर्शनाः ] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work) ; learnt as a detached subject ; यथा भवतां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो मोक्षः तेषां भवतां अनारम्भाधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मज्ञे एव विनियोग इति श्रीमताः ।

अनारम्भण *a.* Having no support (for अनारम्भण) ; also written अनारम्भण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [ नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. व. ] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health ; अनारोग्यमनारोग्यमाद्यौ चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57 —य Sickness, indisposition । एका unhealthily, unwholesome.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked ; dishonest—च 1 Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity Si. 8. 11.—2 [ नास्ति आर्जवं, सारद्वयं स्वाच्छवं वा यस्मिन् ] Disease.

अनार्त्तव *a.* (वी. f.) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season) .—वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, (not deserving to be styled an Arya) ; not polite or decent ; vulgar ; not belonging to an Arya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched ; अनार्योऽनार्यनिवासः Ms. 9. 260 । अनार्याणां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणत्वात् 10. 66 । H. 4. 25 । कौटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of Aryas ; कुलेत्यायानार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4. the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards Sakuntalā ; कदाचिद्विश्वामित्रोऽनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve. 4.—यः 1 one who is not an Arya.—2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas.—3 A Sudra.—4 A Mlechchha.—5 An ignoble person.—*COMP.*—कामिर *a.* doing work unbecoming an Arya or becoming only a non-Arya.—ज *a.* of vile or base origin. (—ज) [ अनार्यदेशे जाते ] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.)—जुष्टा, discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the Aryas or respect-

able people.—तित्तः [ अनार्यप्रियः तित्त शाक. त. ] N. of the plant Gentiana Cherayta Rox. ( Mar. किराडत ).

अनार्यक [ अनार्ये देशे यत् अनार्यक ] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic ; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapāṭha with certain words not followed in the Samhitā by इति) । संयुज्जी शाकल्यस्येति अनार्षे P. I. 1. 16 (अवेदिके Sk.)—2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix) ; P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेयः अनार्षेयः.

अनार्षक *a.* Without support or stay ; कार्यकारणान्तरा वा तिर्याक्यविराडिति Si. 2. 52.—यः Want of support ; despondency.—वा Siva's lute.

अनार्लु (यु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला) .

अनारलप *a.* [ न. व. ] Reserved ; taciturn.—यः Reserve, taciturnity.

अनारोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनारब्ध *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनारतिः *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनारतिवृत्ति *a.* Not recurring or returning ; तस्मिन् बालो व्रजति स वृत्तिस्तत्र गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded ; unperforated ; अक्षरं S. 2. 10.—2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविराज *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear.—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रमेणपसगधिनाकुल) .

अनावृत्त *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time ; महमात्मेयनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth) ; final emancipation.

अनावृष्टि *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनावृत्तकः Uninjured condition.

अनाश *a.* [ न. व. नास्ति आशा यस्य ] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [ नास्ति नाशो यस्य ] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक *a.* [ न आ सत्यकं यथेष्टं आशः अज्ञं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. व. क. ] Devoid of full enjoyment, indestructible, not hurtful.—क fast, abstaining from eating even to death ; यज्ञेन दातव्यं

तपसाऽनाशकैर्नैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri Ar. Up. Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायन [ न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्नुयुपायः ] The state of ब्रह्मचर्यं, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul ; अथ वदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् । एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविन्दते Ch. Up. ; a course of fasting as a penance (?) .

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिर *a.* [ न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमुत्ते, न. त. ] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being, अनाशिरोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. ( ईश्वरस्य कर्मफल-भोक्तृत्वाभावात् ) .

अनाशु *a.* [ नशु-उण्, न. त. ] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [ अशु-उण्, न. त. ] Not pervading or occupying.—3 [ न आशु ] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमि *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (सुहृत्स्वाध्यासश्रमश्च) ; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमेकमात्रं द्विजः ; अनाश्रम-मे-वासः not dwelling in Asrama.

अनाश्रय *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated—यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रय *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to ; तथानु-शिष्टाणि अनाश्रयैवास्ति Dk. 57 ; K. 350 ; भिषजामनाश्रयः R. 19. 42.

अनाश्रित *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

अनाश्रु *a.* [ अशु भोजने क्लृप्त निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109 ] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting ; धृतजघृतेरानाश्रुः Ki. 12. 21 Si. 14. 49.

अनाश्रु *a.* [ आश्रुते निराश्रुते हीनमनेन इति आः मुञ्च, तस्मात् साधनत्वेन अश्रु ] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech ( आश्रुत्यापाश्रुदराहित ) .

अनाश्रुत *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with ; not encountered or attacked ; not occurred or having happened ; not existent.—*COMP.*—विग्रह *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था *a.* 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration ; अनास्था ब्राह्मणस्तु Ku. 6. 63 ; पित्रेऽनवास्था कलु भौतिके R. 2. 57 ; त्वी पुमानित्यनास्थैवा वृत्तं हि महितं सती Ku. 6. 12. a male or female is no consideration &c. ; Ki. 4. 34.—2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect ; अत्यदुष्ट-तेर्म हतस्य तथाऽनवास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffidence.—*a* (स्थ) Indifferent.



अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. I. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid—*दः* Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.

अनास्त्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति वस्त्र] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—*त-तः* The 4<sup>th</sup> of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तत्रशास्त्रं प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामहश्च द्वादशदलवर्धः) 4 शब्दं ब्रह्मस्यः शब्दोऽनाहता यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताकार्यं तत् पञ्चं मुनिभिः परि-कारितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—*तः* 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयित्वा हि H. I.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिण *a.* Fasting

अनादार्थ *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.—2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not eacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.—*COMP.*—उपजल्पित an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

अनिष्ठः [ न इष्टः, सादृश्ये अप्राप्तस्त्व वा नञ् ] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontanum.

अनिषीय *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपहृतमद) ; e. g. in अश्वः श्वेतो बाधते, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निषीय or hidden.

अनिश्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—*दः* 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; \*स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिश्रय *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिष्ट, -च्छिद, -क्षु, -क्षुक्, -क्षुक् *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant ; अनिष्टमपि वा against my will.

अनिष्ठा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [ अन्-इत् ] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of । \*भा having no splendour । अनित्यऽनित्यता रजनीकचूः R. 9. 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable ( नश्वर ) (opp नित्य); गन्धवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कार्यं लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत् किं ॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मोऽनित्यः सुखदुःखवर्णितो जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुस्त्वाप्यनित्यः Mo.—2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.—3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णं चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपिनं अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाटयोऽनित्ये III. I. 127 ( स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततमगच्छलनत् Sk. ) See VI. I. 147—4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यावत् रूपं H. 4. 68; \*हृदया हि ताः Rām.—5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विषयो यस्माद् दृश्यते बुध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199 ; वि-जयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22—*त्ये* *adv.* Occasionally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.—*COMP.*—कर्म-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—*दत्तः* दत्तकः दत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption) —प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away.—*भावः* transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability.—*समः* a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं).—*समस्तः* a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—*द्रा* sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन्).

अनिद्र *a.* [ न. व. ] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; ( इन्द्रोपासनशून्य ) । सामनिद्राः कृण्वन्नमुक्याः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रियं I Reason (that which is not the senses).—2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not bound, incoherent; 'प्रकापितं prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिषाव *a.* Unobstruited; Rv. 3. I. II.—*वः* Liberty.

अनिमृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.—2 Immodest, bold.—3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; \*कस्त्वैवाक्षिपत्सु प्रियवृ Me. 68. \*श्वेतावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ स-ध्याशं चक्षवाननिमृत, अविचरति Māl. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निमृत also.

अनिष्ट *a.* [ नि-अंशु-क्त, निपातः न. त. ] Unobstruited unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. 116. 6.

अनिष्ठ *a.* Not wealthy (इम्भ).

अनिमकः [ अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, भवे बाहु-इमम्, इत्यनेनः जीवने, तेन कार्यते प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv. ] 1 A frog (तस्य चण्डिपुत्रकजीरणात्).—2 A cuckoo.—3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्).—4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकोशर.—5 N. of the tree मवूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अगरेच्छिन्न); \*नो ब्रूमकेतुः Rv. I. 27. II.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदेतमुकुलानि-मित्तहासिः S. 7. 17, \*तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25। \*वत्कंठा M. 3. 9.—*तं* 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness.—2 A bad omen, ill-omen; बारदृष्टस्यैव दर्शनेनानिमित्तं प्रमाणविधायति Mk. 6। मवानिमित्तानि हि अदर्थानि 9. 10। श्रममार्थे आनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2. 3.—*adv.*—*तः* Groundlessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमित्तवद्वदे किमत्रममतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. I. 18; Ms. 4. 144.—*COMP.*—नित-क्रिया averting ill-omens.—*लिननाशः* a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं—वाःमेवं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; \*कोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102। \*पद्मज्वा 13। श्वेतस्तममृगजामनिमिषवासीभिः R. 3. 43। \*दर्शनमनोभिः K. 20 fixed and twinkless glances.—2 Vigilant, watchful.—3 Open (as eyes, flowers).—*वः* 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5. 27.—2 A fish.—3 Vishnu.—4 N. of Mahākāla.—*COMP.*—*हाट, नयन, कोषण a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनेमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.



अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted.—2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed, irregular (forms also); *अनियतः* S. 2 at irregular hours.—3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; *अनियतः* (वदनकमलक) U. 4. 4। Māl. 10. 2—COMP. —अनः an indeterminate digit (in Math.) आरम्य *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled.—पुंस्त्वा a woman loose in conduct, unchaste—*वृत्तिः a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2 having no regular income.

अनियन्त्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled; free; *अनुयोगो नाम तपस्वीजनः* S. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; *पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विषतुर्थोः । पंचे पांटे छुट् ज्ये शेरे-* *ह्यनियमो मतः* ॥ Ch. M.—2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt.—3 Improper conduct.—*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिर *a.* [न इरायितुं शक्यते, ईर. क पु०=हृस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अपत्या अरुचुरनिरा Rv. 8. 48. 11 (प्रायितुमशक्य) —रा I Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदमोद्योः) युयुत्सुमस्मदं निरामयमावी Rv. 7. 71. 2.—2. [नास्ति इति अन्नं यस्याः पं. व.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टिः, अनावृष्टिः (इति).

अनिराकरणं Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not articulated on clearly spoken.—2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; *अनिरुक्तः सवनः प्रथमः Kāty.* 1 एतन्मित्रहृदयेऽनारभ्य अनिरुक्ते Ait. Br.—COMP. —गानं indistinct singing or humming a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable.—द्वः 1 A spy, secret emissary.—2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of Kama and grandson of Krishna. Usha the daughter of a demon married Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sitapur. Bana sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where An-

iruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarama and Kama went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bana, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvarakā with Usha as his wife. He had also another wife Rochana, grand daughter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra].—3 Also N. of Vishnu and of Siva; Buddha.—द्वः A core or rope (for fastening). —COMP. —पथे [न. निरुद्ध पथः यत्र व. ] 1. unobstructed path.—2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरोपमाभावात्). —भाविनि Aniruddha's wife Ushā.

अनिर्णयः Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिर्देशः, अनिर्देशः *a.* [न निर्दिष्टानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शुश्रूषायां ह्यनिर्देशं Ms. 5. 75. अनिर्देशाया गोः शिरः 5. 8। 5. 79। 4. 212. 217; not ten days old; अनिर्देशाहं गोः सूतं Ms. 8. 242.

अनिर्दिष्ट *a.* Undefined, not specified; *अकारणं गम्यते* V. 2 without a definite aim.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefined, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; *शुद्धः स्वर्गः कस्तं विस्मरामिह्यति* V. 3. 18.—इयं An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्मल *a.* Dirty, foul.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being.—2 Improper to be mentioned.—यं (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance.—2 The world.—COMP.—सर्वस्व N. of a work by Sriharsha, also called *अनन्यद्वैतशास्त्रः*; तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थानां इदं तया निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed, unbathed *अश्वेतुदमिवालयनमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः* R. 1. 71.

अनिर्वाहः 1 Non-completion; non-accomplishment.—2 Inconclusiveness.—3 Insufficiency of income, being straitened in means.

अनिर्विद *a.* Not fatigued or tired; *अनिर्विदाया विदधे विवात्रा* Si. 3. 34.

अनिर्विण *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vishnu.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-

reliance. plucking up courage; *अनिर्वेदः* (अयो मूलमनिर्वेदः परं सुखं । अनिवेदो हि सततं सर्वार्थेष्वनुवर्तते Rām., अनिवेदप्राप्त्याणि श्रयांसि V. 4. cf. 'Faint heart never won fair lady')

अनिर्वृत *a.* 1 Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy.—2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (*अनिर्वृत* also in this sense).

अनिर्वृत्तिः—तिः *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.—2 Poverty, destitution; *अनिर्वृत्तिनिशाचगं मम गृहोत्तरालं* Udb.

अनिर्वेश *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

अनिलः [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अर् इल् U. 1. 54] I Wind। प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिराचिता S. 7. 12। स सखा दीप इवानिलाहतः Ku. 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7:—आयवो निर्वहश्चैव उद्गृहः संवहस्तथा। विवहः प्रवहश्चैव परिवाहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49).—2 The god of wind.—3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.—4 N. of one of the 8 Vasus, i.e. the fifth.—5 The wind in the body, one of the humours; *हृद्-हृद्-हृद्-हृद्*—6 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind.—7 The letter वृ.—8 Symbolical expression for the number 49.—9 N. of the lunar asterism स्वाति.—10 N. of Vishnu. (तस्य वाणास्त्वना सर्वदेहहराणां तयावत्).—COMP.—अचनं way or course of the wind.—अशनः, आशिश्र *a.* [अनिलमश्रातोति] 1 feeding on the wind, fasting.—2. a serpent.—अंतकः (wind-destroying) N. of a plant (Ingudi) or अंगारगुष्प.—आरभजः son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat.—आमयः [अनिलकृतः आमयः शाकः त.] 1. flatulence.—2 rheumatism (वातरो-गः).—द्वः, हृद्-हृद् *a.* curing disorders from wind.—वृकः a large tree (विभीतक) Terminalia Belerica.—पथायः pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye.—पृकृति *a.* of a windy nature. (—तिः) N. of the planet Saturn.—ह्याधिः derangement of the bodily (internal) wind.—सखः fire (the friend of wind)। so *अंबुः*.

अनिलाहित *a.* Inexperienced.

अनिलाहित *a.* Not well considered; *कार्यस्य वाग्राजं वागिमो वृथा* Si. 2. 27.

अनिवर्तन *a.* 1 Not turning away, firm, steadfast.—2 Right, no tft to be abandoned.

अनिवर्तिन *a.* 1 Brave, not retreating; alto an epithet of Vishnu and the Almighty God.—2 Not returning; *वीरवनानिर्वर्तिनं यातु* K. P. 10.



अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना येत्यनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1. अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. 1 Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्वेतुक-स्तेनोपचारात् चष्टविनाशः सा नास्ति वक्ष्य) —2. Ever afraid.—श *ind* incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमपि मकरकुतुमनसो रुजमा-वहन्निमते मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; अनिश incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिशित, अनिवेशन Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिश्रुत *a.* Unfinished, not settled, —COMP.—एनस-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); दद्यात्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिश्राह-स्थेनतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. —2 Evil, forbidden. —3 Bad, unlook, ominous. —4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —ष्ट An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धि Māl. 8. 12. भयत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहान्मनादिनिर्ना प्रतिपत्तिरिहशी Ku. 5. 42; ill-omen; प्रातरेव दर्शनं जातं H. 1. —COMP.—अनुवृत्ति *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपयोगे विबुधः सुखबुद्धिमारोषपाति K. 155.—आपत्तिः *f.*—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.—आशंसि *a.* (‘सूचक’) indicating or boding ill.—शुभः an evil or malignant planet.—दुष्टी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—पक्षः 1. an undesired occurrence.—2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—फलं an evil result.—शंका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्ट *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिश्रुत *a.* Ved. Unhurt  
अनिश्रुतः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिश्रुत *ind.* [निःसृतं पश्यो यत्र तादृशं मे भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिश्रुत *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge) —COMP.—अभिवाः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीकः-क [अनिज जीवत्यनेन; अर्. ई. क. Un. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पौडवानिकं Bg. 1. 21 पदातीक्ष महोपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. —2 A collection, group, mass; नवांशु-दानीकमुद्धतलोके R. 3. 53. —3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. —5 Front, head, chief; येषु नोऽनिकिस्त्वाविभूयः Rv. 8. 20. 12; (सेनामुखेषु); अभिवि देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; अभिमनीकं कृत्वा. —6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुने) (तस्य पाणवापुनिस्सारणात् तथात्वे); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजसु). स्वनां Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. —COMP.—स्थः 1 a warrior, combatant —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch —3 an elephant-driver, or its trainer —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकः *adv* In rows or columns. अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्या इति वा, अनीक-इति] 1 An army, host, forces. —2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वेहिणः); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. —3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.—COMP.—अनुवर्तिन *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1 Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. —2 (न ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. —COMP.—श-विद *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वा जिह *m.* ‘white-horsed’ N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुत्वोन्नीशत्वं R. 10. 20. —2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.) powerless; गन्तानामनीशोऽस्मि संभूतः S. 2; अनिशया शरीरस्य हृदये स्ववशं माये न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अव्यक्तेन); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र —शः N. of

Vishnu (सर्वविद्यता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —श Helplessness. (दीनभावः); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुमुक्षुः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable; शयिता स-विधेयनीश्वरा सकलैकदुर्महो मनोरथार Bv. 2. 182. —3 Not relating to God; ध्याने-नानीश्वराय गुणार दहेत् Ms. 6. 72; —4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —ई The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्, —COMP.—वादिः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler.—वादि *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. —हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनौहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant.—ई Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्षप्रवर्धनिय) 1 After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदसु उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुभा नृपतिः सः R. 8. 72; तं गच्छन्त्यु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठापया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुगतः R. 6. 78; रथा च सशकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुसामनु संविशन् सुसोपस्थिता प्रातःनूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टुः—विष्टुः पश्चात् P. 11. 4. 18. Sk.; तदनु कथयेन्नीधवीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards —2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आधामः); जलानि सा तीरनिष्ठातयुवा वक्ष्यथो-ध्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61; सोऽधमेधमन्तरेण यमुनामनु वीर्यवारः त्रिशताक्षर सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb. 1. अनुगंघं वाराणसी = बंगामन्वा-यत् (गंगादेर्वयसहस्रदैव्यापेक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. 11. 1. 16 Sk.; आविभूतप्रमममुकुलाः कंदलीशानुक्कणं Me.

21; गिरिदिशि अनुतटपृष्पितकर्णिकावृष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes.—3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. 11. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्णनं); so इक्षमनु विद्योतते विष्टुत् —4 With, along with (सहाय्ये) connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. 1. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्या सह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसेमनु-मित्रमयमादित्यं 9. 17.—5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुतः—इहोनिनाः P. 1. 4. 86 Sk.—6 In a particular



relation or state ( इन्धुभूताख्याने प्रकारवि-  
शेषानुकरणे ) । भक्तो विशुभुतः Sk. ( विष्णोः-  
रन्धुतः, भक्तविशेषयुक्तः ) an ardent devo-  
tee of Vishnu; यस्तु देहि स न देहि  
यस्तु वामन स मामनु Rām. favourably  
inclined or devoted to.—7 Having  
a part or share, participation, or  
one that claims a share of ( भागे ) ।  
भागेऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी । लक्ष्मीहर्षि-  
( हर्षागः ) Sk., इतिस्वामिकभागत्यर्थः—8  
Repetition, in a distributive sense,  
mostly in comp. ( वीटसार्थं, विषयसार्थं ) ।  
अनुदिवसं day by day, every day ।  
अनुक्षणं every moment, 'त्वेन every  
time, frequently । वृक्षे वृक्षमनु सिञ्चति  
Sk waters tree after tree, i. e.  
every tree ( यावद्वृक्षलयापकः सैकः )—9  
Towards, in the direction of, near,  
to, at ( अनुर्वसमया P. II. 1. 15 ) ; अनुव-  
समानगतः SK.; आदि Si. 7. 24 near the  
river; प्रणिधाय कौतमनु सुभरः 9. 55 to  
( प्रति ) on or in, with the force of  
the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतर्गं विभ्राति 4. 39,  
7. 1; तस्माद्रक्षतेऽनुकर्मन् सैराजानां प्रतीर्णा ( नक्षत्रोः  
कर्म ) Me. 50.—10 In orderly suc-  
cession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regu-  
lar order, अनुक्रमेण=अनुक्रमेण=अनुक्रमेण  
in order of seniority, पूर्वम् । अनुक्रमेण= रूपस्य  
योग्यं Sk. —11 Corresponding with,  
like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रि-  
याविरहणी त्वं तु व्यथां मातुः V. 4. 25; so  
अनुगन्तुं to roar after or in imitation  
of.—12 Following, conformable to  
( अनुगत ) ; तथैव सो भूदश्चर्यो राजा प्रकृतिरजनात्  
K. 4. 12. ( अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य )—13 With  
regard to, towards; in respect of ।  
अनुदानमनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधु-  
वदन्तो मातरावनु.—14 On account of, by  
reason of ( with abl. ) ; समस्तो वत  
भोकाऽयं भजते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव  
प्रियते वरवाणि ॥ Rām. As a separable  
adverb *an* is used only in the Vedas  
and means after, afterwards, later  
on, now, at this time, again, once  
more, then, and further. ( The  
senses of अनु as given by G. M.  
are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामान्यपञ्चाङ्गादावनु-  
वधस्याभिमुखीनिविशनीलक्षणेण, e. g. वेदे अनु-  
वाकः । अनुष्ठाने अनुतहति; सामान्ये अनुमेव वर्षति ।  
पञ्चाङ्गादे तदनु । अनुबंधने अनुशेते । साम्ये अनुकरो-  
ति । अभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वरसः । इति  
अनु हरिं हृताः । विसर्गे अनुजानीते । लक्षणे अ-  
नु-  
वनमशुभितः ) . The senses of अनु may  
be thus expressed in verse:—आधामे-  
उपधाधेव ( पञ्चादर्थे ) वीटसार्थं सार्धवै तथा ।  
इन्धुभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोगेपि ॥ योग्यतायां  
तथा इति एतावत्तु हानुकर्म । अर्थस्वेतेषु बहुधा  
हानुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अनुः Ved. I A man.—2 N. of a son  
of Yayāti.

अनुक a. [ अनु-क P. V. 2. 74, अनुकाम-  
गते इति अनुकः कश्चित् Sk. ] I Greedy ;  
desirous.—2 Libidinous, lustful ( as  
a lover )—3 Sloping.

अनुकथ 10 P To relate after ( some  
one else ), mention subse-  
quently.

अनुकथनम् I Subsequent mention ।  
आदशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकथनं Kāsi. on P.  
II. 4. 32.—2 Relation, narration ;  
discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयश्च a. The next youngest.

अनुकम् I A. To take pity or com-  
passion on, sympathize with, pity  
( with acc. ) ; किमुक्तिज्ञानजातितां वराका  
नानुकम्पे Māl. 10 । कथं ब्राह्मणी मामनु-  
कम्पत Mk. 3; कंसे नानुकम्पे 4. 8; with  
loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मरुतनुकम्पे  
Mb.—Caus. To pity &c. । शकरो प्रथमः  
वृष्टि रवानुकम्पयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकम्पक a. Pitying, taking compas-  
sion on, sympathizing with

अनुकम्पन a. One who pities, kind-  
hearted, compassionate —न Compass-  
sion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकम्प [ कम्-अनु ] Compassion, com-  
miseration, pity; with gen. तेषामनु-  
कम्पार्थं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या  
युते मरुतनुकम्पया च R. 2. 63; or in comp. ।  
भूतानुकम्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48 । अनुकम्पायां कम्  
P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकम्पित p. p. Pitied; आत्मन having  
a compassionate spirit.

अनुकम्पय a. Pitying ( in comp. ) ;  
sympathizing with.

अनुकम्प्य pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of  
sympathy ; किं तत्र येनासि ममानुकम्प्या R.  
14. 74 ; दुहितामनुकम्प्यामद्रादाय दोष्या Ku.  
3. 76.—प्यः I A courier, express  
messenger —2 An ascetic

अनुकक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [ कामस्य सहजः अनुकामो वा ] I  
Agreeable to desire, according to  
one's desire.—2 [ अनुकामयते कम्-अनु ]  
Desirous, lustful.—य ind. At will,  
according to desire or wish, as de-  
sired, at pleasure.—मः [ अनुरूपः कामः ]  
Proper or worthy desire । desire ;  
कृत fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन a. [ कामस्य सहजः अनुकामं, स  
प्रत्ययः ; अनुकामं नामा यद्येष्टं नन्ता इत्यर्थः P. V.  
2. 11 Sk. ] Going at will or plea-  
sure ; one who acts as he pleases ;  
अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल a. [ कालस्य योग्यः ] Opportune;  
timely, adapted or suited to the  
time.—क ind. Opportunely, on a  
proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनम् Act of proclaiming or  
publishing.

अनुकूल a. [ अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबोधनं च ]  
I Favourable, agreeable ( lit. fol-  
lowing the bank or slope, accord-  
ing to the current, with the *grcaia* )

as wind, fate &c. ; मंदं मंदं सुदति पव-  
नश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वो Me. 9. शानं पवनम् —  
4. 10; परिणामा संवृता S 71 V. 3. 20. S  
2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly  
disposed.—3 Conformable to,  
pleasing, agreeable or favourable  
to, conducing to, capable of ; oft  
in comp. । स्वर्गानुकूला इव स्वर्गकताः S. 2.  
71 अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 42 not inclined  
to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलाहमस्य न मेति 1071  
कुशलविरचितानुल्लेखः R. 5. 76 befitting,  
suitable.—लः I A faithful or kind  
husband. ( एकतिः S. D or एकनिरतः  
एकधामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः ) a variety of  
नायक.—2 'Favourable to all', epithet  
of Vishnu.—ला I N. if a tree ( दन्ती )  
Croton Polyandrum.—2 N. of a  
metre —क I Favour, kindness; नारी-  
णामनुकूलभावाति चेत् K. P. 9.—2 ( Rhet. )  
A figure in which unfavourableness  
turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रतिशूल्य-  
मानुकूलयानुबंधि चेत् S. D. । कुपितासि यदा त-  
न्नि विनाशय करणक्षतम् । बधान भुजवासाया कं-  
ठमस्य दहं तदा ॥

अनुकूलता-त्वं I Favour, conformity  
kindness, good will ; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात्  
R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable.  
—2 Prosperity

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate,  
propitiate, act in a friendly way  
towards; ( तं ) अनुकूलयतिद्रोऽपि कल्पद्रुमवि-  
भूषणः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13 71 ; Si  
7. 11.

अनुकृ 8. U. To be after or after-  
wards ; follow ; especially to imi-  
tate, do after or in imitation of,  
resemble, equal, copy ( with gen ) ;  
तत्तु कृषीद्रोऽस्य तस्याः.... स्मितस्य Ku. 1.  
44 । इयामया हरिरिवानुकुर्वती K. 10; अनुकरोति  
गवतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; अनु कलमेन सूर्यपते-  
रनुकरोति M. 5; ( also with acc. ) ; सर्वा-  
भिरन्याभिः कलामिरनुचकार तं वैशंपयनः K. 76;  
शैलाविसस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं  
मवतमनुकरोति V. 5 । Ms. 2. 199.—2  
To requite, recompense.—3  
To try on, adjust, adapt ; एवं ततोऽनुकुरीत  
Susr.

अनुकर a. Imitating.—रः An assist-  
ant

अनुकरणं, कृतिः f. I Imitation । त्वदीय  
सुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलतत् Mu. 7.—2  
Copy, resemblance, similarity,  
शब्दादनुकरणं onomatopœia; अध्यक्तानुकरण.  
स्यात् इतो P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4 57 ; I. 4.  
621 धूमोद्गारादनुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69.—3  
Compliance ; आभिप्रेत्यतदनुकृतिहृदयं वै  
Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. 1 An imitator.—2 Actor,  
performer.

अनुकर्मण्य n. 2 Imitation.—2 [ पाश्चात्,  
तं कर्म ] A subsequent rite.



अनुकारः [ कृ-चञ् ] Imitation, resemblance; अनुभाउकारः अनु जगति वेवसे नि-  
मोणसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

अनुकारि *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.) ; भिषयाः किञ्चिदनुकाराणि कृतास्तु इति विलोभयामि S. 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युगादपिदिं त्वयि S. 2. 16; I. 21; R. I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, -कर्णीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. -यं, -अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रोः [ अनु-कृ लण० वा. ई. किचच Tv. ] A kind of sacrificial rite called साखरक.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or condole with.

अनुकृष I P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.) ; see अनु-कर्ष below. — *Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः -रणं I Dragging after, drawing; attraction; attraction in general. -2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells). -3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; गद्यवचनकर्षणार्थश्चकार; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. I. 127-4 [ अनुकृष्यते स्वसंवादेन चक्रेण ] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. -5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकृष्य *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकल्प I A. To follow duly. — *Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [ अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं ] I A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use शौचम्; or तैलम् in the absence of यवः; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य शौचकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. II. 30; 3. 147. -2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* I Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) = अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा. -2 Unheard of, extraordinary. -3 Not told; असावुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुकृष्य *a.* [ अनुगतः क्रकचं ] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुकृद् I P. To cry after, reply to the sound; वीरग्रीवकपोतकृजितमनुकृद्देवयोः कुबुजः Māl. 9. 7.

अनुकृदन् A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम *a.* U. 4 P. I To go after, follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रान्तिं धर्मपथमास्थितः Rām.; to betake oneself to; तथैवात्रानुक्राम्य Mb; ध्ववसां यमनुक्रान्ता कान्ते त्वमतिसोभनं Rām. -2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; यज्ञानुक्रान्तिं यज्ञानुक्रम्यते Mbh. on P. I. I. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [ अनुगतः क्रमं ] In due order. — *m.* I Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथकमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; अनुक्रमेण सर्वमनुक्रमेण I. 4. 60; Y. 2. 41. -2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitās.

अनुक्रमण I. Proceeding in order. -2 Following. — *णी-*, *णिका* [ स्वार्थे कृ ] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुकृष I P. To shout at or after. — *Caus.* To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः I. Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.). भगवन्काय-देव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. II. 5; किमपि सनुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3. -2 One who has gone over a krośa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशः).

अनुक्षण *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्त *m.* (ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुक्षया 2 P. Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुक्षयातिः *f.* I Descrying. -2 Reporting, revealing

अनुक्षयात् *m.* (ता) A discoverer; reporter.

अनुगम I P, I To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न मूर्त्यैरनुगमयते Pt. I. 73; ओदकांतरिस्त्व-ग्नौ जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणमिन्द्रः K. 84; मार्गं अनुगम्यधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवायं स्मृतिरन्वयगच्छत् R. 2, 2; जायेव तां भूपतिरन्वयगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. II. 5; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजतन्त्र-मनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमाभिज्ञो गतां मार्गांऽनुगमयते Rām. विपत्तौ च महर्षिभ्यो वीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. -3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कूररगं घृष्टवांसनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of. -4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); कान्ते त्वनुवर्ते Bhāg.

-5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; अनुःश्रियं बोधमिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकरिभ्युद्वेगवीरध्वनिमन्वयगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरीं कक्षीरानुगमलं K. 203. -6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उरयोऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br. -7 To enter into. — *Caus.* [ -ममयति ] To cause to follow, follow; उदग्निवैरनुगमितस्य पुच्छस्य M. I. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुगम *a.* [ अनुगच्छतांति, गम्-ङ ] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to; सदा वृषानुगः पुर Pt. I. 59; गीतानुगं वारि घृदगवाद्यं K. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामकोभवशानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-रिक्थानुगः पिबः 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. — *यः* A follower, (obedient) servant, companion; तथूतनाथानुग R. 2. 58. 9. 82; बहू followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p. I.* (Used passively) (a) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended; अनुगतमलिहृदयं चित्तिर्विहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (b) Full of, filled with; दारिद्र्येणाभिभूतं त्वस्ते-हानुवैतनं च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षपरकमूकानुवैतनं परिजनं K. 159 consisting or made up of; चित्तानुगतसंवातरं Mb. (c) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; शिवविशानुगतं रजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पञ्चादृष्ट्यां) (d) Extinguished &c. (e) Acquired, obtained -2 (Used actively) (a) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवानुगता माया Mk; 3. 28; दिग्विजयप्रसेनानुगता भूमिमित्री K. 19; come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (b) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सुखानुगतं भवति S. B.; पादन्वयो लभमानुगतः M. 2. 9, in accompaniment to the musical tune; घृदयं तः संगीत-मनुगः Ratn. 11. 70; Si. II. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं घृष्टः Pt. 5. (a) Imitating; परिहृष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वरतः M. 5. I am glad that the boy takes after his father. — *तं* Moderate time in music, — *Comp.* — *अर्थ* *a.* having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः *f.* I Following; वक्षस्य चतुरन्-स्य नायकानुगतिर्मयः Rām.; गतानुगतिको भोक्. following, imitating; see underगतः -2 Consent, approval; अकामो forced consent.

अनुगमः -मनं I Following; आत्मानुमनं नो प्रतादयितुमर्हसि R. I. 83; बृहतेवातिवाथी-नुगमात् S. B. -2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sonse) रसादनुगतः S.



D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance; अनुवचनम् S. B.

अनुनामिन् *a.* Following.—*m.* A follower=अनुग.

अनुनामुक *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुनर् १ P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुनर्जित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगव *a.* [ गोः सहस्रः आश्रयः, अण् ] Suiting ( the length of ) the Oxen. अनुगिरं *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [ अनुग गोः पश्यात्पर्यायं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः ; अनुग ख P. V. 2 15 Sk. ] A cowherd.

अनुनादिश् *a.* [ नद-णिनि ] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण *a.* [ अनुगुणो गुणो यस्य ] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; अनुगतापसाविष्णु वंशकातुगुणौ स्मृतां Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य वोढेत Mv. 7. obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदातुगुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; अन्न-लाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अनुगुणानुरागो Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; ( वीणा ) उत्कृष्टतस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart ( Tv. here takes ग्ना to mean तन्मयितुर्वाण्यं itself ); अत्र द्वावप्यु-पक्षगर्भायावेव न शांतानुगुणौ R. G.; रसानुगु-तामेति S. D.; अणं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1 39.—णः A natural peculiarity.—णं *adv.* I Favourably, conformably to one's desires; विरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-यति पराङ्मुखः Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to ( in comp. ) तदा देसानुगुणं भवदानमनमभूत् Dk. 11.—3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैर्णिजो Ki. 18. 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै १ P. I To sing after ( a person ), sing to ( a tune ); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुद्विग्नपरागां Git. 1; अनुगुणधर्षित्वं दुदुग्भिर्ध्वानमाशाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.—2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीति Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mātrās a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. ( Ved.-गृष्णाति ). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलेकदेशमनुग्रहानात् वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विहरोऽनुग्रहानात् V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c.; महेंद्राण पुनरनुग्रहीता V. 3 favoured ( by modifying the curse ); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुग्रहीताऽह-मनया मभवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरकुलमनुग्र-हीतं भवत्वा जन्मना K. 135; अनुग्रहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेक्षाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. ( अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of ' much obliged ', ' many thanks ', ' I thank you ', ' I esteem it a favour ' ).—2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain ( as fire ); अग्नि-कियातुग्रहीतः स्यात् Asval.—3 To receive, welcome.—4 To hold up; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिमनुग्रहन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2. क्षात्रवर्माश्चातुग्रहीता भवति U. 5.—*Caus.* To cause to favour, or to favour; आर्यस्य दर्शननाम्नामनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः,—हणं I A favour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding ( opp. निग्रह ); निग्रहादनुग्रहकरी Pt. 1. पादार्णानुग्रहपूतश्च R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवैवमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं सम्पन्नप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help ( shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिवोषणं ).—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour.—सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot. p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनास्मानमनुग्राह्य-मिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानो 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* [ Favouring, furthering, promoting.—2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवर्तनं Linking together with; क्षिप्ता कथानुवर्तनाय स्यापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर्त्त १ P. I To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; विप्रोः पादानुवर्त्तश्च K. 368 serving.—2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander.—3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुवर्त्तः I A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुवर्त्तणेनोः R.

2 4; आत्मानुवर्त्तय भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर, राक्षसः &c.—2 Following a spy ( चरम-नुवर्त्तः ).—*गी.*—रा I A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुवर्त्तित *p. p.* Followed &c.—तं Walk; walk in life, conduct.

अनुवर्त्तारकः A follower, servant &c.—रिका A female servant.

अनुवर्त्तिः *f.* Ved. Repeating ( in a chorus ).

अनुवर्त्तिता *a.* I Wrong, improper —2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुवर्त्ति १० P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धर्तुर्भिर्भुवमनुवर्त्तिव वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुवर्त्तिता,—चिन्तनं I Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुवर्त्तिताऽऽदः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet ( Mar. निष्ठा ).

अनुवर्त्तिताऽऽदः *f.*, अनुवर्त्तिताऽऽदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुवर्त्तिता *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; योगिना Dk. 112.

अनुज १ A. To be born after; arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु योऽनुजानुजायते Ms. 5. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छी-लमनुजायते Mb.—2 To take after ( one's parents ); to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72.

असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुनोऽनुज-मनुजस्य जाता पुननुजा Sk.; so रूपनुजा.—

जः,—जातः I A younger brother; Ms 5. 58.—2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later.—3

Taking after.—4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread,—जा,—जाता I A younger sister.—2 N. of a plant ( त्रायमाणालता ).—जं N. of a plant ( पर्वीदरक ).—

Comp.—अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मश्च *m.* [ अनु जन्म यस्य ] A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजन्मनो Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13 2; 14.

अनुजीव् १ P. I To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon ( something ); ये च तस्मान्नु-जीवन्ति नाहं तेनो न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122 hang or depend on; live ( submissively ) under, live as a subordinate to—2 To see without envy; यो तो भिय-



मस्यमः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युक्तिरे अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any one.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m*. A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभाविः अनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; अनुश्रितानुवातिन् सुवृत्तं अनुजीविनाम् Pt. I. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve, authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 50 let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं संवरज्जायतां S. 4. 8. permitted to go; Dk. I. 23; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed-to.-2 To betroth, affiancé; मां जतमात्रं वनमित्रान्मेऽन्वजानाद्वायं मे पिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive.; अनु-प्रवेष्टो यद्वरं कृतवान्स्वं ममाभियं सवे तदनुजानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साह-मनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण वशसा...अबैश्वर्यम्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* ( जाययति ), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्यः स्वाश्रयगतः Pt. 4. तं चक्रमनु-ज्ञाप्य स्वगृहगतः 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्थिव मनो दत्ते। जगमनुश्रयथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ ज्ञा-अङ्-रुद्वा ] I Per-mission, consent, sanction; उरोर-नुज्ञामपेक्ष्य मातः R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp.—एवमा-प्रार्थना requesting per-mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [ अनुगतो ज्येष्ठ ] Next to the eldest.-*adv.* According to seniority.

अनुत्प I P. I To heat, vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or pass.) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; त्रिभिरेभुमप्येते दयितानुनयेनैवैवस्त्रियः V. 3-5. ( v. l. for निमृतेभ्यःपत्रयते &c. ); Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict,

distress; विरहः किमिमानुतापयेद्द बाह्येविष-हेविषश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुत्तम *p. p.* I Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जतानुताप्य सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. II. 228.-2 heat.

अनुतापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतृ.

अनुतर्षः [ तृष्-घञ् ] I Thirst. desire to drink; सोऽपचारमुपशान्तविचारं सानुतर्षमनु-तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 ( thirst and liquor ). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel ( used in drinking spirituous liquors ). 5 Lipuor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल ( as a field ). —लं *ind.* Grain after grain i. e. by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुर *a* Ved. Depressed or repressed ( in sound ), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P To rub ( as the point or end of grass ) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ I P. I To go across or to the end.—2 To stretch length-wise.

अनुतरं [ अनुतोयते अनेन; करणे अप् ] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत *a* Ved. [ उद्-कृत् न. त. ] I Not moistened or wet; तुभ्यामेद द्विदोऽनुत Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged ( अपेरित ); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [ न उत्तमो यस्मात् ] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्वेषु विद्येन द्वयमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांश्च गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87; अदस्त्वया उन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. I. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 158; 8. 81.-2 Not the best -3 ( in gram. ) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—*m*. N. of Siva or Vishnu. —Comp. —अभस्-अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean ' indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुतर *a.* [ नास्ति उत्तरा यस्मात् ] I Principal, chief.-2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणे विजितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed.-3 [ नास्ति उत्तर यस्य ] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm ( न उत्तरति चकति ).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean.-6 Southern. [ न. त. ] No reply, a-reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—*रा* ( pl. ) A class of gods among Jains ( उपपातिक ).—*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled ( by waves ); अपाविवाचारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पाति / Failure, non-production. *a.*, लिक *a* Not yet produced.—Comp. धर्मश्रान्तिः preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.—*सम*—मा a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect.. Comp.—क्षान्ति see अनुत्पत्तिचमक्षान्ति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination.—*ह*: Want of determination, energy &c. illistlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overea-ger, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a* Not deviating from the Sutra ( of Pāṇini or of morality ) ; not anomalous or irregular, अपदन्वा-सा सदृशः सन्निवचना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; \* को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty; \* कः कलुषिकमालकारः V. I; cf. " Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्सेकि *a.* Not puffed up; not proud or arrogant; भाग्येभु अभिव S. 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [ न उदति or अनुदगति तुभ्यं ददाति दा-क ] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving ( उदयरूपदात् ); see अगानुद.

अनुदक *a.* I Waterless ( as a desert ).-2 Having very little water ( as a puddle ).-3 Devoid of the libations of water ( a sort of आद्र ).

अनुदश *a* I Not lofty, low.-2 Soft tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; राजकन्या Sk. ( अनुदायं नञ् see अ ).



अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore, to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेवि I Restoration. -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udāta (accent) ; उच्चैः उदात्तः, नीचैः उदात्तः ; accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्त-श्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरात्तत्र त्रयः स्वराः । utterer with the grave accent (as a vowel) ; प्रत्यक्षप्रतिरोधो वायुवर्धोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोऽच्च निष्पादयति स उदात्तः ; एवमन्निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः । \*तत्प्रादेशे सभ्येण स्वायुषो नाचमधि निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तं पदं कर्तव्यम् । Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udāta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). सः The grave accent. -Comp —आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त—इत्तं a verbal root having for its अनुदात्त the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). —उच्च a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त । still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुवर्तो दारा) Adhering to or followed by a wife । यदि मन्त्रसादसि पुनः स मन्त्रयुदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुकृपाः दाराः यस्तुः).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिन-दिवस *ind.* Daily, day after day । पारावतः कलु 'शिलाकणमात्रमोजी कामी मन्दतुल्यो वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb. अनुदिवसं परि-ह्रायसेऽत्रैः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out, assign. अनुदिशः 1 Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule । पद्यान्तरमनुदिशः समानं P. I. 3 10 ; subsequent mention of things ( words, suffixes &c. ) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in सप्तशतकीयेषु हरकृन्मयः P. III. 4. 36. -2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदिश *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश अनुद् I P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च अयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. I. 31 । Bh 3. 3. —Caus. To show, tell, inform as follows. सनापतिः पुत्रमभिमतं परिच्यज्य अनुदशयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शन Inspection, survey ; उचित-श्चाप्रमत्ताश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consideration, regard ; अन्ममृत्पुनराव्याचिदुःख-दोषाददर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —दृष्टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [ दैर्घ्येन युतः ] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up तः संपूरुषः समद्धिभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणे I Not removing or taking away. -2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धातः I Non-partition ; not taking a share ( विज्ञोद्धारशून्यो विभागः ). -2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided ; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c. —Comp. —अभ्यस्तनवः taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धृत *a.* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यतं Repeated playing or gambling ; N. of a part of the Sabhā-parvan.

अनुद्योम *a.* Lazy, not industrious —नः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुदु I P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany ; अनुवर्गं रागसुतेरनुदुतं R. 3 38 । 12. 67 । 16. 25 । si. 1. 52 । 5 59. -2 To chase, pursue.

अनुदुत *p. p.* I Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). -2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music half *druta* or one-fourth of a *Mātrā* (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्र द्रुतं इयं द्रुता चार्यदुर्ग.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension —नः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुवाच I P. 1 To run after, follow अनुवाचो पुनरावाचो वाचमर्थोऽनुवाचति U. I. 10. the sease, follows the

words ( the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense ) । स्वस्मि निश्चयतोऽनुवाचति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. -2 To run up to, approach. -3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुवाचनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing ; त्वरं कथितसंज्ञः S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) । research, investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुच्ये I P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. -2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; प्रजापतिर्देवं मयि वर्तमानं सुखीनुधायत चेत्तसि R. 14. 60 bless । अनुदधुर्नुध्वेयं सांग्रह्यैः प्रतिमानैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुच्य [ ध्यै-अच् ] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यान *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c. —तं-च [ ध्यै-ह्युद ] I Thought ; अनुध्यानान्तरमेव K. 262 ; meditation, religious contemplation. -2 Thinking of, remembrance ; या न प्रतिवि-रूपाश्च त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. -3 Wishing well of affectionate solicitude for ; अनुध्यातैरेतैश्च वत्सलोर्मदमस्तु बः U. 7. 11 ; सा त्वन्वं सुखायामन्वतवि सीतायां शिवायुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ ध्यै कर्तरि षच् ] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्वये *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुदधुर्नुध्वेयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.). —Caus. To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवी चतुरिश्च च सागराश्चानुनादयन् । साधु साधिवति नादेन पृथिवामन्वनादयन् । बिद्गोऽनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [ अनुरूपो नादः ] Sound, noise ; Si. 7. 18 ; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय-नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [ अनुगतो नासिका ] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose ; मुखसाहतनासिकया उचार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 8 । अर्धोऽनुनासिका न ष्ठी Sikshā ; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants ष, व, ऋ (under certain circumstances) ; *i. e.* the letters included in the पञ्चाक्षरम् except ह् and र. -2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of ष, व् or ऋ. —कं The nasal twang. —Comp. —आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.



अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुपसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामय कर्षणम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चातुर्वीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; वि-  
ग्रहाच्च शत्रवे पराक्रमुर्जीनितुनेनुमन्त्राः स तत्त्वे 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संभवेन मम तत्तद्विधानीते V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5. K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4. 7.-2 To cherish love; वि-  
द्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakes-  
peare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'. -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline. -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अन्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). -यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacifica-  
tion (of anger); friendly persua-  
sion; कथं तु शत्रयोऽनुनयो महर्षिर्विश्रान्ता-  
श्चादयपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54। कथं वा तेषा-  
मनुनयः कृतः H. 4। प्रकृतिवक्त्रः स कथं वातुनयं  
प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civi-  
lity, courteous or polite behaviour,  
modesty, modest or respectful de-  
portment, conciliatory act (such as  
salutation); showing respect (to a  
guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैर्दक्षि-  
तानुनयेन संविन्यः V. 3. 5; दक्षितजनः 2.  
22; वाक्यैः स्मिन्नेरनुनयो संवदर्थस्य साधनं S.D.  
458.-3 An humble supplication  
or entreaty, a request in general;  
भद्रं प्रयच्छतः । किंतु त्वदाभिरायापरिज्ञानतस्मिन्  
यममनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निवे-  
दादयलेकां जिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak.; \*आमंत्रणं  
conciliatory address. -4 Disci-  
pline, training, regulation of con-  
duct. -यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनीय a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v.; सातुनीतिश्च  
सीतायैनाकुष्यत् Bk. 8. 75. adopting a  
conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका a. Conciliating; भियतमेव  
वर्चमुनायिका Si. 6. 7.-का A female  
character subordinate to the Nāyika  
or leading character, such as a  
friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.;  
सर्वा प्रप्रेषिता दासी प्रेय्या भ्रात्रेयिका तथा ।  
अन्याश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated,  
not lifted up.—Comp.—आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered).  
—गत्र a. having limbs not stout or  
prominent.

अनुन्माद, अनुन्मत a. Not mad or  
frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनुप q. v.

अनुपकारि a. 1. Not obliging, un-  
grateful, not making a return for  
benefits received.—2. Worthless,  
useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or de-  
stroyed (अनुपक्ष्णं).

अनुपशोत a. Not praised.—तं ind.  
So that no other person accompa-  
nies in singing.

अनुपवातः Absence of damage or  
detriment; \*अन्नित obtained without  
any detriment (to the paternal  
estate).

अनुपवर्ज्य a. Not yielding or  
granting livelihood, having no  
livelihood.

अनुपठ I P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपाठत p. p. Read through, re-  
peated in imitation of the tea-  
cher's instruction.

अनुपाठित a. Who has read  
through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P. I To fly to or towards.  
-2 To fly or run after, follow (fig-  
also); pursue, chase; युद्धानुपत्तिर्यदः  
दक्षिणः S. 1. 7; -कथमनुपत्तं एव मे प्रयत्न-  
प्रेषणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1; न वयं प्रत्याशामनुपत्ति  
नो वा रहयति (चतः) Māl. 9. 8. does  
not run after (cherish) hope or  
leave it; यस्मैव भवतः कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातनाः  
Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall  
upon, attack; प्रावीराननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9.  
—Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw  
another down along with oneself.

अनुपतन, पातः I Falling upon  
alighting upon in succession—2  
following, going after, pursuit; उप-  
वनपवनानुपातदक्षः Si. 7. 27.—3 Going or  
proceeding in order or as a con-  
sequence.—4 [अनुपत्यः त्रैशिकिन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A  
degree of latitude, opposite to one  
given.—तं ind. (regarded as a na-  
mul from पत्) Following in suc-  
cession, going after; कृतानुपातं कुसुमान्य-  
ग्रहणात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतानुपत्य going  
to creeper after creeper, or after  
bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result  
—m. A follower; मदनुपातिनामिव पंथाः  
Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पथानमनुगतः] Following  
the road.—यः A road, favourable  
road; अन्तरपथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10  
(अनुह्रलमार्गाः). —यं adv. Along the  
road,

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry)  
1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To  
be fond of, be attached to (as a  
wife); इतश्चस्य स्वर्गोपास्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत  
Mb.—3 To enter, go to or into.—4  
To fall down, come down (to the  
earth); वसुधामन्वपद्यतां वातुत्पानावेव दुर्गो  
Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake  
oneself to; जितानिरेव तानक्षानुपुनरेवान्व-  
पद्यत, ध्यानमेवावपद्यत Râm.; पुत्रा हृदयं  
सुसंभ्राता नावपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do  
anything else.—6 To find, dis-  
cover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृश्यो.....  
निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhâg. —7 To lose  
(with abl.); महत्वात्तान्वपद्यता Mb. —8  
To handle.—9 To fall to the share  
of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-क्व] Ved. Coming  
to pass.—f. Food (got every day)  
(अनुदिनऽन्वपद्यन्).

अनुपद a. [पदानुगतः] 1 Following  
the feet closely.—2 Following  
every word; \*सूत्रेण a commentary  
(of a Brâhmana) explaining the  
text word for word.—दः N. of a  
man or tribe.—दः A chorus, bur-  
den of a song, or words sung  
again at regular intervals.—ind. [प-  
दानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near  
the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2  
Step by step, at every step; Si. 9.  
78.—3 Word for word —4 On the  
heels of, close behind or after, im-  
mediately after (of time or space);  
अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk.; गच्छतां पुरो भवतो ।  
अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be  
close behind you, just follow you  
अनुपदमन्वेष्टा एव K. 263, 264; oft with,  
gen. or in comp. in this sense.  
लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54]  
(तो) अक्षिपामनुपदं समं प्रपूजत पाणिना R.  
11. 31; अमंगवाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावधौ अनुपदमतिशय  
1. 44. 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्वस्य गंतुत्वेन, ठञ्]  
Following, gone-after.

अनुपदेन् a. [अनुपद्-इति P. V. 2. 90]  
Following, seeking after or for,  
a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा  
गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरोऽनुपादिभिः प्रयये  
Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुख्या-  
यामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, bus-  
kin, or slippers) of the length of  
the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उवाच Pf  
V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपवः 'Having no उपवा or penu-  
limate', a letter or syllable not  
preceded by another.

अनुपवि a. [न. व.] Guileless,  
without fraud; रहस्यं साक्षानामनुपवि विशुद्धं  
विजयते U. 2. 2.



अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning ; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धमतात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā, p. 82 ( तात्पर्य being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning ). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds ( युक्त्यभावा ) ; वानो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः वानत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनाऽनुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थोपपत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a.* [ न. व. ] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. -मा The female elephant of the south-west ( mate of ऊमुद्र ).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used ( as food ) -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग *a.* Useless. -यः Uselessness, not being used ( as food ).

अनुपगत *a.* 1 Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception ( प्रत्यक्षाद्यभावा ) ; नास्ति वदोऽनुपलब्धिः ( the knowledge of घटाभावा is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट ) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. -Comp. -समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact ( say, the eternity of sound ) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्भः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिर *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread ( belonging to his caste ).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहार *m.* A kind of हेतुभासा or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेतुभासा ।

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations; positive or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वाद् । अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुः अनुपसंहारी अन्येव व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टतामावात् ।

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word ( particle &c. ) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions ( as a divine being ).

अनुपसेचन *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished ( as silver ). -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed ( as food ). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical ( अध्याहारदोषरहित ) Ki. II. 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. -तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Absence ; सम. \* तं क्षमतां भवेत् : your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unpaired, uninvited. -2 Not used, unbleached, new ( as cloth ) ; \* तं दुःकृत्युक्तं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा 1 P. 1 To drink after ( a person or thing ), drink along with ; ( मधु पात्रा ) ... अनुपास्थसि वाचपद्वित्तं जलानि R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षय-मधु चानुपिबत Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drink. -3 ( 2 P. ) = अनुपात्. q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine ( अनु मेघजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मधुसूतीरादि विषये तत् ), a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. -यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पात् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदापादिकं रिकथं तावद्वाऽनुपालयत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody, -2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशम्यचचनमुपा-य K. 21 ; सत्यानुपालयेत्सत्यं II. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मां &c. ; keep, preserve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp. —मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिष्ठ see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाश्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [ पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सहस्रं ] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds ; See II. 54-58.

अनुपार्थ *a.* Lateral, along or by the side. - ( pl. ) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [ अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं ] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [ अनुगतः पुष्पः तद्विकारः ] A kind of reed ( शरवृक्ष ).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [ अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाठे क्रमं वा ] 1 Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्व च न चातुर्दश Ku. I. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वायतवृत्तावाहुः Ki. 17. 50. ( गोपुच्छाकार Malli. ) ; जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131 ; \* ता-म्रगुला बाहुल्ये ibid. ; \* केशा who has regular hair ; \* पात्र having regularly shaped limbs ; so रंष्ट्र, नाभि, पाणि, -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest ( निकृष्टप्रमाण ) ; अनुपूर्वा इति Kāty. -Comp. -ज *a.* descended in a regular line. -वत्ता a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. -र्वा = अनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठ *a.* [ अनुपृष्ठं वध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत् ] ( A rope, cord &c. ) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread ( अनुपनीत ).

अनुस *a.* Not sown ( as seed ) ; \* शस्य fallow, meadow ( ground &c. )

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular



letters (बाह्यप्रत्यय); एते आसाधुप्रदाना  
अवोपाश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रपातं—दे ind. Going in succe-  
sion, वेहूँ तं—दे, आस्ते वेहूँ गेहूँ अनुप्रपातं—  
दे P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply,  
employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repeti-  
tion; P. I. 3. 63, III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduc-  
tion of what has been said by the  
teacher; \*आदि a class of words  
given in P. V. I. III.

अनुप्रविशु 6 P. I To enter into;  
join; पथिकस्य विदेशागमिनमनुप्रविशुः  
M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः  
संस्थापयामनुप्रविशति Mv. I enter into  
familiar talk or conversation. -2  
To accommodate or adapt oneself  
to; यस्य यस्य हेतुं मावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नः।  
अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिपमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. I.  
68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि बाधेनं दमनमुप्रविष्टोऽसि  
A. R. I you too share in his op-  
inion, or think with him. -3 To fol-  
low in entering; sleep with. -4 To  
attack.

अनुप्रवेशः I Entrance into; पुष्य  
वृद्धिं हरिदश्वद्विधितेनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3  
22; IO. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to  
the will of; बलवतामिभूतस्य विदेशगमने तद-  
नुप्रवेशो वा गतिः Pt. I. भजते विदेशमधिकेन  
जितेन तदनुप्रवेशमयथा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -3  
Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question  
(having reference to what the  
teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. I very close attach-  
ment. -2 Very close logical connec-  
tion (of words).

अनुप्रसद Caus. To propitiate, concil-  
iate; इत्यं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, concilia-  
tion; इत्यं न नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ f. Latitudinal, following  
the breath or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after.  
-Caus. To animate, support, feed;  
help, mostly used in the statement  
of Alankāras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षा-  
प्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, anima-  
tion.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2  
To reach, go to, overtake; भगोनेदोम-  
नुप्राप्तः Mb. -3 To imitate; लाललल-  
मनुप्राप्तेर्होश्वरतस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22. -4  
To arrive, come (intrans.); कथमि-  
मा भूमिमुप्राप्तः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To  
get back.

अनुप्राप्तः p. p. Reached, got,  
obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः f. Getting to, reaching,  
arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [ अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं  
वर्णन्यासं समवर्णवचनं समवर्णोच्चारणं वा ] Alli-  
teration, repetition of similar let-  
ters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यम-  
नुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादयेऽपि व्यंजनसदृशास्यं  
वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्द-  
साम्यं वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास  
is of 5 kinds; (a) ऐक्यं or single alli-  
teration; बहुलं वचनं वा कुद्वयं कावेरीवतिरप्रासः  
पवनः; मुहूर्तमुद्राकृष्णाविरुद्धाश्च &c. K. P. 7.  
(b) वृत्तिः or harmonious. (c) श्रुतिः  
or melodious (d) अर्थः or final; as  
मदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः; (e) लट्; स्मेरानीव-  
नयने नयने किं निमांशिते. For definitions  
and examples see S. D. 633-38 and  
K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्लु I A To run after, follow;  
इदमन्वते वारद्वयं आयस्य पाणिग्रहाहमिव  
संश्रयादुप्लुवते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सातु-  
प्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचरणं R. 13. 75;  
Mv. 2. 7. 19.

अनुबन्ध 9 P. I To bind or fasten  
to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निज-  
मनुबध्नता कार्म्या Si. 8. 69 forming,  
arranging; उभयोरपि राजेन्द्र संबन्धेनानुब-  
ध्नता (इष्टाकुलं) Rām; सखीजानु-  
बद्धा कथा Dk. 11. 4 connected with. -2  
(a) To have in the train (fig. also);  
न शिष्यानुबध्नात Bhāg. (b) To bring  
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-  
duce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति  
कुशलं Mb; हे वृषल ते तथा विश्वेपोऽस्तु  
यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P. VI. I. 141  
Comp. -3 To press, importune, urge,  
request; पुनः पुनश्चातुर्वच्यमाना K. 69.  
133; 207, 233 -4 (a) To attend or  
follow closely, follow at the heels  
of, follow; को तु सख्ययमनुबध्यमानस्त-  
पस्विनीभ्यामबालसत्तो बाल! S. 7; मधुका-  
कुलेऽनुबध्यमानं K. 139; इष्टया तावदय-  
मन्ते माभीव तमध्यनुबध्नात K. 158,  
194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18;  
Si. 5. 26 (b) To chase; pursue;  
तस्मान्नुबध्यमानं K. 120; अनुबध्नाता तुरग-  
मुलमिधुनं 132 (c) To adhere or stick  
to, cling to; घन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति  
देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue,  
take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तावदेव  
चिरप्राप्तवताम्यश्रयाणि मामनुबध्नाति U. 3 v. 1  
for अनुबध्नाति; वंशपायनागमनालापमेवानुबध्य  
K. 262. (e) To follow, succeed,  
come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादी  
यद्विप्रद्विषदं संपत्स्येऽपमनुबध्नातीति K. 73;  
see अनुबध्निष below. -5 To foster,  
cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं  
भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नात मानसं Mār. P. -6  
To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7  
Not to burst or break loose, hold  
or keep together; अगोऽपि हि वृणाकामा-  
मनुबध्नाति तंतवः H. 1. 95. pass. To be  
related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. I Bound, attached  
tied to. -2 Following in the train  
coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा  
र्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Con-  
nected with, related to, relating, or  
belonging to. -4 Constantly stick-  
ing to, being in; continued, con-  
tinuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलैरः Ve. 1; भुव-  
काकलीहसितं U. 3; विवृण्वते K. 66.  
\*विदुमिरधुभिः 135 constantly flowing.  
-5 Fixed upon, directed towards;  
कलहंस वक्रवायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबन्धः I Binding or fastening on,  
connection, attachment, tie (lit.  
& fig.); यस्या मनश्चक्षुरनुबध्नास्तस्यामुद्रिः  
Māl. 2; एतद्व्यवहारेन दर्शने कौटशो मे हृदया-  
नुबन्धः इति न जानासि U. 3. state of  
feeling; K. 257. -2 Uninterrupted  
succession, unbroken sequence,  
continuous flow, continuity; series,  
chain; बाष्पं कुह स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धं S. 4.  
14; मरणं K. 236 following up death,  
desire for dying; अनुबन्धादुपमेदा K.  
280; यदानाख्यार्थादेवानुबन्धे 309 (persis-  
tence in) following me. 317; वैरः  
मत्तरं, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देव शोकानु-  
बन्धः K. 63 continuous sorrow;  
दुर्लभजनप्रार्थनं Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सातुबन्धाः  
कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 con-  
tinuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धागम-  
नुबन्धसंख्या R. 9. 69 continuous enjoy-  
ment; अयं सोऽयं सन्ध्यानुबन्धः संवृत्तः V. 5  
giving rise to a chain of evils. -3  
Descendants, posterity; सातुबन्धा हता  
ह्यसि Rām. -4 Consequence, result  
(good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबन्धेन  
K. 319 in consequence of; यदर्थं  
चानुबन्धे च सुखे Bḍ. 18. 39, 25; अनुबन्ध-  
मजानतः कर्मणामविबुधणाः Rām. -5 Inten-  
tion, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं  
परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः; सातुबन्धा चालोक्य  
दंष्ट्रे दंष्ट्रेऽपि पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पापं of  
evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a  
thing, a secondary member (सुह्या-  
नुयायि, अप्रधान); a secondary symp-  
tom, symptomatic affection, at-  
tendant on the principal disease  
(वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं); मूर्धन्यानुबन्धा  
विषमन्त्राः Susr. -7 Connecting link  
or adjunct of a subject or topic;  
theme, matter of discussion;  
introductory reasons; (विषयव्यञ्जना-  
विकारसंबन्धः अनुबन्धः) (an indispen-  
sable element of the Vedānta). -8  
(Gram.) An indicatory syllable  
or letter intended to denote some  
peculiarity in the inflection, accent  
&c. of the word to which it is  
attached; as the ल in मल्ल, ए in इण्;  
रिपुराय पराभवाय मध्ये प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोर्विबानुबन्धः  
Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault, -10  
An obstacle, impediment also the  
clog or encumbrance of a family;  
domestic ties or attachment. -11 A  
child or pupil who follows the



example set by his parent or teacher ( मुख्यानुयायो शिक्षुः ). -12 Beginning, commencement. -13 Repeated application or devotion ( यौःपुन्येन अभिर्नवेश ). -14 Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a fraction ( with an integer ), as भानानु-बंधपूर्णकः. -17 Base, stem ( स्फुटि ). १०० [ अनुबध्यते अतिशयिन व्याप्यते अनया ] I Thirst. -2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक a. Connected, related,

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधि a. ( oft at the end of comp. ) I ( a ) Connected with, attached or related to ; अहो सरसरणीयानुबंधिनी जीवनकथा Māl. I having for its contents or subject matter &c. ; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. ( b ) Mixed or blended with ; नील-कंठकैकानुबंधिना मंद्रङ्कुतेन सामनुमन्यते Māl. 9. -2 Followed by, accompanied with ; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence ; तदियमात्रसमंततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 ; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67 ; शाश्वं शाश्वतरानुबंधि 156 ; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single. K. 349 ; Ki. 1, 20 ; Bg. 15. 2 ; गुणा गुणानुबंधितवत्स्य समसया इव R. 1. 22 being associated with. -3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted ; अपि त्वदावाजितवारिसंभूतं प्रवल्गमासामनुबंधि वारुणं Ku. 5, 34 ; ऊर्ध्वं गत वयन न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading ; K. 246, 303.

अनुबध्य a I Principal, chief, primary ( which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c. ). 2 [ सधार्थं बंधः अनुबन्धः कर्मणि ण्यत् ] To be killed ( as a bull ), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice ; गौरानुबध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [ अनु पश्चारिस्थत् बलं ] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबु 4 A To awake, to recollect ; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—Caus. I To remind, put in mind of ; अयं सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि s. I well reminded. -2 To advise, inform ; इति शिष्येण क्लान्तबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः I An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmana ( ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk. ).

अनुब्राह्मणिर, क a. [ तद्वीते वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः ] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं I Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue ( अनु सह भाषणं ).

अनुभाषित a. Speaking in reply ; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभु 7. A. To enjoy, experience ( good or bad things ), suffer ( as the due consequences of one's deeds ) ; मेवमुक्तविशदो स भंदिवा अन्व-भुंक्त R. 19. 39 ; सा मंडगान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः I Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू I P. I To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive ( by the senses &c. ) ; to suffer, bear, undergo ( as misery &c. ) ; अन्वभवं च भुङ्कर इव नयमानिकामाद्रुसुमसं Dk. 121 ; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1 21 ; Ku. 2. 45 ; R. 7. 28 ; अतपकृतानां हि दीक्षाणामनुभव-वितत्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7 ; Ku. 4. 41 ; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रत्यभावननुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षट्मनु-भवं वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand ; वदन्तानुभवसि Ch. Up. -3 To try, test, put to the test ; न वं तेनान्वभविषा नान्वभावितव्याप्यसौ । अनु-भूता मया बालौ तेन चान्वभावितव्यौ ॥ Bk. 5. 35. -4 To comorise include, grasp ; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up. -5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain ( mostly Ved. in these senses ) —Caus. I To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience ; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15 ; स्नातभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125 ; आनंदो न हि कस्तूर्याः सपथेनानु-भाव्यते Bv. I. 120. -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांत-नान्वभावयत् K. 176, 279. -3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्पराश्रवृत्तीनां फलेः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः I Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge । सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विषयं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong. see T.

S. 34. ( The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge ; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि ; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas ।—संभव 'equivalence' ; ऐतद्वद् 'fallible testimony,' and वेष्टा 'gesture.' ) -2 Experience ; अनुभवं वचसा सचि ह्यपसि N. 4. 105. -3 Understanding. —4 Result, consequence. —Comp.—सिद्ध a. established by experience.

अनुभावः I Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority ; ( परिमेषयुःसहै ) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृत्ताविव R. 1. 37 ; संगतनीयानुभावो अस्याकृतिः S. 7. अनुभावसोमायमात्र-परिवेषयुःसहै U. 1. 3 16. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 ; V. 5 ; Ki. 1. 6 ; Dk. 29, 113 ; Mv. 6. 53 ; अहो महानुभाव पायि-वो दुव्यंतः S. 3. of great might or power । जले वा रक्षसाक्रतावनुभावपराक्रमैः R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness ( dignity ) &c. valour ; Ki. 6. 28 ; महा-नुभावपशूतः कापि तत्र एवागतवती Māl. I very noble or dignified. -2 ( In Rhety. ) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling ( भाव ) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* ( भावबोधक-न ) ; भावं मनोर्गतं साक्षात् स्वयं व्यंजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ह्यथा ; यथा भूमेगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः ; उन्मुद्धं कारणं ह्येः स्वेर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनु-भावः काठयान्त्वो ॥ S. D. 162. 163. &c. ; शिवेव रमणीयतो त्वदनुभावभावाहते Māl. 9. 35. -3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief । अनुभाववत् गुह्यस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक a. Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative ; ता understanding, knowledge ; यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभाववत्ता भवेत् Bhāṣā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावि a. I Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness ; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कर्तु-त्साध्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू a. [ भू-क्रिप ] Perceiving, understanding. —भूः f. Experience, direct knowledge or perception ; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः f. I Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 ( In Nyāya )



Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā P. 51-52.—3 Dignity consequence.—Comp.—प्रकाशः N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू I. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभूतु m. A younger brother (अनुगतौ भातरः).

अनुमद् I P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुमत् p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य pot. p. To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुमय 4 A. I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमत्तुमस्ते मोचयति कलभस्य चाष्टम् R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रमिच्छासेऽनुमने R. 4. 87; 14. 20; सुभूयमाणं गिरिशोमने Ku. 1. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृतार्थमनुमन्यमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यदीयसीं मे कुमुदतां नाहं नानुमत्तुं R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; वृत्तिं च कर्षकजना नुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72-3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमती नमतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमतं चोरितमेतत्तया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमत p. p. I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं हृष्टं वा वैरिदं शु-पातकं Ve. 3. 22; यमना S. 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृह्य R. 5. 10; वभयैतः साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टिं च कर्षकजना नुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72-3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमती नमतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमतं चोरितमेतत्तया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमतिः f. I Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājasuya sacrifice (कलाहीनर्चद्वती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमादिभिः); अनुमत्यै हविर्गृह्यकालं

पुरोडाशं निर्वर्पति Sat. Br. 3. 86-87.—Comp.—पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं I Assent; sufferance.—2 Independence.

अनुमन्तु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) (Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमन्त्र 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वाग्दे-वानुमीत्रतोऽश्वाः U. 2. (v. I. for आनिमित्रता)। रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णानुमानैः M

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरः A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A., 2 P. I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिङ्गां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिवैरनुमिमामहे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; वृत्तादिगम-नुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतो वेगमंगो-नुमीयते Ku. 2. 25; R. 15. 77. 17. 11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47.—2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—नापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate। आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुवृत्तां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [ मा-अह ] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानु a. One who infers; न हि करिणो हृष्टे चतकारेण तमनुमिमितनुमातरः

अनुमानं I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च वृत्तिविध्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं)। प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च त्रिविधम्। त्रयं सुवि-दितं कार्यं त्रयं युद्धिमन्वीकृतम् ॥ Ms. 12. 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इतिरेवानुमानं मया ज्ञेयं भाविष्यति Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंतीमुपदेष्टुं K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof. S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यनलायां दृष्टिर्निश्चिताः पतति तत्र ज्ञाराः। तत्रापरोपितसरो भावः स्यात् पुरः स्मरौ मन्ये ॥ अनुमाने तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10.—Comp.—वर्गि f. reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञान-मनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमितता Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय pot. p. Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयः प्रारम्भः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way; according to a (particular) way; on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [ अनुगतौ मासः ] The following month.—सं ind. Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् I A. (P. in epic poetry) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with; सुदंतामनुमुदेते Bhāg.—2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमादिते U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेधुमासदनुमुदितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमादितमाचार्यः K. 77; अन-मुमेदिता मात्रा 160.—Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.—2= अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance.—2 Causing pleasure.

अनुम 6 A. To follow in death; रदता कुतश्च सा पुनर्भवता नानुमतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. followed in death by you.। गतिविधमसादधीरता नःशुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरण Following in death। तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि अनुदंतातरादिमरणे देहाद्यलाभः एव)। देशांतर-मृते पत्यो साह्वी तत्प्रायश्चित्तं। निषायेरसि संशु-द्धौ प्रविशेज्जातवेदं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmaṇa women पुत्रकृत्तितां समारुह्य न विषा ननुमहेति Bāna—severely condemns this practice; see K. 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. I To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहिं सायुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयाय्यनुमितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयायि यज्ञे Ku. 4. 21. 2 To imitate, equal। न विलास्ययुक्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्गणः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16. 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany; इयं सुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुङ्क-तन Mu. I. 4. अनुयातास्वेतीको वसिष्ठः U. 348.



अनुया *a.* Following — या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातु *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रे—*त्रा* Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्यम जावतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—*त्रं adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्र. अनुयमनमस्यस्य ठङ्] A follower, attendant; S. 1. 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयाविर् *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (पुरुषस्य अनुयतां शिशुः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यपेक्षि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4. 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कृत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञां); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयात्र q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 No ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्मुखे प्रदेयं त्वया किंयेति तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमांशः क्षितिः 11. 62; Si. 13. 68.—2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79; 250.—3 To impart or give as instruction. —4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c.—2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिर् *a.* [अस्पर्धे इति] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतेन अधीतिर.

अनुयोज् *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भूतकाव्यापक).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्ता मधुरास्तराया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना नैकं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 140.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union.—6 Comment.—Comp.—कृत् I. an interrogator.—2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं तति प्रप्रविषयसंशयं क्षिणति).

अनुयोगिर् *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining; questioning.

अनुयोय *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.—उयः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उमाभ्यामपि दासबा-नुयोयो दुष्यते: प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुयुज् 4. U. 1 To be red; भुशमन् रज्यद्वयार्कः Si. 9. 7.—(became red or attached).—2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रदुष्यत्यनुयुज्यते च Bg. II. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुयुज्यति विषमस्थं त्यजेति च Rām; अशुद्धप्रकृते राशि जनता नानुयुज्यते Pt. 1. 301; भानुयुतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुयुज्यते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus.* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकिसलवानुयुज्यते Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27.—2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुयुक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरेज्यते Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुयुज्यते U. 1. 14; शिष्यशुणानुयुज्यते Pt. 1. 14, gratified.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुडमणिप्रमानुयुक्तं दण्डयकः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुयुक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; शुणानुयुक्तमनुयुक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.); आपं वृषभमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः—अथ हिम्बुप्रदस्ये ददमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंत-सेना आर्यचार्यदत्तमनुयुक्तः Mk. 1 एषा भवतमनुयुक्तः S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुयुक्तवान् कथय विनु नारी जन्म Mu. 6.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुयुज् *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुयुज् *m.* Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुयुज्यते स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुयुज्यते *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुयुज् *a.* Become red, reddened.—यः 1 Redness.—2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपराधः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आविर्भूतानुयुज्याः Mu. 4. 21; कंठक्षितं प्रथयति मध्ययुगं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इतिर्गता gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्वाद-भुरागजः Ak.

अनुयुज्यते, अनुयुज्यते *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुयुज्यते H. 1; सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण महाभुजागवती बभूव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—*ण* Personification of a musical note.

अनुयुज् 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of words called व्यञ्जन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमशः स्वस्वदेवानुयुज्यते यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुयुज्या [रथामन्वायते स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकाणां च निशाचमन-शंकया। दीपवृक्षास्तथा चकुरानुयुज्याः सर्वशः Rām

अनुयुज्यते *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्गतिरनुयुज्यते प्रकाश्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुयुक्तिः, अनुयुक्तिः Echo, reverberation; गुरुं magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुयुक्तिः [अनुयुक्तिः रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; लवणं saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रुक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु। नायास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कायायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुयुक्तिः *a.* [अनुयुक्तिः रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—सं *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुयुक्तिः *a.* Following the night.—*त्रं adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुयुक्तिः *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनुयुक्तिः इदं वयमनुराधं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुयुक्तिः P. IV. 3. 34.—*चा* [अनुयुक्तिः राश्यां विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राश्यां or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.—Comp.—गमः—पुरं the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुयुक्तिः, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B.C.

अनुयुक्तिः 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुरोदितो व मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुयुक्तिः कुरु-णेन पत्रिणं Si. 4. 47.

अनुयुक्तिः Condolence, sympathy.

अनुयुक्तिः 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्न्यस्य मनुयुक्तिः Mb. 1 to, surround, hem in; हस्तान् चरमेले महार... अन्वरेज्यते Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुयुक्तिः द्यं इयं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमंसम-नुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.—4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थानुरुज्यते वि-



यमस्य इत्येति च *Ran.* १. सद्भुतिमनुरुधयंतां भवेत्: *Mv.* 2 follow or adopt; स्वयमेव अनुधुवते महत्कर्म *Ki.* 11. 78; नातुरोस्ये जगद्भुतिं *Bk.* 16. 23 love, like.—5 To conform to, obey, follow; adapt oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक इवाविरुधयते *Ki.* 2. 12; हंत तिर्यकोऽपि परिचयमनुरुधयते *U.* 3. remember or cherish (act up to it); मद्भवनमनुरुधयते वा भवान् *K.* 181, 298; वारसक्यमनुरुधयते महात्मनः *Mv.* 6 feel the force of compassion; तेनापि रावणे वैश्वामनुरुधय व्यपेक्षते *Mv.* 5. 35 following up; यदि सुकुरुनुरुधयते *Mv.* 3. regard with respect, obey; अनुरुधयस्य भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेश *U.* 4; चन्द्रोक्तोर्वचन *U.* 5.—6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्यादिभ्यः प्रियशतनुरुधय मुखा *U.* 3. 26; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुधयते *K.* 207 please by carefully attending to &c.; show regard for; 248.—7 To urge, press; entreat, request; आश्रमनाथ अनुरुधयमानः *K.* 277; तथा चाहमनुरुधयमानस्तौ वकुलमाली दूतवार *Māl.* 1; सा च भविष्यन्तना बलवदनुरुद्धा *Dk.* 122 courted, wooed.—8 To assent or agree to; approve, like, comply with; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमनुरुधयते *Dk.* 106; यदि भगवाननुरुधयते *Mv.* 4 agree with me.

अनुरुध् *a.* [रुध्+कप्] 1 one who obeys, conforms to &c.—2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written *ar* अनुरुध *Rv.* 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः—चर्च 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c.—2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मनुरोधात् *K.* 160, 180, 192; अत्र नातुरोचं तर्क्ये *Mu.* 7 please or gratification; आचारानुरोधात् *Mu.* 1. 2 out of regard for; कविप्रमादुरोधाद्वा *Ve.* 1 in consideration of; *Mv.* 5. 3. 28; तदनुरोधात्वेन accordingly, in accordance with it चन्द्रोदयश्चिन्महतोऽनुरोधात् *Pt.* 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring *H.* 2. 103; reference (of a rule).—3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; क इवावातुरोधः *K.* 209; तदनुरोधात् 135; विनातुरोधात्सहतेऽप्यथ *Si.* 20. 81.—4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिनः—चक्र *a.* Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; पतिव्रतायां समयानुरोधिनी *Rām.*

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सहशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रम्य भवितव्य *Pt.* 1; worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं *S.* 1; रूपानुरूप *K.* 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp.; नैतदनुरूपं भवतः *K.* 146, 158; भव विदुःअनुरूपस्य युगेर्लोकज्ञतेः *V.*

5. 21; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वरकलं *S.* 1; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनचटैः *ibid.* 1 *Bg.* 17. 3; *R.* 1. 33. *Me.* 13.—यं 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity, 2 Suitability, fitness; *U.* 6. 26.—यः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the strophe or strophe; the second of the three verses (रुच) recited together, the other two being strophe and पद्यांस; एकस्तोत्रियंरुचस्तु योऽन्योऽन्तरः सोऽनुरूपः *Asval.*

अनुरूपतः—वेणु, पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरूप *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्वायाः सुसिम्बा दृष्टिःतुक्रमा *Mk.* 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलातः—हयः [कसू-नतैवे-वम्] *A* peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 *P.* To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; वपुरान्वलिप्त न वधूः *Si.* 9. 51, 9. 15; पद्मानुलिप्त श्रवितं *R.* 10. 10 covered with; तच्छाया-नुलिप्तधृता *K.* 131; हरिभिराश्रितस्य तेजसा चातुलिप्तैः *S.* 7. 7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः तिमिरानुलिप्तः enveloped in darkness; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च *Dk.* 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः—लेपेन 1 Unction, anointing smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any emollient or oily application; आर्द्र-वृद्धध्वनि *K.* 28 rubbed with paste; सुगन्धकुसुमधूषानुलेपनानि *K.* 324.

अनुलेपकः—लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to, attached; *Si.* 5. 46; जनाऽनुलीनः *Dk.* 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम *P.* V. 4. 75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-लोम); (hence), favourable, agreeable; सुलो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां *Rām.* 1 विरेनामनुलोमामनुमाहि *Sat.* Br.; कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिशोभं कर्षति *Sk.* ploughed in the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a tribe—ना *A* woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries; *Y.* 2. 288.—यं *adv.* In regular or natural order; प्रतिशोभना-रहितानुलोमं *Susr.*—माः (pl.) Mixed castes.—COMP.—अय *a.* having fortune favourable.—अये *a.* speaking in favour of; जहानप्यनुलोमार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिना गिरः *Si.* 2. 25.—ज, जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; *Ms.* 10. 25; *Y.* 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation, scinding or putting in the right direc-

tion.—2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति *Den.* P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रति-लोममनुलोमयेत् *Susr.* —2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुलक्षण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अन्तिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).—2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्ततः] 1 A genealogical table; यत्रानुवंशं भगवाण् जायदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ *Mo.* —2 Modern race or species; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique; ७७ Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवच् 2 *P.* 1 To say or speak after or for one; वेदां द्विजानां सवित्री नानुवच्यते यथाविधि *Ms.* 11. 191.—2 To repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनुरुच-मानुष्कामस्य *Ait.* Br.; learn, study; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुवच्यते *Sat.* Br.; अरण्येऽनुवचमानत्वादारण्यकं *Sây.* see अनुवाच below.—3 To concede the point, assent to, yield.—4 To name, call.—Caus. To cause to recite; to read to oneself (before reading aloud); oft used in dramas; उभे नाम सुदृष्ट-राण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S.* 1; निपुण- (गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवो-अनुवाच्य तावत् वधाविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि *V.* 2; *Mu.* 1; अनुवाचितलक्षणमात्ममवलोक्य *M.* 1.

अनुवक्त *m.* Repeating, reciting (उ-दुलोवाचितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture, *Y.* 3; 190. 2 A chapter, section; lesson, division.—3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with precept or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुवच्यते इति, वच् वच् कृतं *P.* II. 4. 29. Vārt.] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading. 2 A subdivision of the Vedas; section, chapter.—3 Chapter or section, referring to a compilation from the *Rigveda* or *Yajurveda* (अयजुःसंह) COMP.—अनुक्रमणी *N.* of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-पठ्यत्-कृतं] 1 A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, *Si.* 14. 20 (प्रशस्तु-पात्रा तदभाये होतृपात्रा देवताह्वानी ऋक्ष *Malli.*).



अनुवाच् *f.* [ वच-णिच्-क्लिप् ] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. — *m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं *I* Recitation of passages of the *Rigveda* by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (विधे) of the अध्वर्यु priest. — *2* Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. — *3* Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुक् *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. क्त-क्ति: *f.* *I* Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. — *2* Study of the Vedas.

अनुमान *a. or n.* [ अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुमान Sk. ] *I* One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुमानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदमुच्यते अनुमानः Ku 6. 15. — *2* Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सतः [ अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय ] *1* A year. — *2* The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bṛhaspati* cycle.

अनुवद् *I* P. *I* To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); शिरं नः... अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते अनुवाहं पंजास्थः R. 5. 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.* ; सभाभिधितिप्रतिध्वनिर्भयादनुवदन्वदति Si. 2. 67. echoed; and approved also; घोषस्यान्वदति हेव कंका पूतकतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29. — *2* To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6. — *3* To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21. — *4* To abuse, rail at—*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः *I* Repetition (in general); नृणः K. 206. — *2* Repetition by way of exalation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 ( सिद्धस्योपपन्नाते Sk. ). — *3* Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the *Bṛāhmaṇas* which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previous; *y* laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधिः 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नानुवाददुपवृत्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds:—भूतार्थः (सदेव सौम्येदमत्र आसीत्); स्मृत्यर्थः (वायुर्वै शेषिण देवता)

and गुणः (अभिहीनं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also. — *4* Corroboration, confirmation. — *5* Slander, abuse, reviling. — *6* Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. — *7* Commencement of speech (वाचनं अभ्यस्यते).

अनुवादक, वादिश् *a.* *I* Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरम्भे साहसवानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. — *2* Conformable to, in harmony with, like; युक्तगतानुवादिना Rām. तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30. — *3* *m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* *I* To be explained or illustrated. — *2* (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तत्वेन न विधेयमुदीर्येत; in वृद्धिरादेर् आदेर् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, —वर्तिश् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [ वशमनुवतः ] Subject to the will of another, obedient. — शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवत् *I* P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवसित *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [ वस्-क्त ] *I* Dressed, clothed, wrapped up. — *2* Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [ अनुवतो वातः ] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् सुहृणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् *IO P.* *I* To scent, perfume. — *2* To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः, —सर्ग *I* Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c. — *2* Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. — *3* (स्नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिच्छकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेवाधनुवा-

सवात् Susr.; द्विधा वासिनः परिक्षेयो निरूह-श्चानुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-नम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवस-न्नपि नुह्यते अनुवासेन वा दीयते इति अनुवा-सनः).

अनुवासित *a.* *I* Fumigated, perfumed. — *2* Administered as an enema; treat by this operation.

अनुविद *6 U.* To find, discover, see, obtain. — *2* To deem, consider. — *3* To marry.

अनुवितिः *f* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद् See under अनुवृत्.

अनुविधा *3 U.* *I* To lay down a rule, regulate. — *2* To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिर् पदमनुविधेयं च बहुतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in. — *3* To resemble, imitate. — *pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधान *I* Obedience. — *2* Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिश् *a.* *I* Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा स्त्री यामुविधायिणी H 2. 141; भवितव्यानुविधायिनीद्विधाणि V. 3. — *2* Resembling; निजवृक्षसितानुवाधायिनि Si. 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश *4 P.* To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश *6 P.* To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः—शर्न *I* Following, entering after. — *2* Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (उपेक्षातेक्रमेण कान्हस्य विवाहः); यवो-यसोऽनुवेशो हि ब्यहस्य विविश्रोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश *a.* [ अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत् ] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टयः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् *I A.* (sometimes P. also) *1* (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वाभित-श्रितस्तुतिमनुवर्तते S. 2. तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशाकलेन कामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her choice; लोचिकानां हि साधुनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. *1* *IO* words conform to the sense; न कुतश्चममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मयुः क्षिप्रः कुसुमैकपात्रे यवौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Kü. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126.



कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; व. 5. स्ववर्तनं पितृसर्वं यज्ञसा च बलेन च Mb. (c)

To gratify, humour, please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्रहा इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows) ; e. g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. 1 To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नावर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रैः पितरौ लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige ; comply with one's request ; निश्चिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra ; केचित् विज्ञायते इति नावर्तयति P. V. 2. 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सती चरितान्यनुवर्तितं नि र्वेदिषाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकप्रियतयनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दाक्षिण्यं Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिनं a. I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp. रक्षसाश्चापि गृह्णीते नित्यं छंदानुवर्तिभिः Pt. I.—69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. I. 101. 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तयति a. [अनुगतो वर्तयति] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्तं p. p. 1. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगवत्पश्येह प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; tapering round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत).—3 Obedience, conformity, compliance ; यूक्तेऽनुवृत्तौ च (गृह्णीयात्) Chān. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. f. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्तिः) ; taking up ; continuity ; व्येष्टा-नुवृत्तिर्नाटकं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुत्पन्नः Dk. 100 service ; ततान वदन्ति ; पवनानुवृत्त्या K. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कर्ता अनुवृत्तिं शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राज्यसं पश्यत्युपतेमिहृदप्रतिष्ठानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5.—4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वर्णनामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमाहृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित a. [वेल्क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—तं Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (त्रणलेपनमैव भेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्ययति अनुवच्छति ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यविवाहः Kāty. (न्ययभूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुविद्यतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुविद्धः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p. p. I Pierced, bored ; कौटानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with ; abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं सौवर्णेनापि रम्यं S. I. 20 ; कवित्प्रमालेपिभिर्दिनैर्मुक्तामयी पश्चिवावुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बाहू-कुंदावुविद्धं Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1 ; कोपावुविद्धा विंती नाटयः Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुतावुविद्धं देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137 ; Māl. 1.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवार्तावुविद्धा संख्या Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्धर्षणेऽल्लगुडैः परितोवुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमकलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिण्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुविषः, -व्याधः I Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि कौटानुविषादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमग्निः S. D. I.—2 Contact, union ; मुलामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्रमः Si. 2. 20.—3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुवृत्त्यव्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रविवरण) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुव्याख्यानप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारः, -व्याहारः I. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिणं a. Cursing ; execrating. अनुवृत्तं I P. 1 To follow, go after ; तं व्रजेतमनुवर्तमानं K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water ; lake, &c. ; as a mark of respect Y. I. 113)

तं मातरौ देवमनुव्रजंयः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमिच्छत्यनुव्रजंयते नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go near or near ; betake oneself to, युगा युतेः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्य *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; पितृत्वा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत).—तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्ति a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; \*अदिः a class of words or वण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vridhi.

अनुशयः, -शायि &c. See under अनुशो.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशखं [अनुवर्तं शखं शखार्थं प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.



अनुशास्त्र 2 P. I (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेष्वनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेमा न विधेत्-मुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वोक्तं हि निजबाद भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रमथानुशिक्षः R. 13. 75; वत्से रवन्मुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4; राजपरमीनिबोध-स्थमनुशाधि पुरजिनं Bk. 20. 17; को तु खलु मन्त्रिष्वनुशासित V. 4. tells, directs; मन्त्राणां वृत्तवृद्धिं भवत्तमनुशासित V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं चर्मानुशासित Sk. ; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव ताव-दधममनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अरिदुर्गममनुशासनीयं 3; स्वर्गं दद्यापयः प्रयागं भवाननुशासितवित M. II. 100, 9. 233.-4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासि, -शास्त्र, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler, एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्प-त्तितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject); (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्याक्षेप इयानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनःशुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; 6. 50; 2. 159; यौवनं K. 146; नास्मिन् laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वण N. of the 13 th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिक्षः f. Instruction, teaching; order; command.

अनुशिक्षि a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशो 2 A. I To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं वायुशोते हि तिष्ठतमनु-तिशति अनुभवति धावते कर्म पूरुषेति नरे ॥ Subhāshita.-2 To repent, grieve for; दुःखमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत सः Si. 14 45 पुराशुशोते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] I Repentant, remorse; regret, sorrow; रुन् न. शयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8.; उतरस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry; वाप्यं प्रमृश्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25; इतो न तस्यानुशयो वा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14 -2

Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालो-ऽनुशयं परं नतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्नुक्तानुशया-सैव जायते भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.

-4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births; (स्वर्गाधिकर्मणो मुक्तपलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भोडासुसारिस्ते हृदय, दबा हि स्नेह-भावं विरिचयमानं स्वोत्पन्ना न विरिचयते भोडा-नुसार्यैव काश्चित् स्नेहशोषोऽवतिष्ठते तथापि योऽपि Tv.)—6. Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 2221 see श्रीतानु-शय.—यौ A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a. Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परायनाधिकारिभेदः); ohe who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयि a. I Devotedly attached to, faithful.—2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.—3 Hating intensely.—4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

अनुशसनं Intent or assiduous application; constant; pursuit or exercise; constant or repeated practice or study; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशसनेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुशीलित a. Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच् I P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; कथं तमेन वै रत्नकमनुशोचामि Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमातिक्रान्तं वायुशोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; शोचन्ते तं स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with—Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; तृणमिव नरे शूयते त्यक्ता न वायुमनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोका, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चित् in the same sense.

अनुशोचक, -शोचि a. I Regretful, penitent.—2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. I To hear (=श्रु); वातु-श्रुमन् जायतत Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथाश्रुयते Pt. I heard, related.—2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रोकं [अनुश्रोकयते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महावत्तयः सामभेदः).

अनुपंज (अंश्च) I P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely.—pass. (-प-ज्यते) I To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also); चर्मयूते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपज्यते Dk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनुपज्जते (from सञ्ज् also); यदा हि नैद्विषांश्च न कर्मवैतनुपज्जते Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10.-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement.—Caus. I To fasten or attach (something) to.—2 To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमन्त्रानुपंजनं.

अनुपक्-द् (dv). In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुपक्त p. p. I Connected with, closely related or attached to; निर्य-क्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युर्नरा च व्यापिश्च दुःखं चावेककारणं अनुपक्तं सदा देहे Mb. ; इदं नि-त्यानुपक्तं सीताशोचिनं तत्पत्ये U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart; अन्दाकिनीपवित्रमेवेल Mv. 4.

अनुपंगः I Close adherence or attend-ance; connection, conjunction, as- sociation; सानुपंगानि वरुणाणामि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).—2 Coalition, commixture.—3 Connection of word with word.—4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis.—5 Necessary consequence, inevi- table result.—6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रस-ङ्ग).—8 Yearning, eager longing.—9 Communion, pity, tenderness.—10 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pro- noun इदं (उपनयवान् उपनयस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं)—11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुपंगि a. Following as a neces- sary result, consequent; concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुपंगि a. I Connected with adhering or sticking to; अनीकजे रज-सि मुखाऽनुपंगिणि Si. 17. 57.—2 Follow- ing as a necessary consequence; य-स्यानुपंगेण इमे भोगादप्यो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुपंगेण प्रसक्त); सप्तकस्याय-वर्षस्य सर्वत्रैवानुपंगिणः Ms. 7. 52; विमुक्तानुपंगि भवेति जनः Ki. 6. 35. connected with, natural to, greatness.—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.



अनुबजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुबेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुप् I P. (ऋष्टुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुप् *f.* [ अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक् ] I Following in praise; speech.-2 Sarasvati.-3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise i. e. अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सवेन सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेऽवनि यमो मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्टा I U. (ऋष्टा) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.) ; bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विवाहदक्षिणविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1. 17; विमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः S. 7; आज्ञायतु अर्थः को नियमोऽनुष्ठायतामिति S. 1. ; ये मे मतामदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वार्त्तमनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business.-2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.) ; commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint.-4 To stand by or near (with loc.) ; Ms II. 12. sit on; occupy; अनुष्टास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām.-5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वर्कातामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पति भार्या ध्यावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāsh; follow, obey.-6 To imitate, tread in; पदे चेहानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhāg.-7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

अनुष्टा *a.* [ स्था.क.पठत् ] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्टातु, क्षायि *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कौडिपि वनोपायश्चित्रो यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. 1;

नानुष्ठानैर्वैहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विषया इव Pt. 2. 95; H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरागुष्ठानं कार्ये Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहेशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किं वनुष्ठानमित्यतः स्व. तं प्रथमपक्षेति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33-नी Performance, doing &c.-Cmp.-इरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; एषा अनुष्ठिताः that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्टुः *f.* [ स्था.कु ] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.) ; ष्टु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेयः, क्षातव्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to विद्वन्मनसमुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णोर्नदाश्चिन्तुमिः R. 12. 62.-2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस). -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation, -ष्णा N. of a stream.-ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (वत्पल).-Comp.-शुः (-शो ray) having cold rays, the moon.-वल्लीका N of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्णध *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food.-अध *adv.* I I through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्णदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर I P. I To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse.-5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing.-*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंत 8 U. I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 U. I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधायतां H. 3; Ms 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च पारहर H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधायतां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मद्योक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतो-पालभेन द्रष्टुमनुसंधायतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुगृह्यतु, षाडुसंधया Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to.-4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सायस एवं दुर्ममनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधातव्यं H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधायमाणः Mu. 6. वरते निर्वधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; पतो नौ मामनुसंधेतः Mk. 2 are after me.-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्रमवशसायदनुसंधातः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं I Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7-2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गमनुसंधाने को नियुयतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानि, संक्षायि *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा संवेधमनुसंहिता Mb.; अधेधमनुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām.-तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसामि 2 P. (ऋ) I To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंनद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.* I After a sacrifice.-2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुततः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसाय *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसार्थकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.



अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसू I P. I To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वादिष्टानुसारं पुरी Me. 30 go to; उदरार्थे दिशं 57.-2 To go over or through—*Caus.* I To lead, forward; मायानुसारं तीव्रं नो Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं I Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after; कंदमानुसारं क्रियतां H. 3। अनकसुतं प्रवृत्ते राजपुत्रैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणक्रि-  
यकतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः I Going after; following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याख्यानसारचकि-  
ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. I. 17। शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204। चर्मशास्त्रानुसारं Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसारदक्षिणा (शुद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारण (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारक, अनुसारि *a.* I Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यवच्छब्दादनुसारि R. 14. 70। दृगनुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. I. 6। परिमलः पवनानुसारि Dk. 9। कुपणानुसारि च अने Pt. I. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit। तस्मात्प्राप्तयमानानां कुपणानुसारणां Mb.

अनुसरति *f.* I Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with.-2 [अनुसरति कुलतरे] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा)।

अनुसरति I P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसरपि A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

अनुसरति A. Created in succession.

अनुसरति *f.* I Creating in order or succession.-2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसरति *c.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसरन् [सैन्यमनुसरन्] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसरन् *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; अहं नेहमनुसरन् Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणे रुयुद] I A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्तिष्ठति शिरसिमुले प्रच्छादयेत् . Asval.-2 A cow; (सैन्ये गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तरत्वा दिक्षितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणितुच्यते Sây.) ; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुसरति वैतरिणी नदी अनया तू-करणे रुयुद एषो-रुद Tv.).

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्तेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ I. P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य S. II। यदेव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7। तस्मात्सर्वेषु कलिषु मामनुस्मरं युध्य च Bg. 8. 7। ह्यपगतमदरागस्यानुस्मरं लक्ष्मी Ki. 4. 38.-*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं I Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* I Cherished recollection। thinking of। अनुस्मृतेर्गदरिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्मृत *a.* [सिद्ध-उद्] I Woven together, regularly and uninterrupted.-2 Sewn on, fastened to.-3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing; following.

अनुस्वारः I Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound; echo; see अनुगणन and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अपस्वारः। स्वरवर्णा एव स्वारः, अनुगतः स्वारः Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

अनुद्वेगः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुद्वेगः I U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुद्वेगुरते घनध्वनिं न हि गो-  
मायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुद्वेगः Roaring in imitation.

अनुद्वेगः I P. I To imitate, resemble; देहवन्नेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति

U. 4। Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person; मायानुहरति Sk.; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमात्रा अनुहरति मातुः गायः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt. : (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चयात् प्रकारं सततं परिशील्यति Sk.).

अनुहरण, अनुहारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated.—यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अनुवाहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (?) .

अनुकः कं [अनु-वच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वं। or fr. अनुच् with अनु] I The backbone, spine (वंशावधारः आयतः पृष्ठादि-विशेषः) सदे चातुके च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं मृत्यवतिः स्यात् साक्ष्येकं वर्दति च) -2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar; अयुरागणसध्वमातुके.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—क I Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race; व्याधयश्चकुलानुकैः पैतृका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश-वच् उपसर्गस्य दर्विर्त्वं] Reflection (of light) -2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुकृति, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुचीन *a.* [अन्वच्-त्त] Ved. Coming after, successive; अहं day after day, on the following day; एगर्भे (गो) born in successive order.

अनुच्ये The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणेतरयोर्द्विं रुद्रादि अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara) ; अरान्मित्राणि शीर्ष-  
व्यान्यनुच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनुच्ये=पार्थिव्य-  
वर्तिनि रुद्रके Sây.)

अनुद *a.* I Not borne or carried.-2 Unmarried परिवेतानुदोऽनुदे उच्येते दारप-  
रिग्राह्य Ak.—डा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमनं (डा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (डा) I the brother of an unmarried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः *f.* [वे-क्ति, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनुदकं Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order', N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes। यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनुय, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुय *a.* I Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood);



not wanting or lacking in (with instr.). इन्द्रो वै चरधादन्ने R. 6. 50; अन्व-नसारं निषात्राग्रेन्द्रात् I. 1 आकृतिप्रत्ययादेना-मननवस्तुकां सभावर्यामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff. इमानन्नां हुरिमेवोहे R. 2. 54। गुणै-रन्नां 6. 37। निषिद्मन्नुनवेः R. 10. 1.-2 Full, whole, entire, large। महर्षमस्क-वनमन्नुनवेः Ki. 14. 40। great; Si. 4. 1। (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-लित्तमः S. D. excessively big or heavy. -3 Having full power.

अनुप a [अनु-अप उदनेर्देशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—पः-पे I A watery place or country। स्थेदनाश्वेः सवे युष्तेद्वेनो दीद्वेस्तथा Ms. 7. 192। Y. 3. 42। नानादुमलनावीश्विमेरुप्रांतशीतलेः। वने-व्याप्तमन्नुनवे तत्संस्वर्गाहिववादिभिः -2 N. of a particular country (—पाः pl.) ; R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water.—5 Bank or sile (of a river, mountain)। सागरात्पर्वतानुपात् Rām.। नदीं गोयुतानपा अतरत् *ibid* -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.—8 kind of partridge.—8 An elephant.—Comp -ज moist ginger. -प्राश a marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य a. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनुबन्ध a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal। वशामनुबन्धामालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्धयेद्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूय=अनुयाज, अनूराध.

अनूर a. [न. च.] Thighless.—रः Aruza, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs)। the dawn। see अरुण. —Comp.—साराधिः the sun (having अनूर for his charioteer)। गते तिरश्चीन-मनूरसाराधेः Si. I. 2.

अनूढित a I Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व a. Not high, low। भास्व Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्ध्व a. I Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनूर्ध्व m. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूर a. I Saline, the same as ऊपर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. —2 Not saline.

अनूर a. Thoughtless, coreless.

अनूर a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनूर-च a. [न. च.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda। अनूर साग P. V

4. 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया वक्ष्य अन्व समातः] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda। one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy)। यथा अश्वेऽफलं दानं तपः। वयोऽनृचाऽफलः Ms. 2. 158। अनृचो मायवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृच। अनृचवहृचवउच्यते Sk.। but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense। cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्देवा न दाता क्वचित् फले Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यव भुजते I 31)। अनृक् also in the same sense.

अनृत् a. Not straight, crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पापयाश्चपको न नेत्रचपलोऽनृत् Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृत् a. Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing। एवाम-नृत्तां करोमि S. 1। तवाऽनृतामि U. 7। प्राज्ञेर्दक्ष-रथप्रीतेनृत्तं (रथं) R. 12. 54। Mv. 5. 58। पितृणां वनृत्तः Ms. 9. 106। 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणसिन्धिर्य-गवाश् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणसिन्धुः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृत्त (free from debt)। एव ऋतुणः यः पुत्रो यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी। cf. also कवि-देवगणस्तथाभुजां भुतयागप्रसवेः स पाषिणः। अनृत्तत्वमुपायवान्भवी परिधेर्मुक्त इवोऽणदीविति R. 8. 30.

अनृत्तता, अनृत्तं Freedom from debt; नाकुर्यामापकां करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury। मनुषिभ्यः प्रियेभ्योऽनृत्तं यमसुमितः M. 5. 11; येन स्वाधि-प्रसादस्य अनृत्ततां बद्धावः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृत्तिष् a. =अनृत्तः। एकमवधरं वस्तु गुरुः क्षिप्ये निवेदेत्। पृथिव्या नास्ति तद्दृश्यं वन्दृत्त्वा सोऽनृत्ती भवेत् ॥

अनृत् a. [न. त.] I Not true, false (words)। तं वनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got। मिथं च नास्ति ह्यात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating, deception, fraud। सत्यानृते अवपश्यज्जनां Rv. 7. 49. 3। सतानृते Ms. 1. 29। साहसेऽनृते वद 8. 97; oft. in comp.। पशुं, भुवि, गो, पुत्रं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.। Ms. 9. 71। cf. also: पंच कथ्यान्ते हंति दश हंति गवां नृते। शतं मशानृते हंति सर्वं पुष्यानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत् personified is the son of अधर्मे and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp. सत्य)। Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव a. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv.

7. 104. 14। not playing fairly (?)—वदन्, भाषणं, आख्यायं lying, falsehood, वादिर्, वाच् a. a liar.—व्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिर a. Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] I Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभर्द्धने Ms. 4. 104.—2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a. I Not one, more than one, many। ओंकारपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागक-रुपता Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16। several, various। तपत्येकोऽन्येनेक Y. 3. 144.—2 Separated, divided; oft. in comp.। आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform, आक-वारं several times, many a time; and oft.। भार्ये having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर, अन्व a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र a. I engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.—अंत a. I. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्वादिष्टयवयवमनेकांशवकं.—2.—अनै-कांतिक q. v. (—तः) I unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. आदः scepticism; आदिर् m. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jāinas.—अर्थ a. I. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; as the words मो, अमृत, अक्षर &c.; अनैकाशस्य स्रष्टव्य K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अक्ष a. having more than one अक्ष (letter) P. I. 1. 55.—आश्रय, आश्रित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य)। एतेऽने-काश्रिता गुणाः Bhāṣhā. P. I dependence upon more than one.—इन्द् m. 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse। विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37.—गुरुः N. of a king; अश्रितपादपंकजः K. 3. गौर a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—गर a gregarious.—चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded। अग्रं: not following the counsels of one। H. 4. 31.—ज a. born more than once. (जः) a bird (गर्भोऽनाभ्यां जातत्वात्)।—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth)। cf. द्विपः वन्द्येतरनिर्क. पदार्थेन R. 5. 47। Si. 5. 35। 12. 75.—मुल (सौ f.) a I. having many faces, many-faced.—2 scattered, dispersed,



going in various directions, taking to various ways ; ( बहानि ) जगद्गिरि-कुमुदानि मार्गाः Bk. 2. 54. —वृत्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयि-विजयि *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9. 11. —रूप *a.* I. of various forms, multifarious—2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature: वर्याचनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूप Pt. 1. 425 (—पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —कोषनः N. of Siva ; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वर्ण *a.* involving more than one ( unknown ) quantity (the unknown quantities *x y z* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours रङ्ग, काल &c. ) । समीकानं simultaneous equation । युग्मं. व्ययकलनं, हारः, multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. —विध *a.* various, different. —शक्र *a.* cloven-hoofed. —सद्वद *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously ; जगत्कुलं प्रविभाक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind* [ वीप्सार्थे काके शब् ] I Several or many times, frequently ; अनेकशो निजितराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52. —2 In various ways or manners. —3 In large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिर *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [ न पजत् ] Not moving, immovable ; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul ( सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म ).

अनेकीकृ or भू To make or be manifold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. —यूक *a.* I. deaf and dumb ; मृकतायैव यत्तु दोषैरसंमतार K. P. 7. —2. blind. —3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेह *a.* Ved. I Not to be blamed ; praiseworthy, chief ( प्रशस्त, प्रधान ). —2 Not near ; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless ( Sây. ) ; without a variegated set (of horses) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेष *a.* Sinless, blameless ; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेमर *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेह *a.* [ न हन्यते, हन्-असि, घातोः पृष्टदेशः नासि हन् एह च U. 4. 223 ] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed ; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible ; a obstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured ; संयुवं सर्वं देवा अनेहस Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4 ; 6. 50. 3.—*m.* (श-हसौ&c.) Time ( not being liable to be destroyed ).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady ; occasional, casual ; ( as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects ).

अनेकांतिक *a.* ( की. f. ) I Unsteady, uncertain ; not to the point, not very important ; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति कमेतत् Pt. 1. —2 ( in Logic ) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुभास ( fallacies, ) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds :—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं I Existence of many ; absence of one, plurality. —2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction ; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोक्तशायि *m.* ( घी ) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोक्त *a.* [ अशोक्त-हा ] Not leaving the house. —इः [ अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं इति, हन्-इ ] A tree ; अनोक्तहाक-पितृपुत्रयो R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोक्त *a.* I Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. —2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food ( as a व्रत ).

अनोवाह *a.* To be carried in a carriage ( अनसा वाहः ).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ; अनौचित्यादृते नात्यद्रसभेगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ; दीर्घव्यतिरेकीजस्य दीर्घं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्वयं I Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. —2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नदीनौद्वयमय-कता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनोरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted ( as a son ).

अपे I P. ( अंतति ) To bind.

अंत *a.* [ अन्-तत् U. 3. 86 ] I Near. —2 Last. —3 Handsome, lovely ; Me. 23 ; Si. 4. 40, ( where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव ). —4 Lowest, worst. —5 Youngest. —तः ( *n.* in some senses ) I End, limit, boundary ( in time or space ) ; final limit, last or extreme point ; स सागरातां पृथिवीं प्रशस्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea ; अपांनो नेत्रयोरेतो Ak. । उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमविगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely ; श्रुतस्य बायाद्यमंतमभैरस्तथा परतो युधि केति पार्थिवः ( where अंत also means end or destruction ) ; जीवलोकसुखानामंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures ; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ; दिग्गते भूयते Bv. I. 2. —2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct ; a place or ground in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनोत्त U. 2. 25. forest ground, furthest edge of the forest ; ओदक्यतात् किंघो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4 ; उपवनोत्तलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the borders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोरेवोत्त R. 2. 58. 2. 19 ; Me. 23. —3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment ; बन्धः ; पवनप्रनतिर्तत्तुदेशे दुरुक्ते K. 9 ( by itself in Veda ). —4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence ; नाधीयांत इमशान्ति ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 । I. 143 । बंगपातांतविरुद्धशयं ( बह्वरं ) R. 2. 26 । पुंनो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama ; अनवीन्यामंत्रणं यरह्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. । यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचनभाषयास्तां मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. ( These four senses are allied ). —5 End, conclusion, termination ( opp. आरंभ or आदि ) । सेकांत K. I. 51 । इनांते निहितं R. 4. 1 । मासंते, पक्षांते, दशाहांते, &c. । एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं नाच्छास्यदं पारमिवाणवस्य Pt. 2. 175 । व्यसनानि दुरांतानि Ms. 7. 45 । दशांतमुपेयिवा R. 12. I going to the end of the period of life ( end of the wick ) व्यसने वर्षवत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end' । तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it । कलहांतांति हर्म्याणि कु-बास्यांतं च सोदृढं । कुरांतांति राष्ट्रानि कुकर्मोतं यशो मृणां Pt. 5. 76 । फलोदयां-ताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit ;



यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपद्ना ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांत ब्राह्मं युगमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांत दंडः Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; घरा गच्छत्यंत Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांत तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदेत 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंत S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुवंत, तिडंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोतस्त्वन्मयोस्तस्वदाक्षिभिः Bg. 2. 16. (सद्वृत्तः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलानि गृहे Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दम्भस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आसंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; युद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andais*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवसायिन् m. [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवरोधे] a *chāṇḍāla*. -अवसायिन् [नखक्षेपानामंतं अवसातुं छेदुं शीलमस्य, सो-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a *chāṇḍāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -कण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि चिकमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतो द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. कर्मन् n. death, destruction; गो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छति Mb. कृत m. death; वर्जयेदंतकुमर्त्यं वर्जयेदन्तिलो-नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतग-मथाप्यर्द्ध Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing; जननं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; मारुधस्य न

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers. -2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -दीपक a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कं च युहीतः *ibid*. -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (ते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते युक्तमीये वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chāṇḍāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला = कालः q. v. -व्याप्यति f. change of the final syllable, as in मेव from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सङ् m. a pupil; तदुपासते शुक्रभिवांतसद् Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयंभिह जगता-मंतकस्यांतकोर्ह Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1 Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्व-भूतानां तुष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिमभावा-न्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तु R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः *ind.* [अंत-तसि] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मनुष्य] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरेणः Mb. स हेतानंतवत उपास्तेऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंसेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; इतानि शृण्वन्मयसां गुणोऽस्तेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगना-नां Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (in *statu pupillari*) -वासिन=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तन्पा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर *ind.* [अम्-अस् तृडागमश्च Up. 5. 60, अमेत्तुद्व] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'या', 'गम्', 'धु', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अद्वह्यनांतः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विह-रन् दिवानिशं R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so 'भिनं' भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5. 20. अंतविभेद Dk. 13; यवत-स्तज जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतयस्य सुगम्ये V. 1. (a) Internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंत-हत्वा गतः (हत् परिगृह्य). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसन्तं दारुणि लंघ्यो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अंतारादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतवेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्यंतरं सुतमण्डु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मेही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्वेषाच मर्त्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमप्योर्हं कुपोरंतरव-हित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिर्कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिभूत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च सुपर-मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीयं यदंतरीरिणस्तं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्ताव Ms. 8. 79; द्वांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽनंतद्वभृतः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ka. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internal', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah.comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोयं' (Bah.comp.) Me. 64; अंतगिरि (Adv.comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तदमंतर्द्विह (Tat.comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोपः' 'कोणः' 'आकृतं' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the इ of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.



undar; Pers. andar; Gr. entos].

—Comp.—अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; अंतर्गतः परिशुद्धकोष्ठः Susr.—अंग a. 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); २. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिर्ग); धातुसंगर्गः कार्यमंतरंग P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—३. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपति सुखभित्ता-नीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4 v. l. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; २. इति 21; the interior.—३. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मदंतरंगभूतः Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159.—३. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयवः an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकृतं secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् m. (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंशुमात्रपुरुषोत्तरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोत्तरात्मात्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्देनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममार्थं विशदः प्रकामं..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—२. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आयः, आल See s. v.—आराम a. rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखोत्तरात्मास्तथांतर्योतिरेव सः Bg. 6. 24.—हृत्त्रिंशं an internal organ or sense.—उर्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सचाह्यः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; द्यार्द्रभावमारंभ्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशिष्टैः R. 2. 11. Accord- ing to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चिच्छं करणमंतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं विविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्धयहंकारमनांसि; सातःकरणं बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसंहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल a. in-

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (-लः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटरपुष्पी—अहंकोटरपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. —२. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशं the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गड्ग a. [अंतर्मध्ये गड्गिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनार्तग-ड्गना Sar. S. (यथाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमसिपिंडस्य गडोर्था निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्).—गड्ग-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्य.—गर्भं d. 1. bearing young, pregnant.—२. having a गर्भं or inside; so गभिनः.—गिरं-रि ind. in mountains.—गुडवलयः the sphincter muscle.—गुह a. concealed inside, being inward; घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गुहं, गेहं, भवनं [ अंतःस्थ गुहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.—२. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहं विनश्यति.—घण-गं [अंतर्हृत्यते कोडीमवस्थसिन्धु, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्तर्वांगे पश्यन् प्रयागे सौधसमनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सायकाशप्रदेशः सौतर्वांगः). (न-गः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीक-ग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर a. pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज a. born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.).—जठरं the stomach. (-ind.) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (सादृश्यं जंभः, दंतकंधोर-तालं).—जात a. inborn, innate.—जाड ind. between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिश्च a. enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-च n.) the inward light, light of Brahmas.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप a. burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13.—दहनं [अंतर्दध्यत आ-धीयते मादकतनिनः] distillation of spi-rituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—दश a. a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its in- fluence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशार्तगतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तनुमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; हेन दहनः सतापयति राघवं Rām. —२ inflammation.—दुःख a. sad or afflicted at heart.—दुह a. internally bad, wicked or base at heart.—दृष्टिः f. examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the com- pass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (कोष्ठद्वारं).—धा- , धि, हित &c. See s. v.—नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. पुरं; दशाननांतर्नगरं दृदर्श Rām.—निहित a. being concealed within; अंगैरतर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः स-म्यगर्थः M. 2. 9.—निष्ठ a. engaged in internal meditation.—पटः—द a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united: (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ a. Ved., being on the way.—पदं ind. in the interior of an in- flected word.—पद्वी—पुष्पानामध्यगतः पथाः.—पटिधानं the innermost garment.—परीक्ष्य a. being between the ribs (as flesh).—पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel.—पशुः [अ-तर्धामध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पशु-ग्राममध्ये आगत्य प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृत्य com.)—पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.). —२. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेषु यूपं परित्यातः पात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy.—पातित, पातिन् a. 1. inserted. —२. in- cluded or comprised in; falling within; दंडकारण्यं ति आभनपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—पुरं [अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गुहं, or पुरस्यातः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments; seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); द्यायन्त्यापस्त्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तमंतः पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; क-न्यातः पुरे काश्चित्पतिषति Pt. 1. —२. in- mates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विरहार्थस्तुत्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सातःपुरा स्व-गृहमानीयाम्यचिन्ति Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-ज्ञोः सातःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुर्वते ibid.; मघासः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कवाचिद्-स्त्यार्थानामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचसुचितमंतःपुरेभ्यो यंशु S. 6. 4. —जननी women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, अ-ध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, वती guardian or superin- tendent of the harem, chamberlain



इदं कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । रा-  
जमितः पुरायक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्ट्यते ॥ (of these  
five sorts are mentioned :- दामनक,  
जघन्य, कुञ्ज, महलक and सामिन् see Bri.  
S.) सहायः one belonging to the  
harem.—पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे निवृत्तः, ठक्] a  
chamberlain = चर. (-कः, का) a  
woman in the harem; अस्मत्पार्थनामंतः-  
पुरिके (का) भ्यां निवेद्य Chand. K.  
—पुणं [कमं, ] the menstrual matter  
of women, before it regularly begins  
to flow every month ; वर्षद्वादशका-  
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुणं बहिर्निहि । अंतःपुणं भवत्येव  
पन्तसुहृद्वरादिवत् Kaayapa ; \*पुं is there-  
fore the age between 12 and the  
menstruation period.—पूय *a.* ulcerous.  
—पेयं Ved. drinking up.—प्रकृतिः  
*f.* 1. the internal nature or consti-  
tution of man.—2. the ministry or  
body of ministers of a king.—3.  
heart of soul. \*प्रकोपः internal dis-  
sensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति  
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.  
51.—प्रकोपान् sowing internal dis-  
sensions, causing internal revolts ;  
H. 3. 93.—प्रज्ञा *a.* knowing one-  
self, with an enlightened soul.—प्रति-  
ष्ठानं residence in the interior.—बा-  
ह्य *a.* 1. with suppressed tears ; अंत-  
र्बाह्यश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यो Me.  
3.—2. with tears gushing up inside,  
bedimmed with tears ; कोपात् \*पे स्म-  
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-पः)  
suppressed tears, inward tears ; निरु-  
ह्य \*पं Bh. 3. 6 ; Mal. 5.—भावः भावना  
see under अंतर्ध्व separately.—भिन्न *a.*  
split or broken inside, perforated,  
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 ; (also  
torn by dissensions).—भूमिः *f.* in-  
terior of the earth.—भेदः discord,  
internal dissensions ; \*जजरं राजकुलं  
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions ;  
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्दिनशिष्यति 'a  
house divided against itself can  
not long stand.'—भौम *a.* subterra-  
nean, underground.—मदावस्थ *a.* hav-  
ing the rutting state concealed with-  
in ; R. 2. 7.—मनसु *a.* 1. sad, discon-  
solate, dejected, distracted.—2. one  
who has concentrated and turned his  
mind inward, lost in abstract me-  
ditation.—मुख *a.* (-स्त्री *f.*) 1. going  
into the mouth, pointing or turned  
inward ; Mv. 5. 26.—2. having an in-  
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-  
परिदारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्ता  
दि).—3. an epithet of the soul called  
राज, when it is enjoying the sweet  
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः  
इति श्रुतेः).—(खं) a sort of surgical  
scissors (having an opening inside),  
one of the 20 instruments mention-  
ed by Susruta in chapter 8 of Su-  
trasthana.—मातृका [अंतःस्थाः पदचकस्या  
मातृका अकारादिर्णाः] a name given

in the Tantras for the letters of  
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-  
tuses (पद्म) of the body. \*न्यासः a  
term used in Tantra literature for  
the mental assignment of the several  
letters of the alphabet to the dif-  
ferent parts of the body.—सुद्ध *a.*  
sealed inside ; N. of a form of devo-  
tion.—मृत *a.* still-born.—यागः men-  
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of  
worship referred to in the Tantras.  
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath  
and voice.—2. पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel  
(यद्धर्षं सामांपरास्त्रं यज्ञियपात्रं) ; accord-  
ing to others, a Soma libation used  
during the suppression of breath and  
voice ; सुहृदा सुषोयतयाममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait.  
Br.—यामिन् *m.* 1. regulating the soul  
or internal feelings, soul ; Provi-  
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding  
and regulating mankind, Brahma ;  
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-  
र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the  
Supreme Being and not the in-  
dividual soul ; 'who standing in the  
earth is other than the earth, whom  
the earth knows not, whose body  
the earth is, who internally re-  
strains and governs the earth ; the  
same is *thy* soul (and mine), the  
internal check अंतर्र्यामिन् &c. &c.) ; अंत-  
र्यामिन् भूतानि यो विभर्त्यामकेतुभिः । अंतर्र्या-  
मीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c.—2. wind ; \*ब्राह्मणं  
N. of a Brahmana included in the  
Bri. Ar. Up.—योगः deep meditation,  
abstraction.—लंब *a.* acute-angular.  
(-त्र्यः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.  
बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from  
the vertex or लंब falling within  
(अंतरं the triangle).—लीन *a.* 1. latent,  
hidden, concealed inside ; \*नस्य दुः-  
खाग्नेः U. 3. 9 ; \*धुजंगम Pt. 1.—2. in-  
herent.—लोम *a.* (P. V. 4. 117)  
covered with hair on the inside. (-न्तः)  
[अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to  
be covered.—वंशः = \*पुरं q. v.—वं-  
शिकः ; वासिकः [अंतर्वंशे वासे निवृत्तः ठक्]  
a superintendent of the women's  
apartments ; Pt. 3, K. 93.—वण  
(वन) *a.* situated in a forest, \*णो देशः  
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-न्ते) *ind.* within  
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5.—वत् *a.* being  
in the interior ; having something  
in the interior.—वती (वली) Ved.  
[अंतःस्थस्यां गर्भेः] a pregnant woman ;  
अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13.—वसिः  
[अंतः स्थित एव उद्धारशब्दं कारयति, ह्य  
इन्] indigestion, flatulence ; belch-  
ing—वर्तिन्, वासिन् *a.* being or dwell-  
ing inside, included or comprised  
in.—वह्मः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for  
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम).—वस्त्रं—वासम्  
*a.* an under-garment Ks. 4. 52.—व  
*a.* [अंतः अंतर्गमभावः अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति  
सिग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c  
वत् *a.* (अस्त्यर्थे मत्पुं मस्य वः) having  
progeny, cattle &c. ; अंतर्वाक्स्थाय दूधे  
Rv. 1. 40. 7 ; abounding with pre-  
cious things inside. (-adv.) inwardly.  
—वाणि *cc.* [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाद्यात्मिका  
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-  
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्).—वि-  
गाहः—हनं entering within, penetra-  
tion.—विद्वस् *a.* Ved. (विदुषी *f.*) know-  
ing correctly or exactly (knowing  
the paths between heaven and  
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7.—वेगः inward  
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.  
—वेदि *a.* pertaining to the inside of  
the sacrificial ground. (-adv.) with-  
in this ground. (दि-दी *f.*) [अंतर्गता  
वेदिश्च देशे] the tract of land be-  
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-  
na, regarded as a sacred region and  
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-  
nas ; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां सुल-  
मायतनमंतर्वेदिष्वेव कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते  
A. R. 7 ; it is supposed to  
have extended from Prayaga to  
Haridvara and is also known by the  
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (-*m.* pl.)  
inhabitants of this land.—वेदमन् *n.*  
the inner apartments interior of a  
house.—वेदमिकः a chamberlain.—हारः  
internal arrow or disease.—शरीरं in-  
ternal and spiritual part of man ; the  
interior of the body.—शस्य *a.* hav-  
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or  
any such extraneous matter, rankling  
inside.—शिला N. of a river rising  
from the Vindhya mountain.—श्लेषः  
—श्लिषणं Ved. internal support (soaf-  
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-  
नि यदेता न्याहृतयः Ait. Br.—संज्ञा *a.* in-  
wardly conscious (said of trees &c.) ;  
\*ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49.  
—सर्व *a.* having inward strength  
&c. (-स्त्री) 1. a pregnant woman—2. the  
marking nut.—संतापः internal pain,  
sorrow, regret.—सरल *a.* upright at  
heart, or having Sarala trees in-  
side ; K. 51.—सलिल *a.* with water  
(flowing) underground ; नदीमिवांतः-  
सलिला सरस्वती R. 3. 9.—सार *a.*  
having inward strength and vigour,  
full or strong inside ; powerful,  
strong heavy or ponderous ; \*रमन्निभि-  
र्धायते राज्यं सुस्तमैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126 ;  
\*साराणि ह्यनानि Dk. 132 ; \*हं वन तुल-  
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः)  
internal pressure or store, inner store  
or contents ; बमस्तुच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2 105  
internal matter or essence (and pus).  
—सुख *a.* whose delight is in self,  
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24.—सेनं *ind.*  
into the midst of armies.—स्थ *a.*  
(also written अंतरस्थ) being be-  
tween or in the midst. (-स्थः-स्थाः)  
a term applied the semivowel



ए, इ, ए, ऊ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (इषस्पृष्टं अंतस्थानं); or they are so called because they stand between स्वरों (क-म) letters and of the vital organs. -2. N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. 'उद्धरः the malleus of the ear. -स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मज्ज-लस्यं यस्] an elephant (in rut). -हृन्न striking in the middle. -हसन N. of a country बहिक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. -हस्त ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand. -होसः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हसं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. -हृदय the interior of the heart.

अंतर a [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; 'र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चान्तरो धर्मः S. D. -2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्ण युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. -3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्तमेयः पुत्रात् ..... मेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्माद्वृत्तरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अन्मत्यंतरं मम Bharata. -4 Similar (also अवृत्तम) (of sounds and words); स्वामिन्तरतनः P. I. 1. 50; हकारस्य चकारोत्तरतनः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दुत्तरार्थतन्त्रांतरमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. -5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽसु तिष्ठद्भ्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावांतरोऽप्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उदयेतरे पारं Rām. -6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहियोगोपस्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्वे in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा युहाः बाष्पा इत्यर्थः (पंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरीयं नद्यै, नमोत्तरस्य अमेधसा Bop. -7 (a) The interior, inside; ततःतरं सांतरापरिष्कारैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भागो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंघिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरे अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते सुकुलांतरे Ratn. 1. 26. Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्रकारपरिष्कारांतराभिर्वयुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; वनं, काननं, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of anything, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुमात्र शोणितं. -2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरे वर्णयन्त्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धमतिष्ठान्तरेः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहजं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. -3 The Supreme Soul. -4 a. Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतरमम Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; कौशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरे R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरेतरे वतं betwixt life and death; अन्नयोर्गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्मुहूर्तं वाणस्पतिरांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदायं पुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; वाणस्पतिश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावतिशुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्वतीद्वयोर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्यस्तं स्वयंकेन Bg. 11. 20; न मृणालसूत्रं रक्षितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज घेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यनिवेदुर्बिम्बं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; बह्वं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानघर्तं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; चिदांतरेण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमंतराकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; किंचिद्विचरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3. -5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलस्यं Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे नृध्वान्गुलमंतरं Rām.; मूर्खिकैः कृतंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचिदंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं अयं शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way. -6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभंतं चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरेणोऽपि मेहे 16. 7. -7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सतेते मन्त्रः स्वे स्वेतरे सर्वमिच्छुत्याद्याधुश्चारात् Ms. 1. 63, see मन्त्रतर; इति तो चिरहान्तरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment. -8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमलोकयन्ती तिष्ठति । तस्मिन्नेतरे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्नेतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणजीवितयोस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mā. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भैरवस्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्सामिन्द्रयुगे विवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām. -9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शतस्य गुणमात्रं च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं प्रायसचैतन्ययोः Rām.; दुर्मसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 80; 18. 15; rarely with instr., स्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सैव विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sān. K. -10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. -11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यइगृह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो गृहादिवाद्वांतरं Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरस्तोऽद्वानि S. 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते II. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदानं हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देशः, राजः, क्रिया. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदर्शान्तरेषु S. 4. 2; मक्षिमिसान्यवर्षांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; sometimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. -12 Distance (in space); व्यासो बाह्योः सकारयोस्तयोस्तिस्र्यंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80. -13 Absence: तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Rām.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा ibid. -14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरास्तु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्तद्गुरुकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also. -15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; नीलांतरं वेषः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेष्टुर्द्व्यंतरे ibid.; मांसो युगांतरं &c. -16 Weakness, weak



or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेद्वारे रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृशतरे Ki. 2. 52; असहजिर्माममित्रैर्नित्यमतरदक्षिभिः Rām.; परस्यतरदक्षिना *ibid.*; कीटकैर्नवांतरं मार्ग-यामणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हनुमन्तो वेति न राक्षसंतरं न मासतिस्तरस्य च राक्षसंतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे मुकुतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्व्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधर्मण्योरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रभुः Sk. -18 Regard, reference, account; न चैतदिष्टं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदंतरं Rām. with reference to me; स्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर्द्दृ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्भिर्द्रुतादर्थ्यं) छिद्रास्त्रीविना बहिरवसमर्थतरास्त्रि च Ak. ) [ cf. L. *alter* ] -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in angury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 net knowing the difference. -तत् a. spreading havec. -द् a. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -दृष्ट a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधानम्). -पु (पू) रूपः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्यैवांतर-पूरुषः Ms. 8. 85. -पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. -प्रभवः [ अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति ] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मासौ बहुमहर्षिः Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. -शाश्विन-स्थ, स्थायिन-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थयुगेः शुभ्रेल्लयते नैव केन चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, intervening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर a.

अंतरीय [ अंतरे भणं छ ] An under garment; अतिथिलह-चीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वाः Ki. 7. 14; 9 48; नामो धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाहायति जानुनी । अंतरीयं प्रशंसं तद्विजयमुभयंतयोः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्त्य a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिर्नंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलेरंतरयोः बभूवुरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायां नंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महानवौषः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा मोत्साद्य कोपितो बृहलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; असेत्रे बीजमुत्सृज्यमंतरे विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलानुभिः । अंतरा गमने ४. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदर्भीपांचालयोः रंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रा स्यात्ते oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सैवा दिवौकसः । स्यात्सर्वति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहिन्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलंबेयां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा स्वामिहस्थमुपागतः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारे ममाप्यतिकमुपागच्छन्तं त्वदीयेनांतरालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रव्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-new (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालपं K. 118; अंतरांतरा निपतितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजापुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिदत्तनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामके) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अतस्त्वां च मां च कर्मदुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चकयोरिव

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकदं चकुरंतरोरा-बुद्धखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ संसे अभिमृद्य जपति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवस्वरूपं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवसत्त्वः). -दिशु see अंतरदिशु. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः -दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शृंग *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरातेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकुलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रुमुच्छिन्नामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापरधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदाभ्या-मंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं बहुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S.; 5. किं तु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कर्मदुः Mbh; अंतरेण हृदनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनी वा भुवी वा विद्युज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [ अंतरे च्यवधान-सीमां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं ] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दृष्टांतराललक्ष K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Tk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलजांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; व्रस्त-जनदंतांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भु-वनांतरालविमर्कीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval;



**बाष्पाभः** परिपतनोद्गमंतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; **अहमागच्छ** अंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; **कंचिलुरुषमंतराल एवावलम्ब्य** Dk. 15; **न मयान्येन वांतराले इष्टा** Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; **छिद्रीकृतंतराले** Dk. 148; **विषमीकृतंतरालया** K. 223.-3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); **वर्णानां संतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते**. -Comp. -**दिश** f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

**अंतरि** 2 P. (अन्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; **रात्रेरेतदंतरियात्** Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; **दुर्गक उपस्थय अंतरयति** Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

**अंतरयः-रायः** 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; **स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः** R. 3. 45, 14. 65; **बहंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः** Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विषेय, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; **दाहये म्या सरसधिसिनीपत्रमात्रंतरायः** Māl. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

**अंतरित** p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; **पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तमेनां पद्यामि** S. 1 hid behind a creeper; **सारसेन स्वदेहान्तरित राजा** H. 3 screened; **विदपांतरितसिद्धि** S. 3; **नलिनीपत्रांतरितं म्रियसहचरमपश्यंती** S. 3; **शार्ङ्गलक्ष्मीत-रितोरुपुष्टं** Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146; K. 28, 152, 200; **पर्वतांतरितो रविः** set Ak.; **त्वंगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं** K. 108, R. 10. 8; **उष्मादमोहान्तरितोपि** Māl. 9; **तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः** कुपैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; **रूढिकभिर्यंतरित-तान् शृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall**. -3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; **त्वद्भिमायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः** Mu. 2 prevented from being made; **त्वद्वांतांतरितानि साध्यानि** Mu. 4, 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; **द्विषत्यतापांतरितोऽरुतेजाः** Ki. 3. 45 obscured; **नोपालम्ब्यः पुनोस्तत्र दैर्घ्यांतरित-पौरुषः** Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; **सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना** Māl. 8; **भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विधांतरितानि** M. 3; **धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः** Dk. 36; **चन्द्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः** K. 338; **प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन्** Māl. 2; **क्रियतां कथमत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया** Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; **मेघैरंतरितः मिये तव मुखच्छायालुकारी शशी** S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; **परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखेनांतरिते** Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; **वीरलोकसाधुवादेनान्तरितः समरतूर्यरवः** Ve. 4. drowned; **विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता** K. 322; **कार्यांतरितोऽकंठं** V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; **इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोऽदुर्लभाः** R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.-4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिच्छावर-सेनापतौ K. 33; **नाथदेहस्पृशेन अंतरित एव संतापः** U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.-5 Passed over, omitted; **अये मह्यमावाहृतान्तोऽतः एवार्येण** U. 1; **कथांतरेणांतरितमिदं** M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised.-7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.-8 A technical term in architecture.

**अंतरि-री-क्षे** [ अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि णञ्, अंतः कक्षाणि अस्य वा ष्वोपिपक्षे ऋचः ऋकास्य रिञ् वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरिभ्यः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षियते ] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाणं व्योम Śāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमयो रवः Sandhyā Mantra; **यौऽन्तरेणाकाश आसीत्तदन्तरिक्षमवदोक्षं हेतवाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं** Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.-3 Tale. -Comp. -**उदर** a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere.-**क्षित्**, -**सद्** a. dwelling in the atmosphere.-**गः**, -**चरः** a bird (moving through the atmosphere).-**जल** water of the atmosphere, dew.-**ग्र** a. [ अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विञ् ] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.-**वृत्** a. [ अंतरिक्षं प्रवृत्ते गच्छति, वृ क्ति ] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.-**लोकः** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव त्रयोविधः लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसी लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.-**जंसित** a. sharpened in the atmosphere. -**सद्यं** [ अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत् ] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

**अंतरि-री-क्ष्य** a. [ भवार्ये यत् ] Aerial, atmospheric.

**अंतरिपः** [ अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अत्र समासः अप इत् P. VI. 3. 97 ] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

**अंतरे-रेण** See under अंतर.

**अंतर्गम्य** 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in.-3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

**अंतर्गत** p. p.-**गामिन्** a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; **ज्ञेये ग्रामे** Ma. 4. 108; **लघुह्रीपा जंघादीपांतर्गत एव** H. 3; **पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च** Rām.-3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; **अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः** Ku. 6. 60 inward; **सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकण्डः** R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; **तं हृदयच्छुद्धिं** 135 inward; **अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेदं सर्वं भवान्भावम्** R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; **फलारंभाः** 10. 59; **तो हृदयाभिलाषः** K. 143; **तेन चन्द्रापीडेन** 198; **नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यैः-स्तर्गतं मनः** inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; **बाह्ये विभावये हि गैर्भावमंतर्गतं गुणं** Ma. 8. 25; **गतप्रार्थनं** S. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same).-4 Slipped out of, memory, forgotten.-5 Vanished, disappeared.-6 Destroyed.-Comp. -**उपमा** a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).-**मनस्**-अंतर्गम्य q. v.

**अंतर्धा** 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; **उदुवरशास्त्रामंतर्धाय अभिर्विचि** Ait. Br.-2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; **तथा विश्वं भरे देवि मामंतर्धा तु मर्हसि** R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (ज्ञा-क्रमेण) अंतर्धारयति तत्सर्वमेतद् कथितं मया Mb.-3 To indicate, exhibit, display.-4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. (with. abl. and used in 4th. ) ; **उपाध्यायाद्वर्त्यते** P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रुध्याप्राप्तं Bk. 5. 32; **अंतर्धानं रक्षोभ्यः** 8. 71; **मत्तो मांतर्धियाः सीते** 6. 15.-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; **eclipse (fig.)**; **अदृतेनास्त्रानंतर्धाय** Ch. Up.; **भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे** लं. कमावृत्य स-चित्तुः प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered;



पितुरंतर्द्धे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्भ्यतिसर्पद्विरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्द्धिरे नागाः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योर्द्ध्वंतरधीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्द्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (—आपयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धी [ धा भावे अङ् ] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धीमुपययुक्त्यलाबलीबु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धीन [ धा-ल्युट् ] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीय K.P. 10. भाव् of इ to become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धीयक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [ धा-क् ] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेषवानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूतो Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्शितहितेषु अप आसिच्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेदर्हिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्धु 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वंतर्ध्वत्वेषु K. P. 8.; गुणाधिरंतर्ध्वत्वा आजस्यंतर्ध्वत्वेति S. D.; अंतर्ध्व एवस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिकं कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येवात्म्यशेषतः । अंतर्ध्वत्वेति कमशस्तस्मिन्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms. 12. 87.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्ध्वित्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्ध्व *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामांतर्भावः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरेः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari.—2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एव वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [ अंत-इ ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही हुवो मरुतो अत्यस्ते Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 ( Prep. ) To, in the vicinity of ( with gen. ); सुधमभीतवदुपेयतरुति मात्रोः Bhāg.—*तिः f.* An elder sister ( in dramas ).—*Comp.*—उति *a.* ready with help. (—*तिः f.* ) protection of what is near ( अतनवरक्षण ) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary ( at dice ); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र, वाम, युष्मन् *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 ( निकटस्थयना ).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant ( सा-शा-तलास्थीषिः ).

अंतिक *a.* [ अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ण्; according to Nir. from आन्ति; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृत्वात् ] 1 Near, proximate ( with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34 ).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.—कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्णोच्चरः S. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* ( with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp. ) Near ( to ), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैव चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनांतिकं, सुमांतिकं; अंतिकेन near ( with gen. ); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from ( abl. or gen. or acc. ); कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; राजःकर्णेः स्पृशद्भिर्ग्राभर्मतिकात् Rām.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपरस्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यर्मतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्ति

शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयंत्यास्तदंतिके नियतुः Nala. 1. 22; के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support ( that given by a tree to a creeper ).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [ अंते भवः; अंतं हिमच् ] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातमुत्तमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger ( इनिष्ठिका ).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [ अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय हेतः; अंत-यत् ] 1 Last, final ( as a letter, word &c. ); last ( in time, order or place ) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कर्णं R. 1. 71 last debt; मदनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following ( in comp. ); अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest ( in rank, degree or position ), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अवस्थानं गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous ( critical ) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चंडालस्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; की-निषेधिनः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं की-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च सतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोः नयः ( साक्ष्यं कुर्दुः )—8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.—2 N. of a plant ( गुस्ता ) ( *f.* also ) ( the roots of which are prescribed for colic ).—3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlechchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 ( In Vaiseshika phil. ) A name for the category विशेष; अन्यो नित्यद्वयवृत्तिविशेषः परिकीर्तितः । Bhāṣā P.—त्या 1 A technical name for नित्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of numbers; 1000 billions ( 1000,000,000,000,000. )—2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression ( series ), the last figure; स्थापयतिवर्गो द्विगुणान्त्यनिम्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुयासः see under अनुयास.—अवसायिन *m.* *f.* ( °यी, °यिनी ) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla or a Nishādi woman; निषादकी तु चांडालाद्युग्रमन्यावसायिनम् । स्वशानगोचरं सृते बाह्यानामपि गदितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्यवः क्षत्रा सृतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवी चैव सभैतः-हवसायिनः ॥—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who



belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः इष्टिः *f.* कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; कर्म Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168; अन्त्याहुतिं हावयिषुं सविमाः Bk.—ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अणु. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैष्ठिः Ms. 4.61; ऋ 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्त्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्रमकारश्च नदो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेवमिहान्त्रं सहेते चायजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; मत्तियहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यन्त्यजन्मन् Ms. 10. 11.—2. a Sūdra; तिता Ms. 12. 9. —3. a chāṇḍāla.—धनं the last term of a progression or series. —यद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.—2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.—चिपुला *N.* of a metre.

अन्त्यकः A man of the lowest tribe. अन्त्रं [अन्त्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अन्त्यकरणे हन्; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्त्रं] An entrail, intestine; अन्त्रभेदनं क्रियते मथयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः घातः उच्यते इत्यर्थः).—त्री *N.* of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजीर्नी, डगलात्री).—Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines.—कूजनं, कूजनं, विकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्षाशयस्थोऽवकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Suar.—पाचक [अन्त्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant *Echynomene Grandiflora*.—मांसं a kind of roasted flesh.—इष्टिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain.—चञ्चु *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अन्धमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अन्ध 1 *P.* To bind, fasten.

अन्धः Binding.

अन्ध-हृत् *f.* [अन्त्यते बध्यते अनेन, अन्ध-हृत्, हृत्प्रत्ययान्तः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अन्धका, अन्धकः 1 A chain or fetter.—2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमन्दिरिच निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; तिन्यादः 11. 7. —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अन्धिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अन्तिका).

अन्धोलयति Den. *P.* To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अन्धोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरादोलनात् Udb.

अन्ध 10 *U.* 1 To make blind, blind; अन्धपद्मं भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमन्धयति 9. 21.—2 To be or become blind.

अन्ध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रावधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सजमपि शिरस्यंधः भित्तां धुनोत्य-दिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दीर्घः, क्रोधांधः; कामं लोभं, अज्ञानं; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.—2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीवन्धंते तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See कूप, तमसं *infra*.—धं 1 Darkness.—2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविद्या q. v.—3 Water; also, turbid water.—घः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा युधं मुक्त्वा परिव्राज्य उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (चन्द्रयन्त्रालामाभोपयोग्योक्तो राशिभिः); मेघो हृषो सुगंधश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृमुहूर्त्तकटकाश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ —धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people; see अन्ध. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate).

—अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुनिका). —कारः [अन्धं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; कामं, मदनं; अन्धकारतामुपपाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाणजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अन्धयति यः; अन्धः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.—2. [अन्धस्य दृश्यभावस्य रूपं इव] mental darkness, infatuation.—3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तमसं, —धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमन्धतमसात्कमोदितो R. 11. 24; अन्धतमसमिध मविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; मन्धसितोऽधतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सा) night.—तामिस्रः-भ्रः (सं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदृशया तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (मयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामन्धतामिस्रमव्यवहारात् Mv. 1.—2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नटे अहमेव नष्ट इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—सः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अन्धतामिस्रा ह्यसुर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयते य आत्मवातिन इत्येवमृषयो मर्यते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रेष्टुं स्तनमतिशयाकासदृष्टिः कादृशीभिर्ज्वरसहितामिर्यमानः । दुर्बलः सततमधःशयोऽप्लगंघ्रिस्तं ब्रह्मरविभिर्यौध-पूतनातम् Suar.—मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अन्धं दृश्यमात्रं मूषयति, मुष्-ण्डल] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताद (तत्त्वनेन चक्षुस्मया भवतीति वैष्णवसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.).—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अन्धं सूर्यप्रकाशराहित्याद्वर्त्मन् वज्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अन्धकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अन्धमविष्णु, —भायुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अन्धक *a.* [अन्ध-कृन्] Blind; अन्धकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 *N.* of an Asura, son of Kaśyapa and Diti and killed by Śiva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजवन्धवयस्मान्धोऽपि हि भारत । तन्धकोऽयं नामोति प्रोदुस्तत्र निपातितः ॥ He was slain by Śiva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Śiva is called *Andhakaripu*, *ari*, *dvish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Śiva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*.]—2 *N.* of a descendant of *Yadu* and ancestor of *Krishna* and his descendants, a grandson of *Kroṣṭhū*, son of *Yudhājit* who, together with his brother *Vṛishpl* is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavṛishnis*; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.—3 *N.* of a sage, son of *Mamata* and of *Utathya*, elder brother of *Bṛihaspati*. —Comp. —अरिः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —घाती, —असह्य



&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva चरितः N. of a Mountain. -दृणि. m. pl. descendants of अंधक and दृणि.

अंधिका [अन्ध-क] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तथा हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =अंधपी, =सिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिस्तु जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीक 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंधसू n. [अन्ध-असू उन्मृ धञ्; अदेर्दुष्प्रो च Up. 4. 205.] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्वधसा Ki. 1. 39; विशेष एवधसि असावितुष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अन्ध Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोऽंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; बाष्पाणिवा-द्व्याख्यं पुंसं ज्ञान्यादुर्मेनीविणः.

अंधुलः [अन्ध-उलङ्] A kind of tree, Acaoa Sirissa (शिरिष).

अंध्रः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागदर्वाक् श्री-भ्रमरावकात् । तावन्मिथो देशः ]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जतिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अन्ध-क; अन्धित्वेन, अन्-न्; according to Yaska from अन्ध, अन्धे अन्धि च भूतानि; or from आ-अन्ध, आ आन्धि-दृष्ट्येन सेतुवत् प्रतीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अन्धतेऽन्धि च भूतानि तन्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; मेवोऽ-दुर्ध्मासमज्जास्थि वद्व्यकं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता II. 1. 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणमलमन्धरा

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्धेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); ता (आपः) अन्न-मज्जितं तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दृष्टिरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृतं 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्धहेतुत्वादन्धवाच्यता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -सः The sun (स हि अन्धहेतुर्दृष्टिः). -Comp. -अकालः=अनाकाल q. v. -अच्छ-आदिच्छ-आहारिन् eating food. -अद् a. 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्निः). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अच्छं proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं, वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अनायुः) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नवंचनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किङ्घः=मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोटकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu. -3, the sun. -गतिः f. the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात a. produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस a. having the vigour caused by food. -द, दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद a. 1. giving food; वारि-द्वर्तुमिमांसीति सुखमन्नमयमदः Ms. 4: 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annapārpā. -दासः [अनेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food. Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यद-बन्धोपाच्च सुखविनाश्च जिवांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू a. purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-णी) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -वेपं=वाजपेयं q. v. -मलय a. being dissolved into food after death. -प्राज्ञः, -प्राज्ञेन

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāra* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्वाहन); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त a. [अन्नाधी भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. -भुञ्ज a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय a. see below. -मलं 1. excrement; feces, p. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नां Ms. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाभ्यान् रतेभ्यो ददौ Rām. -वर्धं=आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अनादेतः संभवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Avamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (धीर्) Consisting of or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; कोशा-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नाच्छ्रु a. [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृद्ध-करणे किं वृद्धिर्वादीवः] Increasing food; lv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अन्ध्यादिं यः अन्या, त्यस्तैः सात्; n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भाग-धेयमेते निर्बर्पति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः lk. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वर्ष Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंज्ञात्, अन्यपरायण, अन्यसाधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितान्यद-दमिमतरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं वृद्ध-शेऽन्यच्च कथंभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किमन्यद्वस्याः परिषद्ः क्षुतिसमादानतः S. 1; oft used in addition to अनेन or विना; कृते सद्युद्धादित्यः को विभति वत्सवान् पृ.



5. 35 ; किं छुल्लु मे भियादृशनादृते शरण-  
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one  
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);  
बासश्च भूतमन्यैर् धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4  
Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अ-  
न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धित-  
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या मृद-  
न्यैव सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ;  
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31 ;  
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ;  
अन्यान् दश सुवर्णप्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another  
ten (coins) ; अन्यदन्त्यखलिनदलशयनं  
K. 157 new and new (changing every  
now and then) ; अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-  
other day ; one of a number (with  
gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and  
again (used to connect sentences  
together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the  
other ; Ms. 78 ; see under एक also ;  
अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति  
अन्यो युक्ते one does, another suffers ;  
अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्दिहणे Mu. 5 ; अन्यदुतं  
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे  
लभति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विबुज्यते Pt. 1.  
05 ; अन्यदुच्छ्रलं सखमन्यच्छानिर्गन्धितं  
Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one,  
another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पति  
सार्धमन्येन पर्यवत्यस्य सविभ्रमाः । इद्वतं चित-  
यवत्यस्य मियः को नाम योचितम् Pt. 1.  
135 ; मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद्वरा-  
त्मनाम् ; (in pl.) केचित् अन्ये some-  
others ; एक-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70,  
4. 9 ; 12. 123. [ cf. L. *alius* ; Gr.  
*allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya* ]. —Comp.  
—अर्थ a. having a different meaning,  
sense, or purpose. —असाधारण a. not  
common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण  
a. going or passing over to another.  
—उद्वय a. born from another. (—यः) a  
step-mother's son, a half-brother.  
(—या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married  
to another ; another's wife. —कारुका  
a worm bred in excrement (शङ्करीः).  
—क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2. another or  
foreign territory. -3. another's wife.  
—ग, गामिन्य a. 1. going to another. -2.  
adulterous, unchaste ; गणिजां तु कुल-  
कीं स्थिरा लसमीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 86 ;  
19. 27. —गोत्र a. of a different family  
or lineage. —चित्त a. having the mind  
fixed on some thing or some one  
else ; see मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a  
different origin. —जन्मन् n. another  
life or existence, regeneration, me-  
tempsychois. —दुर्वद a. difficult to be  
borne by others. —देवत, द्य, दृत्य a.  
addressed or referring to another  
deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् a.  
having another or different property.  
(—धः) different property or charac-  
teristic. —धी a. whose mind is turned  
away from God. —नाभि a. belonging  
to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another  
substance. -2. the sense of another  
word ; प्रधानी बह्वीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on  
the sense of another word. —पर a. 1.  
devoted to another or something else.  
-2. expressing or referring to some-  
thing else. —पुष्टा, -भृता 'reared by an-  
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which  
is supposed to be reared by the crow  
(called अन्यभृत्) ; अन्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूल-  
वृद्धा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं  
R. 8. 59. —पूतौ [ अन्यः पतिः पूर्वो यस्याः ]  
1. a woman already promised or  
betrothed to another. -2. a remarried  
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व. —बीज,  
—बीजसमुद्भव, —समुत्पन्न an adopted son  
(born from other parents), one who  
may be adopted as a son for want of  
legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow  
(rearing another, it being supposed  
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and  
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.  
—मनस्, —मनस्क, —मानस a. 1. having the  
mind fixed on something else ; inste-  
tentive -2. fickle, versatile, unsteady ;  
अन्यमनसः श्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-  
minded ; possessed by a demon. —सौ-  
तुजः a half-brother (born of another  
mother) Y. 2. 139. —राजन्, —राष्ट्रीय a.  
subject to another king or kingdom  
(Ved.). —रूप a. having another form,  
changed, altered ; पश्चिनी चान्यरूपा  
Me. 83. (—र) another or changed  
form ; वेणु in another form. —लिंग, —ग-  
क a. following the gender of another  
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-  
jective ; ऊबवान्धरो हाव्यन्यलिंगो Ak.  
—वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence.  
-2. a defendant in general. —वापः the  
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests  
of other birds. —विवाधित a. = पुष्ट a  
cuckoo. —व्रत a. following other (than  
Vedic) observances, devoted to  
other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a  
Brahmana who has gone over to an-  
other school (of religion &c.) ; an  
apostate. —संक्राति a. fixed on or trans-  
ferred to another (woman) ; इद्वयः  
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse  
with another ; illicit intercourse.  
—साधारण a. common to many others.  
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not  
one's own. [ In Rhetoric she is con-  
sidered as one of three chief female  
characters in a poetical composition,  
the other two being स्वीया and साधा-  
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel  
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one  
not yet married, who is bashful and  
arrived at the age of puberty. As  
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-  
vals and similar occasions of amuse-  
ment, who is a disgrace to her family  
and utterly destitute of modesty, see  
S. D. 168-110. ] —न, an adulterer Ms.  
8. 386. [ Note. Some compounds un-  
der अन्य will be found under अन्य. ]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य)  
अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c.  
—ind. Again, moreover, besides &c.  
—Comp. —अर्थ 1. having a different  
meaning. -2. referring to or expres-  
sing another sense. (—र्थः) a differ-  
ent meaning. —आशा desire of some-  
thing else. —आशिस् f. another's bless-  
ing. —आस्था devotion or attach-  
ment to another —उत्सुक a. longing  
for another. —रागः attachment to  
another.

अन्यतम a. [ अन्य-इतम ] (declined  
like a noun and not a pronoun)  
One of many, any one out of a large  
number (with gen. or in comp.) ;  
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 92,  
4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतम-  
तमशब्दो अव्युत्पन्नो प्रातिपदिके इति कैटयः).

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pro-  
noun) One of two (persons or things),  
either of the two (with gen.) ; तयो-  
मुत्तिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; संतः परी-  
क्षापरन्यतरज्जेते M. 1. 2 the one or the  
other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms.  
2. 111 ; 9. 171 ; other, different ;  
अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other ;  
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of २) either way,  
in both ways, optionally ; fre-  
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras  
in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; इकोन्यतर-  
स्यां, आत्मनेपदेन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः adv. One of two  
sides ; दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेषु adv. [ अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एषुश्च ]  
On either of two days, on one day  
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न  
चान्यतस्तस्य शरिररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तीर्थादिकं  
च बाहिश्च नान्यतः छुद्रिमर्हतः U. 1. 13 -2  
On one side ; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकतः-  
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other  
side ; तपनमंडलद्वीपितमेकतः सततनैरात-  
मोवृत्तमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि  
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti.  
-3 To another place, towards some  
other person or direction ; गतस्य वा  
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नय-  
ने प्रेरयत्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये ब्रजामेन्यतः  
R. 6. 82. -4 From another ground or  
motive. -5 On the other side ; on the  
contrary. -6 Otherwise ; in another  
place, elsewhere. —Comp. —अर्ण्य  
Ved. a land which is woody here  
and there. —एत, —एतस्, —एनी Ved.  
variegated or spotted on one side,  
—वातिन् a. striking in one direction.  
—वात a. suffering occasional wind  
(rheumatism.) (—तः) a sort of eye-  
disease.

अन्यतस्तस्यः [ अन्यतो भवः, त्वय् ] An  
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र adv. [ अन्य-त्र ] (often-अन्य-  
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1



Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अन्त्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयजन्यत्र चंदनं न प्रोह-ति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place.—2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.—3 Except, without, other than; यथा कलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणान्द्रयं॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाभिधियां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kauś. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये).—4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; दुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वाय स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.—Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोन्यथा प्रवृ-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सर्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्य-थाविबुतायेषु स्वैरालपेभु मन्त्रिणः Mu. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, vio- late, transgress, go against; त्वया क- दाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate baf- fle defeat (hope, plan, &c.), कर्तुम- कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मा- न्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्या- द्य योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर- तेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवा- को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; ग्रहः-मन्त्र-संभावय-समर्थय-विकल्पय &c. to alter or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा शु- हीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं H. 1. 20; अलमन्यथास्य संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकेते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); भू or या to be other- wise, be changed or altered, be falsi- fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकात्तरय प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोमहात्मनोवाक्यं नान्यथा याति मांप्रत Rām.—2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य- था वास्तव्यपि तं न पश्यते U. 3; स्तनान्य- था भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86.2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary.—3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भ- दिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्य- था भट्टिन्य विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा व्रते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; II. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90.—4 wrongly, er- roneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also.—5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दु- वसितः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादृष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf L. *aliunde*].—Comp.—अनुपप- त्तिः f. see अर्थापत्ति.—कारः changing, altering (—) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27.—ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work.—2. wrong conception in general (in phil.).—भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहुनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशोनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up.—वादिन a. speak- ing differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness.—वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered.—2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्य- न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3.—सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circum- stances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a वटं or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are men- tioned in Bhāṣhā P. 19-22.—उद्-सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣhā P. 16.—स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथवति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यद्वा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यद्वा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73.—2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time.—3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an- other.—2 Being or existing in an- other.

अन्यर्हि ind. At another time (अन्यद्वा).

अन्यादृश-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अ- न्यादृश, कर्मकर्तरि क्त, हिन्, कश् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like an- other.—2 Changed, unusual, strange; पात्रापतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशोऽयं युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली- मुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः ind. [अन्य-पद्युः P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मादुखरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26.—2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क a. [अन्येद्युष्मैः, कन्] Occur- ring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Suar.—ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्विवं, पूर्वोदोऽस्य] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं तादृशतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं तादृशति). Thus अवः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यः as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहतः संतः सर्वेषु भीमनिःस्वनः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति- लुन्ति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its no- minative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular com- pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so कलहः दर्श- न, &c.—न्ये ind. Mutually.—न्ये (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुमेरिक- क्रियायाः कर्णं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तस्वी तथा त्वमपि शोभते। रजया शोभते चंद्रश्रेणपि निरीक्षिणी S. D. 724.—Comp.—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अ- न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जल्योष्मा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वेतिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च दृष्टयः सोऽन्यो- न्यायास उच्यते॥—अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly.—अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभावः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-



ilarity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकीऽन्योन्याभावः, as वटः पत्तो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common.—आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (—इ) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).—उक्तिः *f.* conversation.—पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another.—भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so कलह.—सिधुनं mutual union.—विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).—वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another.—परस्परः—संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

**अन्योन्य *a.*** Ved. Spotless.

**अन्या *a.*** Not drying up.

**अन्याय *a.*** [न. व.] Unjust, improper; इंद्रा unjust punishment; इयः परदारपृच्छाग्रहारः *S.* 5.—यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु *Ms.* 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापुष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रह्मण चान्यायेन पृच्छतः *Ms.* 2. 110.—2 Injustice, impropriety.—3 Irregularity, disorder.

**अन्यायिन् *a.*** Unjust, improper.

**अन्याय्य *a.*** 1 Unjust, unlawful.—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous.—3 Not authoritative.

**अन्यत *a.*** Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous.—Comp.—अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

**अन्योक्त *a.*** Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

**अन्योन्य** See under अन्य.

**अन्यदृक् *a.*** [अनुगतः अक्षे इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible.—2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following.—अक्षे *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आतोह त्वं...सीता चारोपयान्वक्षं *Rām.*—2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; *Y.* 3. 21.

**अन्यक्षरसंघिः** A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

**अन्यच्च *a.*** [अनु-अच्-क्विप्; nom. अन्यच्च *m.*, अन्यच् *n.* अनुच् *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्यच्चो मासा यन्ति *Sat. Br.*; त्वामन्यच्चो वयं स्मसि *Ait. Br.*—2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्यच्चि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोऽन्यच्चि गजस्य संदयोः *Si.* 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेश).

**अन्यक् *ind.*** 1 Afterwards.—2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वयुपगम्य वृक्षां *Si.* 9. 76.—3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्यक्भूत्वा, भावं, आस्ति becoming friendly disposed *P. III.* 4. 64 *Sk.* (अयतः राश्वतः पृष्ठतो वायुक्लो भूवा आस्ते; अन्य-स्रुत्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूवा).—4 (with acc.) After; तां...अन्यग्ययो मध्यमलोकापारः *R.* 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वर्गिन्द्रमुखाश्च देवाः *Ku.* 7. 71.

**अन्यन् *a.*** [अनु-चनिप्] Following.

**अन्यय** See under अन्य.

**अन्यसिद्ध *m.*** Ved. An inviter.

**अन्यर्थ *a.*** [अनुगत. अर्थ] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽपृष्ट्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् *R.* 4. 12; अन्यर्थो तेनैवसंधरा *Ki.* 11. 64; *Si.* 12. 23; अन्यर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते *U.* 3. अन्यर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽसि *Mu.* 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.—Comp.—ग्रहण literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional).—संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यतीति a name for 'future' is an अन्यर्थसंज्ञा compared with लट्.—2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

**अन्यवकिरणं** Scattering about successively.

**अन्यवचारः** Descending and following.

**अन्यवसर्गः** [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).—2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि *P. I.* 4. 96; see अपि.—3 Following one's own will.

**अन्यवसित *a.*** Connected with, bound or fastened to.

**अन्यवायः** A race, family, lineage; अन्यवायमवदातामाकृतिः *Ki.* 13. 37.

**अन्यवेक्षा** Regard, consideration.

**अन्यष्टका** [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वीष, माघ and फाल्गुन; वितु-चैवाष्टकास्त्वैक्षित्यमन्यष्टकासु च *Ms.* 4. 150.

**अन्यष्टक्यं** A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्यष्टका days.

**अन्यष्टमदिशं *ind.*** Towards the north-west direction.

**अन्यस्त *a.*** [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

**अन्यद् *ind.*** Day after day, every day.

**अन्याख्या 2 P.** To repeat in succession, enumerate.

**अन्याख्यानं 1** Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.—2 Section, chapter.

**अन्याचयः** [प्रधानस्य पश्चादयः आचयिते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गोण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चान्याचये समाहारे *Ak.*; अन्यतरस्यानुवर्गिकत्वेऽन्याचयः; as भो मिश्रामट गों चानय where going out to beg is joined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object.—2 Such an object itself.

**अन्याचित *a.*** Secondary, inferior.

**अन्याजे *ind.*** [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-ङे Tv.] (Used like उपजि only with कृ.) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; 'कृत्वा or कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय *P. I.* 4. 73. *Sk.*

**अन्यादिश्च 6 P.** To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

**अन्यादिष्ट *p. p.*** 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; अन्यादिष्टः पुरुषः अष्टपुरुषः *P. VI.* 2. 190 *Sk.*—2 (Hence) inferior, of secondary importance.

**अन्यादेशः** Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथनं अन्यादेशः अनुकथनं *Kāsi* on *P. II.* 4. 32. (इदं एतद् एतद् are said to assume the forms एते, एनौ, एतान् &c. in the sense of अन्यादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-मुपात्तस्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्यादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थति एनं ह्यदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुले एतयोः प्रयुतं स्वं *Sk.*).

**अन्याधानं** [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

**अन्याधिः** [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-क्वि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अयमार्गणकार्येषु अन्याधिन्यच-



नामम् । दद्यात्स्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥  
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः  
आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse,  
repentance, regret (after the com-  
mittal of bad act).

**अन्वाधेयं-यकं** A sort of स्त्रीयन or  
woman's property, presented to her  
after marriage by her husband's or  
father's family, or by her own rela-  
tives ; विवाहापरतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलादिभ्यः ॥  
अन्वाधेयं तु तद्द्रव्यं लब्धं पितु- ( प. I. -धनु- )  
कृताच्चा ॥ Kāty. quoted by Kull. on  
Ms. 9. 195 ; Y. 2. 44.

**अन्वाहित**=अन्वाधि q. v.

**अन्वाधः** A class of divinities.

**अन्वाध्या** a. Ved. Being in the  
entrails.

**अन्वाधतन** a. Latitudinal- न ind.  
In the house.

**अन्वाधत्त** a. Ved. In accordance  
with ( अनुगत &c. ); following after.

**अन्वाधात्मा** A deity invoked by  
the verb अन्वाध.

**अन्वारब्ध** 1 A. To begin, com-  
mence.-2 To touch; अस्तेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते  
Asval. यदि मां संस्पृशेद्वायः सकृदन्वारभेत  
वा । धनुं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे  
मतिः Rām.

**अन्वारब्ध** p. p. 1 Touched on the  
back or on any part of the body ;  
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाच्ययति रूपमन्वारब्ध-  
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched  
or has been placed on the body ( as  
the hand ).-3 followed.

**अन्वारब्ध** pot. p. To be touched a-  
long with.

**अन्वारभः**, -भण Touching, contact,  
especially touching the यजमान ( the  
performer of a sacrifice ) to make  
him entitled to the fruits and merits  
of the holy rite.

**अन्वारभणीया** An initiatory or pre-  
liminary ceremony.

**अन्वारुह** 1 P. To follow in as-  
cending, especially the funeral pile;  
to ascend, climb, mount ; अन्वारोहश्च  
सुग्रीवः ( मित्रि ) Rām.

**अन्वारोहण** A woman's ascending  
the funeral pile after or with the  
body of her husband.

**अन्वास्** 2 A. 1 To be seated near  
or round ; सन्वायमन्वास्ते Mb. ; to wait  
upon, serve, attend upon ; सन्वायाम-  
न्वास्ते S. 3 ; अन्वासितमर्षधत्वा स्वाधेय  
हविर्भुञ्ज R. 1. 56 ; to sit after one ( acc.  
of person ) ; तां अन्वास् R. 2. 24.-2 To  
perform, as a religious ceremony ;  
संवायामन्वास् पश्विना Rām.

**अन्वासेन** 1 Service, attendance,  
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a  
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.  
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,  
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling  
enema.

**अन्वासीन** pres. p. Sitting down  
after, seated alongside of.

**अन्वाहार्यः** ( also-र्थ-र्थकं ) [ अनु मासि  
मासि आहिते, कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 A sacri-  
ficial gift or offering presented to  
the priests ( Say. अन्वाहारि यज्ञसंविदेश-  
जातं परिहरन्नेन इत्यन्वाहार्यं नाम कृत्विभ्यो देय  
ओदनः ).-2 The monthly Śraddha per-  
formed in honour of the Manes on  
the day of new moon ; पिदुर्णा मासिकं  
आदमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्दुष्याः Ms. 3. 123.  
-Comp. -पचनः the southern sacri-  
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-  
fice.

**अन्वाहिक** a. ( की f. ) Daily, diurnal.

**अन्वाहित**=अन्वाधेय q. v.

**अन्वि** १ P. [ अनु-इ ] 1 To follow,  
come or go after, succeed ; गच्छतः  
पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154 ; एनां...प्रयता  
यातस्त्वेतु R. 1. 90 ; शुनीमस्त्वेति श्वा Bh.  
3. 18 ; attend, accompany, accrue to ;  
कर्मफलं कर्तारमस्वेति.-2. ( a ) To follow  
( in grammar or construction ) : be  
connected or construed with ; धातु-  
रादेशमस्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. ( b )  
To obey, conform to, be guided by ;  
यश्चित्तमस्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek ; to  
fall to one's lot ( Ved. ).

**अन्वयः** [ इ कर्तारि भवि वा अच् ] 1 Go-  
ing after, following ; also, follower,  
retinue, attendants ; का स्वमेकाकिनी  
भीरु निरन्वयजने घने Bk. 5.66.-2 Associa-  
tion, connection, relation ; गंधःकण्डु-  
कान्वयः=कण्डुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-  
der or connection of words in a  
sentence, construing, grammatical  
order or relation ; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-  
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमध्यगमनं ; तात्पर्य-  
स्यां वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D ; logical  
connection of words, अन्व ( in the ex.  
तिष्ठतु सर्पिः ) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः  
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk. ; परस्परान्वयेत्यस्यानेकस्य  
पक्षमिदमन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4  
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,  
lineage ; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12 ;  
3. 27 ; 12. 33 ; अन्वययुगलं Mv. 4. 22  
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants  
posterity ; तावत् कृते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117 ;  
सं along with the family or descen-  
dants ; Ms. 2. 168 ; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Lo-  
gical connection of cause and effect,  
logical continuance ; जन्माद्यस्य यतो-  
ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg.-8 Being seen  
( प्रत्यक्ष ) ; व्यास्ताहसं स्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म  
यत्कृतं । निरान्वयं भवेत्तस्यै Ms. 8. 332.-9  
( In Nyāya ) Statement of the con-  
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु ( middle term ) and the साध्य  
( major term ) of an Indian syllogism  
( हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः ) In the familiar  
instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवन्त्यात् the rela-  
tion यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः ( wherever  
there is smoke there is fire ) is called  
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, cor-  
responds to the universal A proposi-  
tion of European logic ' All A is B. '  
' The ' व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति ' means an assertion  
of the concomitance of the absence  
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु ( तद्-  
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः ) and  
corresponds to the converted A pro-  
position ' All not-B is not-A ' ; or in  
Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोऽपि  
नास्ति ; and a cause or हेतु is said to be  
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-  
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and  
negative relations between the thing  
to be proved and the cause that  
proves can be equally asserted ; such  
a *Heitu* alone makes the argument  
perfectly sound and incapable of  
refutation. This process of arriving  
at the Vyapti or universal proposi-  
tion corresponds to the methods of  
Agreement and Difference in Mill's  
Logic ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन बहिर्दत्तं Mu.  
5. 13.-Comp.-आगत a. hereditary ;  
Pt. 1, 3 ; १६ वैर Pt. 3.-ज्ञः a genealo-  
gist ; अथ स्तुते बहिर्भिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8.  
-व्यतिरेक ( ' को ' or ' कं ' ) i. positive and  
negative assertion ; agreement and  
contrariety or difference ; see above.  
-2 rule and exception.-व्याप्तिः f.  
affirmative assertion or agreement,  
affirmative universal.

**अन्वयवत्** a. 1 Having a connection  
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-  
ing to a race or family ; born of a  
noble family, noble, high-born ;  
सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

**अन्वयिन्** a. Connected as with a  
consequence.

**अन्वित** p. p. 1 Followed or attend-  
ed by, in company with, joined by ;  
अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोरिन्नित्तः R. 3. 28.-2  
Possessed of, having, possessing,  
endowed with ; full of, seized or  
struck with, overpowered by ; with  
instr. or in compound ; कुलान्वितं कुकु-  
लजा निर्दिती Pt. 1. 415 ; धैर्यं, गुणं,  
वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder ;  
भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected  
with, linked to, following ( as a con-  
sequence ).-4 Connected gramma-  
tically ; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहनिन्वितकार्य-  
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,  
reached by the mind.-Comp.-अर्थ a.  
having meaning which is easily un-  
derstood from the context.-वाद्ः-अभि-  
धानवाद्ः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsā-  
kas that words in a sentence convey



meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिवृत्तित्ववादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

**अन्विता** *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*ति. f.* 1 Following.—2 Food.

**अन्विष** 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुरयते हि तत् Kn. 5. 45 ; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदस्ति ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13 ; to inquire, investigate ; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5. —*Caus.* To seek, search &c. ; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

**अन्विष्ट** *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched ; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Kn. 1. 15.

**अन्वेषः**, **अन्वेषणा** 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषणान्मधुकर इताः S. 1. 24 ; न्यायं णतत्परो Pt. 3. 91 ; द्वाभ्यामन्वेषणायां द्विषां R. 12. 11 ; अन्वेषणान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

**अन्वेषक**, **अन्वेषिन्**, **अन्वेष्टु** *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c. ; पौरा असदन्वेषिणः S. 1 ; अनुपराध्वंष्टा P. V. 2. 90 ; अन्तरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 ; R. 12. 54 ; H. 4. 102.

**अन्वीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—2 To search, seek for, inquire into ; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

**अन्वीक्षण**, **क्षा** 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—2 Reflection, meditation.

**अन्वीत** = अभिवृत्त *q. v.*

**अन्वीप** *a.* [ अनुगता आपो यत्र ] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—2 Attainable or friendly.

**अन्वृचं** *ind.* Verse after verse.

**अप्** *f.* [ आप-क्वि-द्वस्त्र Uṇ. 2. 58 ] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; अपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भिः अपा and अपम् but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवाः) ; खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव सप्तजोदो ताम् बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1. 1 ; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिष् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः ; ज्योतिषश्च विक्रान्तादापो रसगुणाः सृष्टाः । अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा धूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिर्नादितः ॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region. —3

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.—98. [ cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* ; Pers. *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha* ]. —*Comp.*—कृत्स्नं deep meditation by means of water. —चरः an aquatic animal.—पतिः 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—2. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप् enters into several compounds ; e. g. अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water ; अपांस्तसः 'calf of waters' ; N. of a star ; अपांनपात्, नत्ता, नत्तिवप, गभं, अपाकपात्, अपोनपात् Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water ; cf. Ms. 9. 321 ; अपांपतिः, निधिः—नाथः, अप्पतिः lord of waters, the ocean ; N. of Varuṇa ; अपांपित्, अप्पित् fire.

**अप्** *ind.* [ न पाति रक्षति पतयति पा-इ Tv. ] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग ; अपपाति, अपनयति ; (b) deterioration (विकृति) ; अपकरोति does wrongly or badly ; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत) ; अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति ; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन) ; अपदिशति ; (e) exclusion (वर्जन) ; अपवद्, अपसृ *caus.* ; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द) ; अपहसति ; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य) ; अपलपति, अपवदते.—2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses ; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word ; अपी fearless ; कल्मष stainless ; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग) ; निषोदयं वर्षं Kn. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.—3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from ; यत्संमयपलोकंभ्यो लंकायां वसति-र्भगत् Rām. (b) without, on the outside of ; अप हरेः संसारः Sk. ; (c) with the exception of, excepting ; अप विगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12) ; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu ; विगर्तं वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; कामं, शोकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse ; वज्रे विकृती चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः १ अपकृते च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [ cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off* ; Zend *apa* ].

**अपकलंकः** A deep, indelible stain.

**अपक्रामः** Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness ; absence : f

what is dear. —*s. ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

**अपकृ** 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीत Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to ( usually with gen. of person ) ; आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16 ; Si. 14. 78 ; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1 ; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her ? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेनापकृतं पुरा Rām. ; sometimes with acc. or loc. also ; अथवां सेनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb. ; किमिदं वत नात्मन्यपकर्तुं Bh. 3. 115 ; न परेण महौजसम्भलादपकर्तुं मलिभ्युचा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

**अपकरणं** 1 Acting improperly.—2 Doing wrong, injuring ; ill-treating, offending.

**अपकर्तु** *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—2 Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

**अपकर्म्म** *a.* [ बहु. स. ] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*u.* ( मं ) 1 Discharge, paying off ( of a debt ) ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म्मं च Ms. 8. 4.—2 An improper or unworthy act ; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 Incompetence, laziness.

**अपकारः** 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed ( opp. उपकार ) ; स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मणमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66 ; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायेव संवृत्तः &c.—2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता)—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—4 A mean or degraded action.—*Comp.*—अर्थिन् *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—*गिर. f.* (—गीः) ;—शब्दाः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech ; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

**अपकारक**, **कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious ; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37.—**कः** ;—**रि** An evil-doer ( opp. उपकारी ) enemy ; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्गच्छते II. 1 ; अन्° harmless, not harmful.

**अपकृत** *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—*त* An injury, harm, offence.

**अपकृतिः** *f.* अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—2 Opposition, enmity.—3 A degrading or impure act.



अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु शत्रो साद्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ण 1 P. 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract अनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दृतायभिक्षमपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; येन शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्वमुद्रानमित्यत्र स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; शात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Snr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः श्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्य-वर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; म्रदो-स्पकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविधिर्नो मरुः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तयोर्बिज्जमभावेन ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येऽपि हि जन्मतः ॥ Ma. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha.—3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.).—Comp.—समः a sort of fullness; e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing.—2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष); न चास्ति सदसं तेन किञ्चित्स्थो-र्यापकर्षणं Snr.—न 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting.—2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction.—3 Superseding.—4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याश्च-मुतः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so हृषोपकृष्टः सचि-वात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate.—3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उकृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वसुकृष्टं या निरे-धते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहाप-कृष्टैर्भक्तां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—टः A crowd.—Comp.—चेतन a. mentally de- based or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपाकि-रति Sk.—2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपावृत्त्याच्छकुनि-भ्यालेखने ह्रद P. VI. 1. 142) आपस्किरते हृषो ह्रदः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थं, आ आभयार्थं च Sk.; हृषोरपस्किर्गमहसतीशुषां Si. 12. 74 scratched by; छायापस्किरमाणचिष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immatu- rity.—2 Indigestion.

अपकृ a. Unripe, immature, un- digested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामकूपेक्षितः 3 while escaping.—2 To glide away, pass away. (as time).—3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, es- cape, retreat.—2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विसिपत्ये- व विक्षेपे चन्द्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S.—3 Gliding or passing away (of time).—a. [अगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order.—2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight.—2 Not belonging to, the same side or party.—3 Having no adherents or friends.—4 Opposed to adverse.—Comp.—वाता impartiality.—यातिव a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिष्व 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down.—2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisakhika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगण्डः One who has attained his majority; see अपगण्ड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नाप-च्छन्ति Pt. 3. 8.—2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—वा A river (wrongly for अमग).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; °अन्यस्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; °मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; °निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; °मले मगति 102.—2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, गमनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागताः साप-गमाः H. 4. 65.—2 Faling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निनि-तडाक्षिरं हि यः शकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तरयाग-ने मयिदृशि ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापग-मविक्षेपेऽन्ध्रायै Mo. 70; युगपदपगमना-दन्तरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कलिपयदिवस्तापगने K. 66, 193.—3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापयतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगर्गः [अप-निर्दोषं ग मने अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निर्दो); अभिनरापगर्गो Kāty.—2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gate- ways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive.—2 Being on the side, lateral.—3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A acient, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगुर 6 A 1 To disapprove, re- ject.—2 To threaten, menace; revile



censure, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपगारः, गोर ind. Having raised or lifted up; अपगारे-गारे युध्ते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपहृद् 1 U. 'to hide, conceal.

अपनोदः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [ अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनदेशः P. III 3. 77 ]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽग्न्यः III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāvika ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लोहाद्घनघनस्कीयां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.—2 Killing.—3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [ पकुमशकः Sk. ] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself.—2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जाल्मः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तद्गनास्वपाचरजरेदः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्यसवो ममापचरितैर्विदितो वीर्यो S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंह-धोवश्च कांतकापचारं निमिष Dk. 72.—2 Want, absence.—3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो गुराविष कृतमपचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाऽपचारमतेजः U. 2 (v. 1. for 'अपराध'). राजन्यजायु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमम् कश्चिरिकयाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); महाधरे विषयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपच्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरना-विष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ति काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where अप° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्योपचारिणी Ms. 8. 217 a faithless wife.

अपचाय 1 A. 1 To fear.—2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect.—2 To invite respectfully.—3 (5 U.) To gather, collect.—pass. 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायत-त्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजईस तत्र सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.—2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः सृपते तद्वदान्त्याकापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कफाप-चयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं वीति व्या-धेर्मुलान्पशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, priva- tion, failure, defect; H. 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean.—2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring.

अपचितिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.—2 Expense.—3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin.—4 Exclusion.—5 Punishing.—6 N. of a daughter of Marichi.—7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीधृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचिद् f. A noxious flying in- sect; that which causes decay.

अपची [ अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरादीन् ] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [ अगता छाया यस्मात् ] 1 Shadowless.—2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.—3 Devoid of bright- ness, dim.—यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; अयं भजतां कियदस्य देवाच्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि वैभवा । इतीर्यतीव तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) वैषये न विदशेत्तेषु ॥—या An un- lucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः—चनं 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss.—3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert.—2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मानुष्ययुगो जात-स्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपि कस्तस्मा-दपजातोऽप्यत्रयमः ॥

अपज्युराण a. (अपज्यु-यल्लुक् चानङ्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward off or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शत-मपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलप-ति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनपदिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पञ्चप्राणमनोबुद्धिदोषाद्रियसमन्वितं । अपंचीकृतवृत्तौयं सूक्ष्मायं भोगसाधनम् ॥ Ve- dānta. P.

अपटंतर a. 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen).—2 Adjoin- ing, contiguous (अपटंतरं)

अपटी [ अत्यः पटः पटी, न. त. ] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent.—2 A curtain. Comp.—क्षेप (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; 'क्षेपेण' (अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth.—2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).—3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not read- ing; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनमपठित-नाम् Bh. 2. 7.—2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपठय a. Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकायै चापठये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [ अगतं तत्रं त्रिषजामधीनता रा कृ Tv. ] A kind of watery, spasmo- dic contraction of the body or stomach.



**अपतानकः** [अपक्रय अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्त्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits ; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr. .

**अपतानकिन्** a. Affected with spasmodic contraction.

**अपति-**तिक a. Without a master ; without a husband, unmarried. -तिः Ved. Not a master or husband.

**अपत्नी** Unmarried, without a husband.

**अपत्नीक** a. 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife ; **अपत्नीकः** पितृपुत्रः Kāty.

**अपतीर्थ** A had Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

**अपतप्** 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

**अपतरणं** 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

**अपत्यं** [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करणे यत्, न. त. ; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock ; Yāska gives two etymologies ; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपतते भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य युधिगिव तन्न भवति, अनेन जितेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा ] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men) ; offspring in general (male or female) ; sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra ; अपत्यं पौत्रमभुति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162 ; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचित्तैर्दुर्गैः R. 1. 50. ( Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः ; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य द्वाभ्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनन्दयोगिकोयमपत्यामिति बभूवते ॥ U. 3. 17 ). -2 A patronymic affix ; श्रीपुंसपोरपत्यान्ताः Ak. ; अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -जीव N. of a plant. -द a. giving offspring (as a Mantra &c. ). (-दा) N. of a plant ( गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष ). -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् m. a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भेभेदेन नाशकं यस्याः सा ] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -साचू a. Ved. accompanied with offspring.

**अपत्र** a. Leafless, without wings &c. -त्रः 1 The shoot of bamboo ; a sprout in general (तद्वस्थायां तण्डुः पत्र-क्षयतयोलेनेस्तथावत्). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

**अपत्रप** 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame ; (-with instr. of person or thing) ; नापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य सुकुर्मवस्तुत ibid. ; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

**अपत्रप** a. Shameless, impudent. -पा-पणं 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

**अपत्रपिण्ड** a. [अपत्र-इण्डिच्] Bashful ; Si. 8. 46.

**अपत्रस्त** p. p. Afraid of, deterred from ; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves ; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

**अपथ** a. [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless ; 'यो देशः', 'था नगरी' &c. -थं, -थः (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state ; a bad or wrong road (lit. ) ; (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course ; अपथे पदमपर्ययति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलितः R. 9. 74 ; 17. 54 ; न कश्चिद्दर्शनामपथमपकटोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 follows evil ways ; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva.

-था N. of several plants. -थं ind. By or in the wrong way, astray ; अपथं वर्तते Sk. -Comp. -गामिन् a. pursuing evil courses ; heretical. -प्रपन्न a. taking to evil ways (as man) ; spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c. ) ; H. 3. 123.

**अपथ्य** a. [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious ; अकार्य कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंभितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c. ) ; संतपयंति कमपथ्ययुजं न रोमाः H. 3. 117 ; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजपथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -क्रान्तिन् a. an offender ; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा ; राजरीक्षणपणाः ; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य कलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

**अपद्** -पाद् a. (पद् f. ) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्वि-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

**अपद्** a 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode ; wrong timer चिरमपदे शक्तिर्दोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded' ; येन पद्यति भयानपदेऽपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an infected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर a. adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

-रहा, -रोहिणी N. of a parasitical plant.

**अपदाक्षिणं** ind. To the left side.

**अपदम** a. 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

**अपद्व** a. Free from forest fire.

**अपदश** a. Far from ten.-

**अपदानं** -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, द्वै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life ; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

**अपदार्थः** 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence ; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति K. P. 2.

**अपदिश** 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show ; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेशः Dk. 60 ; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate ; announce, say, tell ; inform against, accuse ; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse ; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्या R. 19. 31, 32, 54 ; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनिमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to ; रहसि भर्त्रा मद्रगोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

**अपदेशः** 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश) ; pointing out, mentioning the name of ; नैव न्यायो यदातुरपदेशः Dk. 60 ; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. ; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse ; contrivance ; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2 ; रक्षापदेशाः स्तुतिर्होमधेनोः R. 2. 8 ; व्रतापदेशोऽङ्गितः गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form ; विकटवृद्धभाषापदेशकालः गोचरं गता Māl. 7 ; मंत्रिपद्मापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikās). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकटो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

**अपदेशिन्** a. Pretending to be, as assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

**अपदेश्य** pot. p. 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

**अपदिश** ind. Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशो-मंथे), in an intermediate region.

**अपदेवता** A goblin, evil spirit.



अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वाहिते निरिय्यासुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (चारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव 1 P. To prevaricate. अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विप्रेण न्यपतद्धरणीतले Mb. अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसति बहुशो वक्त्रं क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यभ्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वं न सामपध्वंसि जघर्ष त्रिविधसर्वेषां Ak. अपध्वंसत् p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Pounder badly or imperfectly (अववर्णित). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वंस्तोति Mk. 8.

अपध्वान्त a. Sounding wrongly. —तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति नौसेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं ह्रस्वं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —न. (-न) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तमन्वा S. 6. 28; शङ्कनपनेत्यर्थः Bk. 16. 30; so तुण्णा, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संज्ञायं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरयतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिङ्वा शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचन्द्रा K. 206; एषां बन्धनान्यपमय II. 1; चरणास्निग्धमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयं भूयस्ते सुगयावेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमि-

त्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्पक्षपादनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणाशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14. अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गृहस्वेदं Me. 26; नास्तिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाश्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य ह-इत्येते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Paid off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नस्तीनामपनुदुर्न देहखेदात् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुतिः f. -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्यये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; ह्युत्तरप° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोदयाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपक्व a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अर्यं जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [ पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः ] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद a. Having bad feet; °न having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपुत a. Having badly formed hips. —तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (व्रणसदोष).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the use of Barhis (बर्हिर्होमरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः प्रहत्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्वभाषे तुरगस्य राक्षसा R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्त a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off. —Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यदृष्टकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यावर्हिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिडा S. 4 v. 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; वर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of वृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛit dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kāvya); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्थाः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादप्यपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रंश p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [ अकृपं मीयते, मा बाहु° क ] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिविद्वृत्). —मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; परिमरता गगनसदा चलनं किञ्चिद्वेदपमः Sid. Sir. Comp. —ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see कंतिज्या. —मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; ह्यहस्तिकरीपाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो म-हात् Rām.



**अपमर्शः** Touching, grazing.

**अपमन** *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, deapise.

**अपमानः** Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्धिबलानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्याढान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

**अपमानिन्** *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

**अपमार्गः** 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमाणं) Si. 9. 36.

**अपमित्य** *Ved.* To be thrown away. -त्यं, -त्यकं *Debt.*

**अपमुख** *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. -खं *ind.* Without the face.

**अपमूर्धन्** *a.* Headless; 'कलेवरं Ak.

**अपमृज्** 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

**अपमार्जनं** 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

**अपमृत्युः** [अपमृत्यो दृष्टेऽनुजन्मत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भवसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

**अपमृषित** *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असह्य, अतिविशित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्जनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

**अपयशस्** *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

**अपया** 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयति किं II. 4. 82.

**अपयानं** Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

**अपर** *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); स्त्रीरनसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवां

**कमितुं प्रवृत्ता** Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesaava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धमभित्तायां द्वारेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si. 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वापराश्चैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वसंख्यां जगंस्तिष्ठेत्त्वकाले चारारं चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा. शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following. the next. -6 Western; पयसि प्रसिस्तुर-परांशुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेणमित-स्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣya P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशावृत्ति परं, अल्पदेशावृत्ति अपरं Mnkt.). -9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको यतो वैश्वरूपमदेशान् सौराज्यपरम्पानपरो विद्मान् R. 6. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केषिन्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रूपपट्टीकृताश्च जडिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुह-र्षलेषुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some- others; शास्त्रिनः केषि-दध्यधुन्यर्मांशुपरं देधौ । अन्ये स्वल्पवि-शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये म्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-बत स्वस्था भयात्केचिदूर्णयुः । उदा-रिषुरंभोधि वानराः सेतुनाराः Bk. 15. 31. 33. -रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धापराणि रितो निगडाम्यलापीत् S. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमागदापानि). -2 An enemy (न पृणति संतोषयति). -रः 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री *Ved.* The future, future times; उत्तापरीभ्यो मधवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13. -रं 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglaube*]. -**Comp.** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and महर्षयः). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of शरीरभूतयस्य (the second kind of कायः) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयमनपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेवाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यायभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुगणनस्य वा; e. g. अयं सरसतोऽर्कश्च पीन-स्त्वन्विमर्दनः । नाम्ब्रजजनस्यर्शी नीतिविज्ञं सतः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करण. -अंत *a.* living at the western bordera. (-तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; बुद्धचलद्वारातोदीरिताङ्गुलिनाङ्गं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = अंत. Pt. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās -अपरा-रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अह्नः [fr. अह्न् changed to अह्न P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तत्र अह्नतन belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतरा the east. -कायकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गो. दानं (also गोदान or गोदानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhistic ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठ class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालाः the western Panchāla. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अथपराः सार्धाः गच्छन्ते P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सङ्केतं गच्छन्ति). -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः



the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, चक्र N. of a metre. -वैतर्य a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (छात्राधिकविषयवितृष्णस्य वदति-वैतर्यं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

**अपराता** *adv.* 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

**अपरत्र** *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

**अपरथा** *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

**अपरवत्** *a.* Like what follows.

**अपरस्पर** *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्परतः क्रियासातये P. VI. 1. 144; वृद्ध निपात्यते; °ताः सार्था ऋचि सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

**अपरेष्टुः** *adv.* On the following day; Ms. 3. 187.

**अपरंजू** (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

**अपराज** *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वासापराक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चैष्टुसादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

**अपराग** Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °दितृन् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, eomity.

**अपरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवर्ति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

**अपरवः** 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncoultested, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

**अपरस्पर** *a.* [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यममतिर्ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female, 'caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

**अपराच** [राह, °राच, °राह] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

**अपराजित** *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there; न (देवाहाराः) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यत ते ततो न पराजयं चैषा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -*तः* 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अक्षर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -*ता* 1 N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or *Dasarā* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाः पराजिता । इति विजयं देवीं पूजितं जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दूरी, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हयग्रा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikramorvasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवयूष्मा अपराजितां नाम शिखं धनविद्यामुपदिशता विदुः परिपुष्कालं धनं यि कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter: see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

**अपराजिष्णु-पराजय** *a.* Invincible.

**अपराध** 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्पि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धस्मि तत्र भवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोऽस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1. 307; V. 2; किं पुनरुत्तराचलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न ह्ये सात्वतीमुत्तर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

**अपराध** *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); सुगादेहाः अपराद्धं नमिषुमोक्षणेः Dk. 163; °हनुः or °पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमिषादपराद्धे बोधादुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -*द्ध* [भावे क्रि.] An offence, crime, injury; न तु क्रिमस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

**अपराद्धिः** *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

**अपराधः** An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras); कमपराधत्वं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वेष्टानां R. 1. 6; यथेष्टमपराधः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent;

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अद्ः सुरैर्दृश्य कृतापराधाच्च वैद्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -*Comp.* -भजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually सन्तत्यो मेऽपराधः शिव शिवः शोः श्रीमहादेव शोः.

**अपराधिन्** *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं मसीदु र्मोह V. 2. 21.

**अपरापरण** *a.* Dostitute of descendants or offspring.

**अपरिक्रम** *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

**अपरिमह** *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिमहः. -*ह* 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation; one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

**अपरिचयिन्**, --*परिचय* *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

**अपरिच्छद** *a.* Poor, destitute.

**अपरिच्छिन्न** *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or acapuration.

**अपरिच्छेदः** 1 Want of disinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuanee, connection.

**अपरिज्यानिः** *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

**अपरिणयः** Celibacy.

**अपरिणीता** An unmarried girl.

**अपरिणामः** Unchangeableness; °दक्षिन् not prudent, improvident.

**अपरिर** *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

**अपरिनिष्ठित** *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्यापेक्षस्याभ्यासं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

**अपरिमाण**, **अपरिमित**, **अपरिमेय** *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

**अपरिमलान** *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -*नः* N. of a plant (महामहावृक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

**अपरियाणि** [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only); see अयाणि.

**अपरिविष्ट** *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनस्य).



**अपरिवृत्त** *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

**अपरिशेष** *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °ब्रह्मज्ञानं Sāṅkhya K. —°: Absence of remainder or limit.

**अपरिष्करः** Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

**अपरिष्कृत** *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

**अपरिष्टिः** *f.* [ रिष्टोहिंसाया अभावः ] Worship ( पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात् ).

**अपरिसर** *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —°: Absence of extent.

**अपरिसंख्यानं** Infinity, innumera-  
bleness.

**अपरिस्कंद** *a.* Motionless.

**अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य** *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

**अपरिहृत** *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

**अपरीक्षित** *a.* 1 Unexamined, एत-  
ञ्चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit.; untried, un-  
tested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered  
foolish, thoughtless (of person or  
thing); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्रं Pt. 5  
'the inconsiderate doer'. —3 Not  
clearly proved or established.

**अपरीत** *a.* Ved. Not surrounded  
or encircled, not approached (अन-  
भिगत). —तः N. of a people.

**अपरुष** *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा  
परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

**अपरूप** *a.* (पा., -पी *f.*) Ugly, de-  
formed, odd-shaped. —° 1 Deform-  
ity, monstrosity. —2 Delight,  
wonder (Ved.).

**अपरोक्ष** *a.* 1 Not invisible, per-  
ceptible to the senses, visible. —2  
Not distant or remote. —क्षं *adv.*  
In the presence of (with gen.); अप-  
रोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly, mani-  
festly, openly. —Comp. —अनुभूतिः *f.*  
direct cognition.

**अपरोक्षयति** Den. P. To make per-  
ceptible.

**अपरोधः** Exclusion, prohibition.

**अपरोपः** Extermination, de-  
thronement; Mu. 2. 20.

**अपर्ण** *a.* Leafless. —र्णं N. of  
Durga or Parvati; Kālidāsa thus  
accounts for the name;—स्वयंविशीर्ण-  
द्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काठा तपसस्त्रया पुनः ।  
तद्व्यापकीणिमिति त्रियंदां वद्व्यपणंति च तं

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थे  
त्यक्तर्णो च अणाल्यामवाप मा.

**अपतु** *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Past  
menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

**अपर्यंत** *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

**अपर्याप्त** *a.* 1 Not sufficient or  
enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2  
Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its  
work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्मा-  
कं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

**अपर्याप्तिः** *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-  
धूरिवसोरात्मजैर्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

**अपर्याय** *a.* Without order. —यः  
Want of order or method.

**अपर्युषित** *a.* Not standing over-  
night, fresh, new (as a flower); not  
standing over till the next day;  
°प्रतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve. 6.

**अपर्यन्त** *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1  
No joint or point of conjunction. —2  
A day which is not a पर्यन्त i. e. not  
the proper time or season (the Parva  
days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतु-  
र्दशी &c.); अपर्यन्तं ग्रहकालं वैदुमंडला वि-  
भावरौ कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15.  
—Comp. —दंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

**अपल** *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य).  
—लं A pin or bolt.

**अपलप्** 1 P. 1 To deny, disown;  
राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400;  
refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk.  
—2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract  
from, slander. —Caus. To outwit,  
overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य  
शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

**अपलपनं, अपलापः** 1 Concealing, hid-  
ing; कृततिग्मयुतिमंडलापलापैः Si. 20.  
28. —2 Concealment or denial of  
knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध-  
स्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction,  
concealment of truth, thoughts, feel-  
ings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिडार्यमा-  
यस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard.  
—5 (In medicine) The part between  
shoulder and the ribs. —Comp. —दंडः  
(in law) a fine laid on one who de-  
nies the charge on which he is con-  
victed.

**अपलापिन्** *a.* One who denies, dis-  
owns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal-  
ing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः क-  
ल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mā. 10; साधारणस्या-  
पलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

**अपलासिका** [ लासिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्वि-  
परीता इच्छा ] Excessive thirst or de-  
sire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is  
sometimes used in the same sense,  
but regarded as an incorrect word).

**अपलापिन्, लापुक** *a.* 1 Thirsty (P.  
III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or  
desire; प्रलापिनी भविष्यति कदाञ्चिन्वेत-  
लापुकाः Mb.

**अपत्यूलनं** Not cleansing or wash-  
ing; यदिदं स्नानवच्चं विहितमपत्यूलनं कृतं भवति  
Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाश्रौतं); not  
cleansed or washed by cleaning sub-  
stances (as by a washerman).

**अपवक्तु** *m.* Ved. Speaking away,  
warning off, averting, preventing.

**अपवचनं** Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

**अपवाचनं** Act of speaking away or  
warning off, removing.

**अपवाद** 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse,  
censure, reproach; परानमी यदुपवदंत  
आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोप्यपवदेद्द्विमात्र  
Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदन्ति ते वा P. I.  
3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे योतिते वा  
स्यात्); दुष्टोऽपवदमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 revil-  
ing or abusing men. —2 To disown,  
deny (A.); न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73  
Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contra-  
dict; अपवदेद्युस्तानिहितासैः पुरातनैः Y.  
3. 7. —Caus. 1 To blame, censure. —2  
To oppose or contradict as unadvis-  
able.

**अपवादः** 1 Censuring, reviling; cen-  
sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता  
तापवादाभिज्ञमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादो ब-  
लवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाज्ज्ञं  
Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर-  
कालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki.  
11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt.  
4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां साप-  
वाद्यो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or  
indulging in scandals about; न केवल-  
मपवादितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं  
censuringly Mā. 9. —2 An exception,  
a special rule that restricts or sets  
aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा  
हिंसास्वर्धुतानि इति उत्सर्गः; बाधयं शेतमालभेत  
इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतस्याहुस्यः  
परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; °प्रत्ययः ex-  
ceptional suffix; °स्थूलं a case for a  
special rule. —3 An order, command;  
ततोपवादेन एताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्वृद्धचर्त्तौ  
महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation;  
(in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of  
a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि-  
वर्तस्य संपत्स्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्त-  
स्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतस्वतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv.;  
अध्यासोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुत्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta;  
hence also, a means of refutation. —5  
Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia-  
rity. —7 A small bell or other instru-  
ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकैरै-  
रपवादकैरिव Si. 6. 9; (°कैरै = व्यभिः;  
अपवादं मधुवचनाय घटादिकसितवायं कुर्वति तैः  
Malli.)

**अपवादकः, अपवादिन्** *a.* 1 Blaming,  
censuring, reviling, traducing, de-  
faming; मृगायापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2.  
—2 Opposing; contradicting, except-  
ing, setting aside, excluding.

**अपवन** *a.* Without wind or air,  
sheltered from wind. —नं [ अपकृष्टं कुवि-



नवास्त्वत्वाच्च वनं ] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -चारक

अपवर्ग &c.  
अपवर्त &c.

See under अपवृत्;  
अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मासतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, diaspel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोहविहं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obatacles; अथानपोहार्गल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टं) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; शमिततापमपोहमही-रजाः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोहकर्मणां (क्रावितं) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्तृपण्डित-राज्यमहाभिषेके (धृष्टं) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; विष्येन शून्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोहनेपथविधिर्दृष्टः R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet. -4 To deduct, subtract. -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुरपवा-हितः Mu. 1. 3; कलनं 2; इमां मया साधम-पवाह M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chaa or drive away, expel; ह्यसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकीं विध्वा-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराहं वास-वेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिषेद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोह a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविशत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपाविश a. Unobstructed, unin-  
terrupted; शतं कतूनामपविशमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यय.  
अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual  
ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या);  
तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपविध a. Free from poison. -वा  
A sort of grass with aromatic roots;  
Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or  
having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-  
close, exhibit. -Caus or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-  
ceal; बाहुबंधनापवाहितपयोपोरुदमां Mā. 7. covered, or concealed; विहयेनापवा-  
रितशरीरा मृत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायाम् वृत्] 1 An  
inner apartment; the lying-in  
chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture;  
ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2  
A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An en-  
closed or screened place (जबनिका);  
°के प्रविश्य एकांति तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment,  
disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed;  
तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; va-  
nished, disappeared. -त, अपवारितकं  
Concealed or secret manner. -ते, अ-  
पवारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently  
occurring in dramas in the sense of  
'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्र-  
काशं); it is speaking in such a way  
that only the person addressed may  
hear it; तद्वेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यद्व्यस्य  
परावृत्त्य प्रकाशयते । विपताकरेणान्यमपवार्य-  
ता कथा S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः f. Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy,  
dissipate; तमः, शत्रुं &c. -2 To tear off,  
pull out, take out. -3 To conclude,  
finish, absolve. -Caus. 1 To leave,  
quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तितच्छत्रैः  
शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the  
umbrellas at a (great) distance;  
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मद्व्युत्ता मतंगजेन जगि-  
वापवृत्ता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left,  
lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw,  
pour; हुमनस्तो दिव्याः सेचनैरपवृत्ताः  
Bhāg.; करधुम्पकमुकुलापवृत्तिः Si. 13.  
37. -3 To abandon, release, dis-  
charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-  
solve oneself from, fulfil, make  
good (as a promise). -4 To sever,  
separate, cut off; भद्रापवृत्तिस्तेषां  
शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki.  
17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows;  
इमाम्यमूनीत्यपवृत्तिं शनैः Ki. 8. 20  
plucked. -5 To overturn; empty;  
Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect,  
esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant,  
present; अपवृत्तिं कोशजातं Dk. 36;  
दक्षिणामपवृत्त्यं Mb.; अपवृत्तौ वरी.  
Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-  
ment or accomplishment of an ac-  
tion; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III.  
4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाशान्तिः or समाप्ति-  
Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीवितास्तुताः Ki.  
1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भगवतः पाणिनेरपि  
N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; एव° coming  
to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception,  
special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः

Sutr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude;  
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयुक्तमंशाविधि धर्मयोगिनी  
R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sankhya K.  
44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-  
ment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of  
arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment;  
making good, fulfilling (a promise);  
discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift  
or donation; spending. -3 Final  
beatitude, salvation.

अपवृत्त p. p. Left, abandoned;  
fulfilled; see above; oft in comp.  
in the sense of 'free from', 'being  
without', 'destitute of', or with in-  
str.; वदभिपवृत्तितासति Bri. S. 53. 7.  
80 minna 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accomplish-  
ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn lack, turn  
away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत हूरकुवा R.  
6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुन्दिनेशः 7. 33.  
-Caus. 1 To turn back or away, turn  
aside, bend; व्यपोहपात्रैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः  
Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तियोगपवर्तितवृत्ति  
वक्त्रं (वहंती) Mā. 1. 40. -2 (Math.)  
To divide (as by a common measure)  
without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य  
ह्यारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lila. -3  
To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing.  
-2 (Math.) The (common) divi-  
sor which is applied to both or  
either of the quantities of an equa-  
tion. -3 Reduction to a common  
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring  
from one place to another; स्थान°. -2  
Taking away, depriving one of; न  
स्वागोस्ति हिर्वत्वाश्च न च द्वापवर्तनं Ms.  
9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation.  
-4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest  
terms; division without remainder,  
or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away, re-  
versed, inverted, overturned; agi-  
tated, disturbed; °जटशकरी Ki. 12.  
49. -2 With downward face; व्य-  
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचन्द्रखंडः Mā. 3. 17. -3  
Ended, finished. -त The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यय 4 P. 1 To pierce (had-  
ly); अपविद्धः शरीरं शं Mb. -2 To  
throw or cast in general, throw or  
cast off, toss away; मेखयन् परिजना-  
पविद्धया (दोलया) R. 19. 44 left, let  
go; धुजस्तं भापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown  
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वव्या Dk. 61  
given or spent away; Ki. 5.  
30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पशुमला-  
स्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतकुम्भितं च  
Mā. 1. 28 pierced through, dis-



tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंज्ञाने सञ्चि-  
पापविहते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचिवि R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -जुः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [ अकृष्टः मयादासुहृद्य कृतः व्ययः ] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमदाल-  
सतादिभिः । अन्योद्धारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिति । दुरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'दु' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाशोर्गलदप-  
शब्दमजनामः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरसः-शीर्षं, -र्षं *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोविध्यः Sat. Br.

अपशुच्य *a.* Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणादुवादात् उमाप विरज्येत विनाशगुणनात् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. -कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्पश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामार्थितो मकरद-  
बाहुपरिवर्गः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते राम-  
स्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. 1. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनाप-  
श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अत्र मेऽपश्चिम-  
प्रणामः Meg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमानिनां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवर्यई Rām.

अपद्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपभयः A bolster, pillow.

अपभ्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपस्वातः = अपान *q. v.*

अपटं [ आ-स्था, क सस्य बलं P. VIII. 3. 97 ] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपटु *a.* [ अप-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98 ] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -शु *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 False, un-  
truly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमित्थमपटु पठते Si. 15. 17; अपटु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -शुः Time.

अपटुरल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ *n.* [ आरु अहन् हस्वश्च; आपः कर्मा-  
ख्यायां ह्रस्वो तुदच वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अमः, अपः ] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -*a.* (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस. *f.* pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [ cf. L. *opus* ]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [ अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत् ] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारि); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacri-  
ficial altar.

अपस्यति Dan. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [ अपस-क्यच्-उ ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसदः [ अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच् ] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed'; कापालिक Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नरं, ब्राह्मणं &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connec-  
tions, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र वर्णेषु वृतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् वदे-  
तेऽपसाः सृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपष्ट, अपष्टृ.

अपसर्जनं [ सज्-भावे त्युट् ] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.* [ अप-सल वाँ अवि ] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); 'वि सृष्ट्वा रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अग्रदक्षिणेन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदक्षिण्युद्योर्तरता अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -स्य *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निषीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; 'स्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or errone-  
ous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेयानियमात्  
कथाप्रसंगेऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avant, hence, get you gone; अपस-  
रायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः  
कारणं तत्पदं Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यादुडानेन मे संततिविनाश  
दुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -Caus. To make (a



thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसार K. P. 9; अपसार्यत वेचलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरण 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरण Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारण-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mr. नाडू, बाडू).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा शुचं त्यभूणीव लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शक्नो Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमेन तदगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उल्लेखित-विकारः अपसर्पत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः-र्षकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्पजनागार यथा-कालं स्वपक्षवि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पण Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः f. Going away or forth.

अपसर्कभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृ रश्मि निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपस्करमपिष्ठाने हिमवान् विध्वंसयतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्वलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात a. [अप-कृ स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जले) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश a. Devoid of spies; शब्द-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112 (where 'श' also means without स्पृश).

अपस्पृश a. Ved. Not letting one-self be touched.

अपस्पृश a. Insensible.

अपस्फिग a. Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर- (स्फूः), -र, -रत् a. Injured (Sāy.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः-स्मृतिः f. [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर- Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it; स्मृतिश्रुतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिबर्जने । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति a. Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्य &c. See under अपस्य.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहनतो दुहितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञानं शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सविताखरुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह a. [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमसकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; पर-कर्मोपहः सोऽधृत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः f. Removing, destroying.

अपहनने Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल a. Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारं Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसित, हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्ति p. p. Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियायुगतामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः f. 1 Leaving, abandonment; stepping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय ind. Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रै-रपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्राद्विचारापहः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहरति (गौरं) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः Ratn. 2; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपहारत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्तिं R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्भेषहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरिषुनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु a. 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापह-वृणां वतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णेनासावहारेण भिन्नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, निष. -2 Concealing, disassembling; कथमात्मा-पहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I disassemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहार below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.



अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिकः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परचितः; बाणपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणाश्चापहृतेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपहृचानस्य जनाय यस्मिन् (अधिरतं) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; 'वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञाते मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृवं कृपाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यस्मिन्चित्वास्त्यथैतत् सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्य कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया तस्याप्येतत् सापहृतिः); *e. g.* वेदं नमोमंडल-मबुराशिनेताश्च तारा नवकेनमेगाः । नांयं शशी कुंडलितः कर्णाद्रो नासां कलकः शायते सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाह् *ind.* See अपाह्.

अपाह् *a.* 1 V. d. [fr. अञ् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्य Sāy.); 'अचक्षुः of unequalled brightness'; 'कात्-का aside, distant'; 'केरथ standing behind. —2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्वप्रज्ञः सुखं तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion. (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity. (not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāṣā P. 42, 95. —शकं ginger.

अपाह् 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तस्मैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटतां न पदेरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; सुहोषि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुनर्वास्तव्यमपाक-रिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हसैरियासुभिरपाकृतमुष्मनस्केः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; कणवयापकरणाकास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकमेन् *n.* (अं) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिण्यु. *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिण्युः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदम-पाकृतं युगेः Si. 15. 33; यत्त्वयमभियोग-दुःखेपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगतः अक्षमिद्वयं] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्त्य, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; 'उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. —गः, -गकः [अपांगते तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंगं च] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं S. 1. 24; अम्मह अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —Comp. —दृष्टं, —दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकिता, -बोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यद्वयं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिदृष्टांघुसूखी मयाह दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रेरिते नेत्रं यथा *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाञ्च, अपाञ्च *(m. क., f. ची, n. क्)* [अपाञ्चत, अञ्च क्ति] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदञ्च); probably for अवाञ्च. —इ *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. —2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; 'इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भवः ह] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —व 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं यद्यं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्र 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानं मप्राप्तेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्वा, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निन्दितेभ्यो वनादानं धाणिज्यं सुद्वेषनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमत्रास्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दापित्व *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —धृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; मायेणापात्रधृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अदृष्टं q. v.

अपाद् 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादुते; वृत्तिव-मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; प्रथमापदे-पादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादानं पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । प्रथ-मेव तद्विशाचदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari. ; अपादान is of three kinds:—निर्दिष्टविषयं किञ्चिदुपाच-विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चैत विषापादानमिष्य-ते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युः, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपाञ्च 2 P. [अप-अञ्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वा प्राणिनि स प्राणो यदपानिनि सोऽपानः Ch. Up. —2 To expire.



**अपानः** Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); अपानपानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनामृच्छुषुषादिरेपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नामिस्थानः); मूत्रमूत्रकृदो वायुरपान इति कील्यते. —नः, —ने The anus (आपारे वज्र). —Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारं the anus. —पवनः, —वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. —2. ventris crepitus. —भृत् *f.* a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

**अपाननं** 1 Respiration. —2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

**अपानृत** *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

**अपाप-विन्द** *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मरि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाव्यते पापमपादेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. —Comp. —काशिन *a.* 1. not ill-looking. —2. not revealing evil. —वस्वसे Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

**अपापित्त-नपात्** &c. &c. See under अप्.

**अपामार्गः** [अपद्रुयते व्याघ्रादिरेवेन इत्यपामार्गः; द्रुज् करणे वज्र् कृत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढ) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं रक्षया वयं सर्वं त द्रव्यमग्रे; अपामार्ग ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इदृशी। Av. —Comp. —क्षारतैल, तैल N. of two medicated oils.

**अपामार्जनं** Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

**अपायं-विन्द** See under अपे.

**अपार** *a.* 1 Shoreless. —2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Ram. unfathomable, of great length. —3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अपिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. —4 Out of reach. —5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे। Ram. —६ 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. —2 The opposite bank of a river. —३ The earth.

**अपारक** *a.* Unable, incompetent.

**अपार्ण** *a.* [अप-अर्द्ध क निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. —2 Near.

**अपार्थ** [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; तर्पणमपार्थकं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संस्पृश्यादय Mb. —2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless;

**अपार्थ बहु भावते** Susr. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; योग्ययोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kav. 3. 128; सधुदायार्थ-शून्यं यत्तदपार्थमिति ध्येते। —Comp. —करणे advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

**अपालकः** N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

**अपालंबः** Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

**अपावृ** 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयने) तस्य विभ्रमरता-स्पपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. —2 To cover.

**अपावृत** *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. —2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

**अपावृत्तिः** *f.*, **अपावरणं** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. —2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. —3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

**अपावृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. —2 To come to nothing. —Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

**अपावर्तनं, वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. —2 Revolution.

**अपावृत्** *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. —2 (Actively used) Dismaying, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. —३ Rolling on the ground (of a house).

**अपादया** Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156

**अपाश्रि** 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं कचिदपाश्रयंते Ram. —2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. —3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

**अपाश्रय** *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless. —चः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. —2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head; त्वदंकापाश्रयो तौ Dk. 34. 69.

**अपाश्रित** *p. p.* 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to, (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. —2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

**अपाहिः** *f.* Ved. The heel.

**अपाहः** [स्था-क;-सस्य वल्] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ह The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; हत् barbed.

**अपास्** [अप्-अम्] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्व फल्गु Pt. 1; किमिदं पास्वाभरणानि यौवेन धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि बल्ललं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगोभीयं पास्तपुष्पकं Sl. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काष्पलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्व नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. —2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्व चास्व यंतारं Mb. —3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

**अपासनं** 1 Throwing away, discarding. —2 Quitting. —3 Killing.

**अपासित** *p. p.* (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

**अपासंगः** [संह-वज्र-कुलं] A quiver.

**अपासरणं** Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

**अपासु** *a.* Lifeless, dead.

**अपाहा** 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

**अपि** *ind.* (sometimes with the अपद्रुयते according to the opinion of Bhāguri; बहि माहुरिरलोपमवाच्योत्पसयः; पिषा, पिषान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature).

—2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force. (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदर-स्तद्वाप्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुग्रामेणापि राजपुत्राः पाटिताः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्या-तिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न चापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं न वमित्यवचं M. 1. 2 nor; न चापि; or अप्यप्येवं महान् चापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. —3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासी H. 1 the very inoon; यूपमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिभ्रंताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अपापि even;



yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; युद्धमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least: नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; ह्यमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं कुलं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवशीर्षमत्र कृतावृष्टिर्णा कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली युवस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं राम-सङ्गं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmin boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वज्ञक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणनोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-मुखेण पादुकेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुसृत्य वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं दुस्तवा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां विदुषवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्स्य किमपि ब्रह्मं बोहि वयस प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk. ; सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्वाक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तु-बाह्वृषलं; धिग्जालं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलाहं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिका-माधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्वसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्यपि सेधास्मास्तय्यसुक्तं नराशन Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ *Viava*; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गागर्हासमुच्चये P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशीस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नद्यति हारं).

**अपिकक्षः** Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —*सं ind.* In the armpit.

**अपिकक्ष्य** *a.* belonging to this region (Śāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छि-बस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्या-स्यं रहस्यं').

**अपिकर्ण** The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

**अपिगीर्ण** *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

**अपिच्छल** *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

**अपिज** *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —*जा* [अपि अस्तु जायते, अलङ् वेदे अश्वत्थस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-कीद्वारतिसापनत्वत्प्राधान्यं).

**अपिस्** *a.* [आपः इतो गता वस्य वेदे न जश्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबन्ध ए.

**अपितृक** *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपेतृक also in this sense).

**अपिश्य** *a.* Not ancestral. **अपित्वं** Ved. [अपित्वरे अस्मै त्वं वां] A part, portion, share.

**अपित्विक्** *a.* Having a share.

**अपिधा** 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

**अपिधानं, अपिधानं** 1 Covering, concealment, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदृष्ट्यत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

**अपिधिः** *f.* Concealment, covering. -*धिः* What is given to another's entire satisfaction वृषिपत्यदत्त.

**अपिहित-पिहित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पा-निहितं covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थं गिरामपिहितः निहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहृणू-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

**अपिप्राण** *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदावेष्टमान).

**अपिभाग** *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

**अपिव्रत** *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिव्रताध्यान्वारभते यजमानं Kāty. (संहते साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिव्रताः अभिभक्ता दायवाः, ते हि वृक्षेनापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.)

**अपिशार्द्वर** *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. -*र्द्व* Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

**अपिशालः** N. of a man, a gram-marian. (pl.) his descendants.

**अपिशास्** *a.* Ripping up.

**अपी** [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरादृत्यं पुनरेवा-पिचंति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वम-पीतो भवति तस्मादेवं स्वपीतीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

**अपीति** *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीते तद्वत् प्रसंगादुत्सर्जसं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

**अप्ययः** 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.



अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिशुंद). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impolling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प-ने कर्मकर्तृ क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (°पुमात्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वे The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. -च्छा *N.* of a tree (Mar. शीशु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ, -पुत्रकः (°विका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. -प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the deer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (युक्तावयवकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते मोक्षि विपुं शुचं रवे शिरे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. -वृक्षः The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलवृक्ष *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -वृक्षः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उडुवर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपुजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपुजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशिष्यते, पू-य. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बड़ा, चारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भीमेना-तिबलेन मत्स्यभवनोऽपूपान न संयद्धिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a.* (अपूपाय हितं, यद्व च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतक्रान्तां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंच-रात्रे दोहद्वय M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; ई नाटकं S. 1; ई राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्यरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो हश्यते वक्त्रिः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवांगं हृदि लग्नसु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एव विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा वारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु को-ऽग्रहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मृग्ये विपुं च मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -ई 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्यं) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -ई The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वाद्: discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds: -कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्व-त्वात्वंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike anything else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined.

-क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपुक्त पकालयः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपुक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisakhya) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपुणत् *n.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp.

-धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1. 82; इदयात्म-त्यादेशम्यलीकमपेते S. 7. 24; रम्या न-वद्युतिरपैति न शाहलभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽ-पादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.); येन जातं मियापाये कद्वद् ईंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absencet; द्युपाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणद्वयापायशांकादधीनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; कर्-णापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालह्यपायमधिगम्य Māl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity



danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणपात्रचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनपापबुद्धि-  
नोपायचितितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the  
danger (resulting from the plan) ;  
उपायं चितयेत्माज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत्  
Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-  
संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बहुपाये वने  
Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers ;  
dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः II. 4.  
65 exposed to dangers or calamities ;  
सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ka.  
14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury.  
-7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् a. Departing, transient ;  
perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, dis-  
appeared ; अपेतबुद्धिभिनिवेशसाम्यः Si.  
3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating  
from, swerving from, contrary (with  
abl.) ; अर्थादनपेतं अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92  
श्ल. (धर्मव्यर्थस्यादानपेते) ; स्मृत्यपेतादि-  
कारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, de-  
void of, deprived of (with abl. or in  
comp.) ; मुखादपेतः Sk. ; उद्वहदनचयां  
तामब्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; अग्निः  
Ms. 7. 197 ; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवै  
S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) dark-  
ness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant,  
Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः  
राक्षसतुल्यापादिहणानामात्मकं).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A. 1 To look  
round or about for something, to  
look or hope for, expect. -2 To  
wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तृर्विजय-  
प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व  
O. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk.  
7 ; न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. 3.  
35 ; पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-  
शिजिनमपेक्ष Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require,  
want, stand in need of ; wish or  
desire for ; शब्दाद्यौ सत्कामिनि हय  
विज्ञानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता  
वयुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेभु  
योषितां न हि भावस्सलितान्यपेक्षते V.  
4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To  
have regard to, look to, have in  
view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष फलं  
पयोधराच्च धनतः प्रार्थयते मुगाधिपः Ki. 2.  
21 ; यतः शब्दादर्थं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थतरमपेक्षते  
S. D. -5 To take into account or  
consideration, consider, think of,  
respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K.  
35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-  
स्मद्वस्वो व्यापारः Mā. 9 ; अनलेष्विहवान्  
कस्माच्च त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ;  
S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with n not  
to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षित-  
राजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तद्वानपेक्ष्य स्व-  
शरीरमादत्तं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope,  
desire. -2 Need, requirement, ne-  
cessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need,  
regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-  
माक्षः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or

in comp. ; स्फुल्लिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष  
इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling.  
-3 Consideration, reference, regard,  
with the obj. in loc. case ; more usual-  
ly in comp. ; मध्यभ्रंगानपेक्षे Ratn. 1. 17,  
regardless of ; the instr. and some-  
times loc. of this word frequently  
occur in comp. meaning 'with re-  
ference to,' 'out of regard for,'  
'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ;  
सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय  
तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया  
R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजना-  
पेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकौश-  
लादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to  
gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया  
Me. 17 ; दृढं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in  
proportion to, in accordance with ;  
अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव  
चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared  
with it. -4 Connection, relation, de-  
pendence as of cause with effect or  
of individual with species ; शरीरसाध-  
नापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care,  
attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्तथा दूरं  
यातादायंगुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect,  
deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकांक्ष q. v.  
-Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiśeṣika phil.)  
the distinguishing perception by  
which we apprehend 'this is one ;  
'this is one &c.' and which gives  
rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva.  
chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः  
= विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhā-  
ṣhā P. द्विवादयः परार्थिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा  
मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिताः  
अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य, क्षितव्य, क्षणीय pot. p. To  
be desired, wanted, hoped for, ex-  
pected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Locked for, expect-  
ed ; wanted desired, required ;  
considered, referred to &c. -तं  
Desire, wish ; regard, reference,  
consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a. Hoping, waiting for  
wishing or desiring for, wanting ;  
considering, caring ; usually as last  
member of comp. ; गुरुविधिबलापेक्षी  
R. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1  
according to.

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु  
तद्वागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used  
as the first member of some com-  
pounds (belonging to the class  
मयूरव्यंक्तादि P. II. 1. 72) ; 'करा, द्वितीया,  
'प्रकरा, बाणिजा, 'स्मात्ता where it has  
the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,'  
'refusing admission to' ; e. g. 'बाणिजा  
a ceremony where merchants are ex-  
cluded ; so 'द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता  
N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपशि (वैष-  
कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.)] 1 Having a  
limb too many or too few (redundant,  
or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years  
of age ; बालापीडश्राद्धश्रीयोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः ।  
Nārada ; Ma. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमाब्दा-  
द्वयोश्च व दशमव्यतः । -3 A child or infant  
(किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid. -5  
Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह.

अपोदक a. Ved. 1 Waterless ;  
water-tight (चैः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2  
Not watery, not fluid. -कं [अपकृष्टमुदकं  
वस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes  
water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका f. A sort of potherb  
(अपनक्षमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषुदकत्वत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप-उह् or ऊह्] 1 To  
remove, drive or push away, dispel,  
take away, destroy ; स हि विज्ञानपोहति  
S. 3. 1 ; कुंसुमानि...प्रमर्चयत्यापुरापोहितं  
यदि R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वहस्तवमपोहदुस्तवः  
(उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, dis-  
placed, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकि-  
चिदपि कुर्वणः सौरुष्यैः स्वान्यपोहति U.  
2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15.  
119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया  
अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk.  
removed from or beyond imagina-  
tion. -2 To heal, cure (as illness).  
-3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms.  
10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-  
स्थितिरुत्तरो R. 12. 31, not leaving  
(the path of) propriety. -4 To deny ;  
स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To  
reason, argue by way of opposing a  
statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away,  
healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt  
by the exercise of the reasoning  
faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing ;  
reasoning faculty. -4 Negative rea-  
soning (opp. ऊह्) (अपरतर्कनिरासय कृती  
विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v. ;  
स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh. ; ऊहापोह-  
मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधचेतरां Bv. 2.  
74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discus-  
sion of a question. -5 Excluding  
all things not coming under the  
category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः  
(where Maheśvara paraphrases अपोह  
by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विज्ञेयतागः).

अपोहन 1 Removal &c. = अपोह  
above. -2 Reasoning faculty ; मयः  
स्थितिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr.  
Telang translates अपोह by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be re-  
moved, taken away, expiated (as  
sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपीह-पौरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly,  
cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman,  
not of the: authorship of man, of



divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयमतिष्ठः स्वर्गर्षिभिरित्याख्यायते Mal. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man. —व, —वेय 1 Cowardice, pussilanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तस् *n.* A sacrificial act.

अप्सु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. —सुः (or *n.* Up. 1. 74) .1 The body. —2 Soma (घृतमल्लसोम). —3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्सु *m.* [अप्सुः जलदानाय तुतोति, जलानि श्रेयति, तुर क्षिप् Tv.] 1 Active, buoy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sây. अपा देव इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

अप्सु-य *a.* [अप्सुते भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिरकलं), giving of water; zeal (?)

अतोर्धमा, अम *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sama Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अपत्य *a.* [अपति देहे भवः यत् वेदे दिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अमः, अमस् *n.* [अ-अहर् बुद्धि स्वप्न, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. ops]. —Comp. —स्व *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. —राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मवैरक).

अमवान *a.* 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —नाः [अमते आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्य श्रुतिं तलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अमरवत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्यपति, अप्यपि see under अर्.

अप्य *a.* [अप्य इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अग्निः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः *N.* of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkara and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्यदीक्षित).

अप्येष्ट *[fr. अर्.]* Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. See under अती.

अप्यर्थे *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकांलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —इ, —इ *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशे निषिद्धः V. 5 secretly. —ज्ञः Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षे मेधुनं मंत्री गृहच्छिद्रं च बचनं । आधुर्धनापमानं च न प्रकाशयानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अहस्तं 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. —हः A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति निषत् दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रयुग *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रयुह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रवक्त्र *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रवेत्स *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शोच्यं मेधुनमप्रजं Chāp. 57. —2 Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामप्रजसि बाधवास्तद्वाच्युतुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; कीर्त्यं of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —adv. Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; वैयमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्रातग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not ungly.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of understanding. —4 Absence of determination (what



to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपदिजडता स्यादिहातिशङ्कानुश्रुतिभिः) : °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिप्रतिप्रतिमा Gaut. S.

**अप्रतिपद्** *a.* Not going (विकल).

**अप्रतिबंध** *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

**अप्रतिबल** *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

**अप्रतिभ** *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

**अप्रतिभट** *a.* Unrivalled. -टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °ढे मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

**अप्रतिम** *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोऽः Mv. 1. 62; °कपलं; °वीर्यं; °बुद्धि &c.

**अप्रतिपन्नः** Natural or spontaneous state.

**अप्रतियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart.

**अप्रतिरथ** *a.* or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior; a matchless or unrivalled warrior; °बौद्धविमप्रतिरथं तज्य निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. -2 Matchless; Mv. 1. 46. -थः N. of a Rishi. -थः, -थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथाज्ञानं गलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

**अप्रतिरथ** *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकयोगः संततोऽप्रतिरथः स्वयं गमयति Mit.

**अप्रतिरूप** *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form. -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. -कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्यं irresistible power.

**अप्रतिवीर्य** *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

**अप्रतिशासन** *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

**अप्रतिष्ठ** *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. -ठः N. of a hell. -ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. -ष्ठः Brahma (स्वभावाप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

**अप्रतिष्ठान** *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. -नः Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यानुमेयं S. B.

**अप्रतिष्ठित** *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy. -तः An epithet of Vishnu.

**अप्रतिसंक्रम** *a.* Having no intermixture.

**अप्रतिसंख्य** *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ह्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोधं wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

**अप्रतिहत** *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °ह्वान पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्वृष्टे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; °जुंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्यातिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिप्रतिहता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्तं, °मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. -नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

**अप्रतीक** *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahms.

**अप्रतीत** *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं शब्दं कलं शास्त्रं प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general or popular use); e. g. सौम्यज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलितशयताजुषः (where आक्षय = वासना occurs in Yega Sāstra only).

**अप्रतीतिः** *f.* Unintelligibility; mistrust.

**अप्रतुलः** 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

**अप्रत** (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. -ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

**अप्रत्यक्ष** *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. -शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

**अप्रत्यय** *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. -यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधतुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपादिकं

P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a.* (in gram) not pertaining to an affix.

**अप्रत्युत** *a.* Not attacked.

**अप्रदक्षिणं** *ind.* From the left to the right

**अप्रदुग्ध** *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

**अप्रधान** *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवा तावद्व्यधानौ H. 2. -नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.)

**अप्रधृष्य** *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाभीर्यं भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चरं हतं पार्थनाहवेष्वाधृष्य Mb. ; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वसुहृद् M. 5. 17.

**अप्रपदने** Ved. A bad place of refuge.

**अप्रभ** *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

**अप्रभु** *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

**अप्रभृतिः** *f.* Little effort.

**अप्रमत्त** *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

**अप्रमद** *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

**अप्रमाद** *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. -दः Care, attention, vigilance. -दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

**अप्रमय** *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

**अप्रमा** Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

**अप्रमाण** *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं ब्रूयन् जनस्य S. 5. 25. -जं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. -आभः, -द्युमः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). -विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

**अप्रमायुक** *a.* [प्र-मि-उण् आवे डुरः स्वार्थे क् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.



**अप्रमित** *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

**अप्रमृष्ट**, **अप्रमृष्टित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

**अप्रमृश्य** *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

**अप्रमेय** *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless ; महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c. ; inscrutable, unfathomable ( of person or thing ) ; अचिन्त्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वाधित्वमुः Ms. 1. 3 ; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated ( as Brahma ). -यं Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. —आत्मन् ' of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

**अप्रमोदः** -दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

**अप्रयत्न** *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to ( with loc. ) ; °लः सुखायैषु Ma. 6. 26. -स्तः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

**अप्रयाणिः** *f.* [ अ-प्रया-अणि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29 ] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations) ; अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress ! See अजीवनि.

**अप्रयापिः** -निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress ( P. III. 3. 112 ; VIII. 4. 30 ).

**अप्रयाव** *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

**अप्रयुच्यत्**, **अप्रयुत**, **अप्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated ( अग्रयुच्यत् ) ; careful, attentive.

**अप्रयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 ( In Rhet. ) Rare, unusual ( as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers ) ; अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्निरुद्धं ; तथा मन्ये देवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽस्या । where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned ( by Amara ), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

**अप्रयोगः** Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

**अप्रलंब** *a.* Prompt, quick.

**अप्रवर्तक**, **अप्रवर्त्ति** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

**अप्रवर्त्तनं** Not engaging in, not exciting to any action,

**अप्रवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 ( In medic. ) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

**अप्रवीत** *a.* Ved. Not approached ; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -ता 1 Not loved ( अकामिता ). -2 Not impregnated.

**अप्रवेद** *a.* Difficult to be found.

**अप्रशस्त** *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 ( Ved. ) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed ( क्षीण ).

**अप्रसक्त** *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

**अप्रसक्ति** *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

**अप्रसंगः** 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion ; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

**अप्रसन्न** *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

**अप्रसादः** Disfavour, displeasure.

**अप्रसव** *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

**अप्रसूत** *a.* Barren, childless.

**अप्रसाह** *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

**अप्रसिद्ध** *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon ; °पदं an obsolete word.

**अप्रसिद्धिः** *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

**अप्रस्ताविक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.* ).

**अप्रस्तुत** *a.* 1 Unavailable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical ; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रज्ञसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत ( what is not the subject-matter ) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter ; अप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: -कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed ( *a* ) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause ; ( *b* ) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect ; ( *c* ) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance ; ( *d* ) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion ; and ( *e* ) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10 ; and S. D. 706 for examples.

**अप्रहत** *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached ( as cloth ) ; ईष्यदीतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यंत्रयारितम् । निर्जङ्गमालितं चाग्रहतं वास उच्यते ॥

**अप्रहन्** *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding ( अनुग्रहक ).

**अप्रहित** *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

**अप्राकरणिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Not belonging to the subject-matter ; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा K. P. 10.

**अप्राकृत** *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary ; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

**अप्राग्रथ** *a.* Secondary, subordinate ; inferior.

**अप्राचीन** *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

**अप्राण** *a.* Lifeless ; inanimate. णः The Almighty Being.

**अप्राप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained or got ; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः । Bhāṣa P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached ; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable ; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । लभते ब्रह्मवचनमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. ( -लं ) an irregular discussion ( of any subject ). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying ( the sense of ) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed ( as a young calf ). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth ; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस् *a.* ( in law ) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor ( a boy before he reaches his 16th year ) ; अप्राप्त्यवहारोसौ यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣa.

**अप्राप्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-acquisition ; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before ; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपदि *q. v.*

**अप्रामाणिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted ; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.



**अप्रामि** *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

**अप्रायस्य** *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

**अप्रायु** *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अंगु) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

**अप्रायुस्** *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

**अप्रिय** *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अप्रियश्च पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* : *Ms.* 4. 138 ; *S.* 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —यः A sort of fish (चृगीमसः). —यः An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिग्रहस्य साधनी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं *Ms.* 5. 156.

—*Comp.* —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°व°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; व-ध्यायेत्यप्रियंवदा *Y.* 1. 73 ; माता यस्य रुहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादुनी *Chāp.* 44.

**अप्रीतिः** *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion.

—2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. —*Comp.* —कर (रि *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

**अप्रेतराक्षसी** = अपेतराक्षसी *q. v.*

**अप्रेमन्** *a.* Disliking, unfriendly.

—*n.* Dislike.

**अप्रौढ** *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

**अप्लव** *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

**अप्लुत** *a.* Not protruded (as a vowel).

**अप्त्व** *a.* [ आप् बाहु° व, एषो° ह्रस्वः ]. Attainable. —चा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

**अप्स्त-प्ता** *m.* (—प्ताः) *Ved.* [ अपः सनेति, सने-ड ] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water ( अपा सारयुतो रसः ). -2 Not destroying. —*प्त* Form, see अपस्त.

**अप्तरः** [ [ अप् स-अच् ] Any aquatic animal ( moving in water ).

**अप्तरस्** *f.* (—रा-रा) [ अद्भ्यः स. रति उद्ब्रंति, सु-अमुर् *Up.* 4. 236 ; of. *Rām.* अम्बु निर्मेथनादेव रसात्समाद्भ्यः ] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power ( प्रमाय ). They are called स्व-वैद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिश्रितस्य सुकृ-मार्गं प्रहरणं महंदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136).

The word is usually said to be in pl. ( द्विष्य बहुवचसस्तः ) ; but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविप्रकारिणी मनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1 ; एकांस्तरः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Mall.* thereon ; अनप्सरेव प्रातिभासि *V.* 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass ( दिक् च उपदिक् च ).

—*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

**अप्सव** *a.* [ अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वाक् ] Devoid of the essence ( freshness ) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

**अप्सव्य** *a.* [ अप्सु भवः यत् ] Being in, or fit for, water.

**अप्सस्** *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

**अप्सु** *a.* [ नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य *Nir.* ] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters. —ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. ( —जाः )<sup>1</sup> —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; ( as lightning ) ; getting sufficient water.

**अफल** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren ( lit & fig. ) ; लाओ-वधयः, लंकार्य &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा पटंशफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गीर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाङ्गफलं दानं तथा विमोक्षचोऽफलः *Us.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated ; emaculated ; अफलाहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लाः 1 *N.* of a plant ( हाडुक ). -2 A goat. —ला *The Aloe plant* ( घृतकुमारी ) ; another plant ( मृग्या-मलकी ). —*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेम्सु *a.* one who desires no reward ( for his labours ) disinterested ; अफलाकां-क्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

**अफेन** *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium ( perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन ; अ has here a depreciative force ).

**अहं** अहं *q. v.*

**अवद्ध-वृक** *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ;

*e. g.* वाषज्जीवमहं मीनी ब्रह्मचारी च म विता । माता तु मम वंशशीलपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ ( contra ; diotory ) ; जगद्भवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलादि । ते ब्राह्मणी पुच्छति पुत्रकामा राजजगर्षा लवणस्य कोर्यः *Rāyamukṣa* on *Ak.* -*Comp.* —वृक *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

**अवध-धय** See अवध-धय &c.

**अवंधक** *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

**अवंधन** *a.* Free, without bonds.

**अवंध** *a. Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

**अवंधु**, —वंधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. —*Comp.* —कृत *a.* causing want of companions.

—कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S.* 4. 16.

**अवल** *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant ( वृक्ष-वृक्ष ). —ला 1 A woman ( as belonging to the weaker sex ) ; वृद्धे हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाचा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोतरताकदष्टिपतिः शकाद्योपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11 ; compare also: हृदयं वहसि गिरिंद्री विभुवन-जयिनी कदाक्षिण ॥ अवला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बल-वन्तो न जानीमः ॥ *Udb.* ; जनाः a woman ; *S.* 4. 3 ; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists.

—ल Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबल also. —*Comp.* —अवलः *N.* of Siva.

**अवलस** *a.* Not consumptive.

**अवह्य** 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

**अवाध** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —घा The segment of the base of a triangle.

—घः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

**अवाल** *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full ( as the moon ).

**अवाहा** *a.* 1 Not exterior, inter-  
nal ; *R.* 14. 50. -2 ( fig. ) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतव्ययथावादिष्व-  
बाह्यः *Dk.* 15. -3 Without an exterior.

**अविधने** [ आपः एव ह्यनं यस्य ] The submarine fire ( that feeds on the waters of the ocean ) ; अविधनं वह्निम-  
सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

**अविभीवस्** *a. Ved.* Fearless.

**अबुद्ध** *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-  
दमात्रनबुद्धानां *Sān. S.*

**अबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Want of understand-  
ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; मत्



foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2. beginning with non-intelligence. (—र्व, —र्वक) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अनुप-बुध a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool. —f. (अनुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अनुपय a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अनुपय a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —यः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोषहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; नि-सर्गबुद्धौधमबोधविकृषाः कृष्णतीर्णा चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गदय a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अनुपय, —नोधनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अनुपदन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —यन् Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अनुज a. [अनु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —जन् 1 The conch (न. ala). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निबुल). —5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the oburning of the ocean along with other jewels. —जन् 1 A lotus —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कर्मिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जा, —भव, —सु, पोनि, epithets of Brahmā, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Viṣṇu). —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन &c. a. lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधव, 'a friend of lotuses, ' the sun. —भोग, 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वाटक) as large as a conch, —वाहन, 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—वर) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakṣmi. —स्थिता N. of Brahmā. —हस्त, the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अनुज m. (वजाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अनुजनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —पति, the sun.

अनुजस् n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अनुजित् a. Conquering waters.

अनुज a. [अपो ददाति, दाक; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अनु; अवतीत्यनुः] Giving water. —जः 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (सुता). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —वाहन, N. of Siva. —शत a century. —सार, a kind of camphor.

अनुज adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

अनुजः Ved. A cloud; \*भृत् possesser of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अनुजः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अनुजवाक, —देवत a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अनुजः [आयः धरति अनु, वा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख, काय, ज्ञान &c.; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफ, —केनः 1. froth, foam. —2. the oticle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a. horn in the ocean. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. The conch. (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvinī. (—जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2. the goddess Lakṣmi. —जयः a sea-fish —द्वीप 1. the earth. —2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa. —नयनोदकः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंजुकी the pearl oyster. —शयनः N. of Viṣṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सार, a gem.

अनुज a. Living upon water. —क्षः A serpent.

अनुजमण Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अनुज &c. = अनु q. v.

अनुजचय a. Unchaste. —र्व-र्वक 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अनुजण्य a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अनुजण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.

—ण्य An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो ण्य ण्य Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रातरे ब्राह्मणेन सुत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सौरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्य-मुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथय योगनंदस्य व्याडिना कंदितं पुरः। अनुजण्यमुत्कृतिजो योगस्थितो हिजः Bri. Kath.

अनुज a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्र-सूक्तोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अनुजण्य a. Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. —ण, Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= सूत); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अनुजण्य 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 = अनुजण्य q. v.

अनुकृतं Making a growling (or Abṛū) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अनुकृतं [अपो लिङ् ज्ञापनसमर्थं यत्] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अनुकृत a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —कृत Not food; \*हृदस्, \*हृत् want of appetite.

अनुकृतः f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अनुकृत, अनुकृतं Not eating any thing; fasting.

अनुकृत a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —कृत A prohibited article of food.

अनुकृत a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अनुकृत a. Not broken &c. —गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अनुकृत a. Undisturbed, firm.

अनुकृत a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —दं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अनुकृत a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —यः [न भये यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —य 1 N. of a plant (हृदिकी Mar. हिरदा). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā. —य 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया नृपयभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो दान् Ms. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वैराग्यमूलं, उशीर). —Comp. —कृत a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving



safety. -गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -विंदिमि; 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, दायिन्, प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; अभयप्रदः Rām.; 'प्रदः' Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jains; *N.* of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेवमप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -प्रद a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantraliterature. -याचना asking for protection; °अजलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभयमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षता Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधेरिव-त्वमभयः Ki. 10. 51.

अभयवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभयमत्तयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभयवत् असंभवक-ति मतः इदः योगः संबन्धः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; e.g. ईक्षते यश्चक्षिणस्तदा यस्मी नमोवा, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षते चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका [अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभावा *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावा Mb. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वेषामवभावे तु बाह्याया रिक्त्वमभिगिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वाभावे हरेत्पुः 119 in the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, °अन्न, °आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kapāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and सत्त्वाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सत्तमस्याभावकथनामेदं षण्णो भावत्वं प्रा-वं तेन भावत्वेन दृश्यगुणव्याप्तौ न कृतः Muklā.) अभाव is defined as भावभित्तोऽभावः (प्रति-योगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose know-ledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds सत्ताभाव and अन्त्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties व्रताभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव, and अत्यन्ताभाव. -Comp. -संप्रतिः *f.* false attribution (=अभ्यास *q. v.*)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभावित्, अभावय *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; चद्भावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्का a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' 'in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; °लभ, °यत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', °सिच् to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; °धृ to overpower, °तन्; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' °कृप्-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; °धर्मः 'supreme duty'; °तान्त्र 'very red', °नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. compounds; °चिन्, °मुखं, °दूति &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (cpp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense) ; अग्न्याग्नि or अग्निमभि शलभा पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्युतते विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अयर्कविषं स्थिता S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to; सायमंहनमभि त्वरंश्चः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिञ्चति Sk.; द्युतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of मायः e.g. (लक्षणं) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इयं-भूताख्यति) मन्त्रो हरिमभि; (वीक्षायां) देवं देवमभि सिञ्चति; but यद्वा ममाभिध्यात् तदीयतः; प्राज्ञो गोविन्दमभिमिच्छति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses: -अभि-पूजाप्रार्थयच्छासौष्माभिमुख्यसौख्यवचनाहारस्वा-ध्यायेत्; e.g. पूजायां, अभिर्देवे; श्वेते, अभि-निवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or मार्दवे, अभिजातः; अभिमुख्ये, अभि-मुखं, अभ्याग्नि; सौख्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभि-वचः; आहृति, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्य-स्यति. [cf. L ob; Gr. *amphi*; Zend *aibor* or *aiui* Goth. *bi*; also *umbi*; *um*].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कृ निपा-तयं; P. V. 2. 74] Lustful, libid- inous, voluptuous; सोधिकारमभिकः कु-लोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिञ्चेः कुशानो रवं दूयं मयपि योऽ-भिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, volup- tuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); वाचे स्वामभिकामाह Mb. -नः 1 Affec- tion, love. -2 Wish, desire. -नं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकम्प 1 A. To shake or trem- ble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकन्दनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिककृतः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* N. of a metre con- taining 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वत् *a.* (m. °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन कर्तुर्दृढकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बली- यत्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.



अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद् A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-  
स्य वयं चार्थानि वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशेरित प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंड्रदेश° Dk. 92.

अभिक्रान्तिन् a. [ इष्टादिगण ] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with ( with loc. ).

अभि क्र 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out ( to one ) in a scolding manner; and अत्योन्ममभिक्रुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षत् a. [ क्षद्-अच् ] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked ( ? ).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at ( as the lash of a whip at a horse ); to insult. -2 To exel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. ( रूपपति ) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकटक इत्यभिक्ष्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्षया a. [ कर्तरि क्ति ] Going to wards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्य [ ख्या-अच् ] 1 ( a ) Splendour, beauty, lustre; कात्यभिक्षया तयोरासीद् व्रजतेति छुद्रवेष्टयो R. 1. 46; स्वर्णपाये न खलु कमलं शुष्यति स्वामभिक्षया Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. ( b ) Look, view, appearance, aspect ( Ved. ). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety ( in a bad sense ); greatness ( माहात्म्य ) -7 Intellect ( Nir. ).

अभिक्षयात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; °दोषा Y. 8. 301.

अभिक्षयात् a. Ved. Looking, super-  
vising, superintending.

अभिक्षयानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach ( with acc. ); एनमभिजग्मुर्ह-  
र्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्र  
मासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11.  
100. -2 To follow, go after; अदुरागा-  
द्वने रामं विष्टया स्वमभिगच्छासि Rām. -3  
To find meet with ( casually or by  
chance ). -4 To cohabit, have sexual  
intercourse ( with man or woman ); अ-  
भिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति इ Y. 2.  
205; अस्यगच्छः पतिं सर्वं भजमानं Mb. -5  
To take to, undertake, betake oneself to.  
-6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive,  
apprehend, understand, comprehend.  
-Caus. 1 To cause to go to or ap-  
proach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102.  
-2 To cause to apprehend; explain,  
teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or  
has intercourse ( with a woman );  
one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 ( a ) Approach-  
ing, going or coming to, visit, arri-  
val; स्वाहृते नाभिगमेन तुषं R. 5. 11,  
17. 72; उयेष्टाभिगमनात्पुं तैनाप्यनभि-  
दिता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. ( b ) Find-  
ing out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-  
मर्षा Me. 49. ( सेवनं Malli. ). -2 Sexual  
intercourse ( with a man or woman )  
परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 107; यत्तच्छ्वासाभि-  
गते Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104;  
नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approach-  
ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2  
Accessible, that can be approached  
without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिग-  
मनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकातेर्द्वयगुणेः  
... अधुवश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमिन् a. Approaching, having  
intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y.  
2. 282.

अभिगायुक a, Inviting, leading one  
to approach ( as qualities ).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl  
at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage  
or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect,  
defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण  
संसेततः Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगृत्त m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृत् 6 U. To assent or agree to,  
approve of ( Ved. ).

अभिगृत्त p. p. Approved of; destin-  
ed for an offering; uttered ( with  
praise ).

अभिगृत्तिः f. 1 Song of praise; con-  
stant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162.  
6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or  
address approvingly, join in, wel-  
come, praise. -2 To accept pro-  
pitiously, allow, approve

अभिगर्गः [ गृ-अर् ] Song of praise;  
praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to.  
-2 To fill with song, make noisy with  
songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि ( वनानि )  
Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song;  
तदाप्येव श्रोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To  
approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted,  
celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [ गै-इष्णुच् ] Singing

अभिग्रह ( Ved. गृप् ) 9 U. 1 To  
take or seize, catch, catch hold of,  
seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह  
Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take.  
-3 To receive, ( as a guest ). -4 To  
fold, lay or bring together ( as the  
hands ). -5 To set, show or bring  
forth ( as blossom, fruit &c. ). -Caus.  
To catch or surprise one in the  
very act, to let oneself be so caught;  
अर्यवर्षस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चोरपिश्वा रूपा-  
भिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plun-  
dering. -2 Attack, assault, onset.  
-3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5  
Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the  
presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2  
Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातकिन् &c.  
See under अभिहत्.

अभिघ ( Used only in caus. ) 1 To  
cause to trickle down, let fall  
downly drops; तां ( वर्षां ) अश्वर्धुः  
क्षुब्धनाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To  
sprinkle with.

अभिघारा [ वृ-णिच्-मावे-बञ्ज ] 1 Ghee  
or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down  
ghee upon offerings at sacrifices;  
प्रणीतपुषदाज्यभिघारयोस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3.  
अभिघारणे Act of sprinkling ( with  
ghee ), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle;  
to bring the nose close to another's  
forehead ( as in caressing, kissing  
&c. as a token of affection ).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching  
the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view,  
perceive, see; अभि यो दिश्वा भुवनानि  
चक्षे ( र्यः ) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call



to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Bv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —ण View, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदुःकर्मप्रभृतया केच्यभिचरंतीति श्रुते Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवादेहसंपत्ता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्यायुःशुष्टिकामोवातथैवाभिचरजपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as स्तेनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो पिशितो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. —Comp. —कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (रिक्ती, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, —रा A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —य adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामास्कोपोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः सृष्टेयं सलिलं नरा शैलेऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजे a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुङ्गाभिजनेषु भूमिरेषु (भरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुते तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटास्वतस्त्रभिजनः संद्वह्यतं बह्विना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बाधवाः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उच्यते Mb.).; यत्र पूर्ववर्षितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; \*नीं मालविकां M. 5; \*वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये दिव्या गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजन्तुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); \*तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवति संपदं देवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकीर्तिं Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन दूरा शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पिताग्रामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वेदं). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously; \*तं खलु एव वारिवा S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित a. [ अभि-जि-क्वि ] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called नवामयन;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a day favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहृत्: The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; सुहृतेऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विप्रुषिते । देवकपजनयद्विष्णुं यशोवातां तु कथ्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (ज्ञा) नाभ्यजानात्तलं वृषं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3. 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि स्वयं जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ ज्ञा-क ] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कोऽहं शैलमिन्द्रसुखमने तत्राप्याभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्चेद्वातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्वाराः Kn. 2. 41, Mo. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्स्ववाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि तस्मीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing in any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. —Monier Williams,

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानदेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महारमना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' से



हो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योगिन्यसि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; M. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. —आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. —पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. —शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dashyanta marries Kanva's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Duryāsa, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कुं नाटकं 'शकुंतलं'; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिजु a. Ved. [अभिगते जातुनी यन्] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिहीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To bear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाहूरीरभिताडिता Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. —pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. —Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवाद्युनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाघृतः स्नेहेन परितस्ते R. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाश्वीवाहकं सुमंत्रमभिता स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य ibid. (b) Before, in the presence of; तत्वंतमिदमभितो शुभं शुजालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिषथमभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; चुडाचुञ्चितकंकपत्रमभितरुणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पदपैः पुष्पपत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभिता Dk. 1; परिजनी यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. —अस्थि a. surrounded by bones. —भवित्र a. being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. —रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितुप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृक्ष् 1 P. To look at, behold. —Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. —द्युः A half month.

अभिदु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्वति सुवं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरदेन प्रतिहते जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्वन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गुजराद्वान्योन्यमभिद्वन्तः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्पुजराधाधिदेवनाभिरभिद्वन्तं (देहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —Caus. To rout, put to flight; पुरस्कानभिद्वत् Dk. 14.

अभिद्वत् p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्ववा, -वणं An attack.

अभिदुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) मित्रमस्मच्छीरमभिदुह्युं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

करमाभिदुहति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिदुह्यमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिदुहति भूतेभ्यः Bbhāg., Mu. 5.

अभिदुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्वोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अधिर्मः The supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhist dogmas. —Comp. —पिडकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिडक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अधिर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहित्ता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ma. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) To denote, express or convey directly (or primarily (as sense &c.)); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सर्वं. (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कतिपयक्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. —धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतादाभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधीयते K. P. 2. —Comp. —ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's name. —मूल a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानांभिदमभिधानं Nir.; शोशब्दस्य वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,



assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तत्त्वग्रहणश्रौषं K. 32; तदाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; क्षणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -क्षितामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halaṅkara.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (चिका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्तुः Sk.; कर्तुः कृत्वाभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीस्त्वभिधायिनि, मियत्ते Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृथुमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रयया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयादिनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्वित्ताभिधानवादः, -वादिन्. [The *anvita-bhiddhāvādīns* (the *Mīmāṃsākas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. चते in चते आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitāwayavādīns* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधात् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon. -क्तः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit. अभिधुणु a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेये 1 P. (epio 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिधेयाभ्यर्हं शम्भुचतुर्भं वा यदि वाचुर्भं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [च्ये-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयोपदेशात् Br. Sīt. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधेयानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्ये-व्याभिधेयानं Ma. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनेद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविहङ्गनामभिनेद्वि K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्मभिनेद्वितवान् K. 137; नाभिनेद्वि न ह्रेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एतां परिचर्य तानकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनेद्वि S. 4; तापसीभिनेद्वि नमना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनेद्वितामनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनेद्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनेद्यते S. 2; अतस्ते बच्चो नाभिनेद्वामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यक्तमस्या अभिनेद्वोऽभिनेद्वि S. 3; श्रूयते परिणीतास्तः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनेद्विताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनेद्वि द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिनेद्वि केले-

कला: Mal. 3; नाहुरमभिनेद्वि K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्त्वेव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनेद्वामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनेद्वित मरणं नाभिनेद्वित जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनेद् a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -द्वा 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (हृत्तलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -द्वा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनेद्वानं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनेद्वनीय-नन्ध *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनेद्वनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनेद्विन् a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनेभ्यः, -नन्ध *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनेत् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनेन्न a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तब्काभिनेन्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिनेत् a. [आभिनेत्वेन नवः, भूशार्थे अभिरत्न] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पद्मपाकं हृद्द्वयतेऽभिनेत्वा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; \*कंदशाणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; \*बाधुः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; \*शाकदारयनः; \*भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -चः [आभिनु अङ्] Praise, to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-द्वा a new shoot, or bud. -चंद्रार्चविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon -तामरसे 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैद्यकरणा one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनेह 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनेहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन a. [अभिगतो नियतं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonia suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial a after r or ओ; of. अवग्रह.



**अभिनियुक्त** *a.* Occupied in, busy.

**अभिनियोगः** Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं<sup>०</sup> Mu. 1.

**अभिनियुक्त** *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

**अभिनिर्याणं** 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

**अभिनिर्युक्ति** *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

**अभिनिर्युक्तः** Turning towards, turning again and again.

**अभिनिरविष्ट** 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिरविष्टे सम्मार्थे Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सेव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिरविष्टे Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -*Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रति-बंधवत्त्वविषयेषु अभिनिरविष्ट M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

**अभिनिरविष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिरविष्टा भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिरविष्टविचक्षणः Dk. 29; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; सुचरित्राभिनिरविष्ट (गर्भे) लोकपालादुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Kī. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -*हं* Perseverance.

**अभिनिरविष्टता** Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निदोषोपायमाना-देरमर्षोऽभिनिरविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

**अभिनिरवेशः** 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कतमस्मिन्स्ते भावाभिनिरवेशः V. 3 अहो निरर्थकस्या-परिणामभिनिरवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Māl. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिरवेशः S. 3; अतुल्योऽस्याः शः *ibid.*, V. 2; अमर्यधृते वस्तुभ्यभिनिरवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Māl. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितातरूपाभिनिरवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; अतुल्यं<sup>०</sup> तोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिरवेशः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

**अभिनिरवेशिन** *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिरवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिरवेशिनो भर्तुरपि मिया M. 3; अहो तु खलु दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

**अभिनिर्युक्तिरि** *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

**अभिनिर्युक्तमण** 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

**अभिनिर्युक्तः** [स्त-वश्च, सत्य चत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिर्युक्तः -2 A letter of the alphabet. (० नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1.

**अभिनिर्युक्तं** Sallying, issuing.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

**अभिनिर्युक्ति** *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

**अभिनिर्युक्तः** Denial, concealment.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनिर्युक्तोऽभिसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनिर्युक्तं रक्षति Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; वृद्धा शरं ज्यामभिनिर्युक्तं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनिर्युक्तः S. 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

**अभिनिर्युक्तः** 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनिर्युक्त्याक्रियार्युक्तं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनिर्युक्त्याक्रियार्युक्तः R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनिर्युक्त्याक्रियार्युक्तः 19. 14; Ki. 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितभिनिर्युक्तं तमः भर्ता मरुतो द्रुमुमनाः सलोकपाला V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनिर्युक्तः— भवेदभिनिर्युक्तस्यार्थः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चक्रवाहायः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -*Comp.* -*आचार्यः* a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -*विद्या* science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थदर्शनयाविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनिर्युक्ततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तं सति संकुते मर्षिण्यभिनिर्युक्तः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

**अभिनिर्युक्ति** *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वत्पूर्वमभिनिर्युक्तिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; हस्यं तत्राभिनिर्युक्तं तद्व्यापारोपा रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एक-देशः अभिनिर्युक्तः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** *m.* An actor. -*त्री* An actress.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** *a.* 1 Not broken or out, unbroken, not split; अभिनिर्युक्तोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलोको-भिर्युक्तः S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिर्युक्तमभिनिर्युक्तम् प्राब. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

**अभिनिर्युक्तः** A. Kind of fever.

**अभिनिर्युक्त** 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हेतुमभिनिर्युक्तं पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमभिनिर्युक्तः Si. 9. 1; Dk. 72. 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभिनिर्युक्तदूजस्यं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,



retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.).  
-Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लनमभिपतयामि Ve. 6.  
अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); राजागार-जातत्र रायं मन्वातुरा। अभिपदे निदाधार्ता श्यालीव मलयद्वनं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11; Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत ज्वेन दृष्टा गगनं गजाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27. -3 To help, assist; मयाभिपक्षं तं चापि न तपो धर्षयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपक्षेणा धर्तार-द्वौ महाचक्षुः, चंडवाताभिपक्षानाहुर्धुना-निबिह हवनः Mb.; see अभिपक्ष also. -5 (a) To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतमं क्षुध्यं (राजं) भरतो नाभिपश्यते Rām. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Rām. -7 To honour.

अभिपक्षिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपक्ष p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); स्वमभ्यमाकारमिवाभिपक्षः Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपक्षः सादृतिं सिकतासेतवो यथा Rām.; वदि-षं सर्वं दृष्टुनाभिपक्षं Sat. Br.; दोषं 'कर्मल', 'प्राप्त' &c. -4 Unfo tunts, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद् a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन म-ग्नना &c.

अभिपित्वं a. or s. Ved. [ पा मते कि-त्त्वं ] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्राय). -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a. [ अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य ] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -स्य An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, wor-ship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; नयेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another, successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass. To become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master com-pletely; शोको नाममभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूजा Thinking constantly of.

अभिपूजा 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्ञाल लोकस्थ-तये स राजा यथाहरे बहिरभिपूजिता Bk. 1. 4.

अभिपूया Affection, favour, pro- pitiation.

अभिपूयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपूयत a. 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिपूयनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूदक्षिण ind. Towards the right.

अभिपूद = पद q. v.

अभिपूह्य f. The tongue of fire (ज्वा) completely raised.

अभिपूह्य 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगा यमुनाभि-प्रवर्तते Rām. -3 To become conversant with. -Caus. To roll onward or to- wards.

अभिपूवर्तन 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, com- ing forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूवृत्त p. p. 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); 'Bg 4. 20.

अभिपूश्चिन् a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिपूषणं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिपूष्य, -ति &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिपूषतिः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [ अभिप्रे-इ ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संयदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; of. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय a. [ इ-अर् ] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्मभिप्राये कि- वाफलं P. 1. 3. 72. -या 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभि- प्राया न सिद्धंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्राया. -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्राया such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, in- tended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेद्यभि- मेन Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभि- मेदमनुदीयतां H. 1. -3 Approved, accept- ed; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गीहृगम्यते Rām. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तथाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिपूषणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपू 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिपूते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा भिपूतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash or ripple against.

अभिपूषा 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice यथायन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपूषः A technical term in Rheto- ric; अभिपूषमभिपूषिच्छलेन च S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice.' See Rām. 3.

अभिपूषिः f. An organ of appre- hension, इंद्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिपूषः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिपूषा 2 P. To glitter or shine; विविध रित्या सूर्य इवाभिपूषति Mb.

अभिपूषः Ved. [ अभिपूष-अर् ] 1 Ap- parition, phenomenon; an inauspi- cious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिपूषः a. Very heavy.

अभिपूषः A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or con- verse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनाभिपूषितं धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; some- times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.) इति अभिपूषते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिपूषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिपूषिन् a. Addressing, speak- ing to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभि- भाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिपू 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub- due, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predomi- nate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;



अभिभवति मनः कर्तृत्वात् Ki. 10. 23 ; अभिभूय विभूतिमानैर्की R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16, 10 ; K. 52, 53 ; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्मं नष्टे कुले कृतस्त्वधर्मोऽभिभवयुत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers ; ३० शोकाभिभूतः, विपद्, कामं &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail ; विपद्ऽभिभवत्परिवर्तमाने Ki. 2. 14 ; अश्वभावि भूताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84 ; Bṛi S. 3. 30 ; ममार्ति सखैरभिभूयते युद्धा S. 6. infested ; परित्रायध्वं मम मेन मयुकरेणाभिभूयमाना S. 1 a ticked, troubled ; अभिभूयन्ति यं भ्रातृ Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect ; अश्वभाविभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards ( Ved. ). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering ; इतरेतराभिभवेन युगास्तयुगासते युग्मिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c. ) ; R. 8. 28 ; स्वर्गानुक्कला इव स्वर्गात्तावद्वयतेजोभिभवाद्भूमौ S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy ; अभिभवः कुर एव सप्तमजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभवविच्छायां K. 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied ( by fever &c. ) ; न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Śar. -3 Contempt, disrespect ; निगभिभवमाराः परश्याः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification ( of pride ) ; अलक्ष्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतः Ku. 5. 43 ; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread ; अवर्माभिभवत्कुण्डम मुकुत्यंति कुलस्त्रिय Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवन् Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by ; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव ( बु ) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering ; शोकाभिभावना भवेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling ; सर्वतेजोभिभावना R. 1. 14 ; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः-भू Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -ति 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation ; अभिभूतिभावाद्वनतः सुखमुज्ज्वलं हि धाम भविता Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. ( -न. ) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over ; surpassing.

अभिमद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यक a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering ( like a drunkard ).

अभिमान् 4 A. ( P. opio ) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like ; न त्वेवं उपायसीं वृत्तिमभिमतं येत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95 ; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit ; give a grant ( to any one. dat ). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard ; तामार्गमसावन्वयाऽप्यमृत Dk. 154 ; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten ( Ved. ). -5 ( 8 A. ) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite ( person or thing ) ; agreeable, desirable ; नष्टित जीवितान्पदभिमततरमिह जयति सर्वजंतुनां K. 35. 58 ; अभिमतकलशंसी चारु सुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so ; सर्वे अभिमतं वद Mr. 6. 21 choose which you will ; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Mo. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted ; न किल भवती स्थानं देव्या युद्धे अभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32 ; पतिद्विमाहात्म्याभिमतनामापि कपिलकण्डमुग्रधूर्तना S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -तः A beloved person, lover ; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68 ; 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desiro. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमान् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for ; भक्तोभिमाना समीहिते सर्ववः कर्तुमुद्येय मानना Si. 16. 2 ( where a° also means undaunted, of fearless mind ).

अभिमानयेत Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for ; अयमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119 ; कर्ति ( विलोक्य ) नाभिमानयेत को वा स्थापुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 ( Com = सचेता or प्रतिमना ).

अभिमतुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying ; ततोः to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमतु a. Longing for ; self-concoited, referring all objects to self ; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride ( in a good sense ), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling ; सद्भाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; अभिमानधनस्य गवर्तः Ki. 2. 19 ; संकल्पयतेनाभिमानधनं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself ; शिथिलनाः संततः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4 ;

°वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception ( मिथ्याज्ञान ), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception ; supposition, belief, opinion ; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness ( बुद्धि, ज्ञान ) ; साधारण्यभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -यूय a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिनं 1 Egotism. -2 Love ; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect ; Ki. 1. 31 ; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self ; अभिमानिष्यपदेशस्तु विशेषाद्युपतिः Br. Śat. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be ; नरेदं Dk. 51 ; K. 194. -m. A form of Agni.

अभिमाहक a. Ved. [ मत् बाहु उक्त्वा ] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेन् 10 A. ( P. a'so ) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns ; परशुरसी योऽभिमेन्व्य कृतो हतः Ak. ; वामदेवाभिमेन्विताऽयः U. 2 ; Y. 3. 326 ; 2. 102 ; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms ; तदभिमेन्विता चरणेन Dk. 138 ; पागीचैरभिमेन्विताः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमेन्वणं 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras ; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मंत्रार्थेन संस्मरेत् । शशिर्गं तन्मना मृत्वा स्यादेतदभिमेन्वणम् ॥ Mīmāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting ; advising.

अभिमेन्थ = अधिमेन्थ q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma ; also known by the metronymic Sanbhadrā [ He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery ( अजिह्वः मनुष्यस्य ). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called ' Chakrayuḥa,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assented his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such



veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikabita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura ].

**अभिमरः** [ अ-अ-र ] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.—2 War, combat.—3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party.—4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.—5 One's own party or army.—6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

**अभिमाति** *a.* [ मे कर्तारि किन् न हर्ष ] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—*तिः* *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against.—2 An enemy, a foe.

**अभिमातिन्** *a.* [ मे-क, इडादिभ्यः इन् ] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

**अभिमाय** *a.* [ अभिगतो मायाविधौ ] Bewildered ( इति कृतं ध्यातुः ) ; ignorant, foolish.

**अभिमि** ( मे ) *a.* Ved. To be wetted ( by making water upon ).

**अभिमुख** *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. V. 1. 2. 185 ] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संबुद्धमस्मिन् S. 2. 11; \*ला गाला Sk; गच्छ अभिमुखो बहो नाशं याति पतगवत् P. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निवेदुः; पयामभिमुखो ययो Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen., or loc.; अभिनगर-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मयभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9.—2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखोऽवदवाङ्मिसिद्धिपुत्रज-निर्मुक्तिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40.—3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about ( to do something ), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखद्वया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रस्ताभिमुखो वेधा प्रयुवाच विषोक्तः Ku. 2. 16; 6. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन ह्येवं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रतः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा विरेज नयनाभिमुखी भूय 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभि-मुखा राजांश्चुमय V. 4. 13.—4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय इदं विधत्ते विधिर-भित्तमभिमुखीभूतः Ratu 1. 7.—5 Taking one's part, nearly related to.—6 With the face turned upwards.—की One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.—*क्षं*, *-क्षे ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं शूरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-धाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं वृद्धा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भावमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

**अभिमुखा** 1 Presence, proximity.—2 Favourableness; तां नी to win over; Ki. 10. 40.

**अभिमुखी**, **मुखया** To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

**अभिमुखीकरणं** Causing ( one ) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing ( in gram. ); संबोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

**अभिमुच्छित्त** *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

**अभिमुह** 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate ( as a country ).—2 ( In astr. ) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

**अभिमर्दः** 1 Rubbing, friction.—2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country ( by an enemy ).—3 War, battle.—4 Spirituous liquor.

**अभिमर्दन** *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—*नं* Crushing, oppression.

**अभिमुष्ट** 6. P. To touch ( in all senses ); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुष्ट, वक्ष-सा, पादतलं, गदा.

**अभिमर्शः**—*मर्शः*, *-मर्शः*, *-मर्शः* 1 Touch, contact; उरणांशुकराभिमर्शत् Si. 4. 16.—2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृतभिमर्शानमुग्रमनानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43. ( Malli. = परमर्श ); Ma. 352, Y. 2. 281.

**अभिमर्शक**—*मर्शक*, *-मर्शक* *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with.—2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वकलत्राभि-मर्शो वैराश्यदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

**अभिमुष्ट** *p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently.—2 Brought close to, grazing.

**अभिमेधिक** *a.* Ved.—*मेधिका* 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing ( सर्वव्यवसायनो वाग्मे-दः ).—2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

**अभिम्लान**—*n.* *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

**अभियज्ञः** A sacrificial act.—Comp.—*याचा* a sacrificial verse.

**अभिया** 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap-proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27.—2 To come or draw near ( without an object ); come ( as time ).—3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्मान्मात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30.—4 To give or resign oneself to, de-vote, attach or betake oneself to.—5 To partake or share in, get, ob-tain—*Caus.* To send away.

**अभिया** *m. f.* Going to, approach-ing, assailing.

**अभियाद्**, **यातिद्** *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

**अभियातिः**, **यायिद्**—*m.* ( *-यी*, *-ता* ) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe.—*तिः* *f.* Assailing.

**अभियानं** 1 Approaching.—2 March-ing against, attack, assault; रण-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

**अभियाच्** 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit ( = याच् q. v. ).

**अभियाचनं**, **याच्ना** Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

**अभियुज्** 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour ( need in *passive* also in this sense ); तद्यदि न सहते ततः स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व । एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे Mu. 3; Dk. 65; K. 300; यस्य मनोऽभियुज्जान-स्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a weak point.—2 To attack, assail; भवन्तमभि-युक्तुमुद्यते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभियुज्यते U. 3.—3 To accuse, charge, complain or in-form against; prosecute, claim or demand ( as in a law-suit ); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभाषितैकदेशेन ह्येवं यदभिमुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100.—4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request.—5 To say, speak, tell; नमभियुक्तुमद्यतं स्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7.—6 To appoint to, entrust with ( with loc. )—7 To use ( with instr. )—8 To be working or operative.—9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly.—10 To hurt.—*Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृद्वेनाभिपोज्य Dk. 163.



अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विवेच्य पालय विधिभिर्युक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अथावेक्ष्येन अभियुक्ते Mu. 3 ; भवतु भूयोभियुक्तः स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थमभियुक्तानां पुत्रवर्गम् Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (m. also in this sense) ; न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्थते Vo. 2 ; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तः प्रकृतिर्नृस्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed ; अभियुक्तं स्वयैतं गन्तारस्तथागतः यरे Si. 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुक् (उव) *m.* One who hurls or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुक् *f.* (कृ-य) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियुक्त्य, —योऽय *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियुक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. —*m.* (क्त) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; स्वयुद्धकृष्टबलैः अभियुक्तरि द्वये Mu. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 99. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection ; गुरुचर्यात्पस्तत्रमन्त्रयोगाभियोगजः Māl. 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intention, energetic effort, exertion ; भावः persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40 ; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bb. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1 ; स्वयमभियोगदुःखः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 345 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship ; अभियोगोऽथ शत्रुद्वारेऽभिज्ञानं अभियोगश्चतुरोऽभिरास्यमानः -4 (a) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; धूमितं पनमोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Vo.

4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment ; अभियोगमानिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युके पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; पशान्तराधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 13.

अभिरक्षित *a.* Protecting ; guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* Tinting, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) दृष्टिर्द्विभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधारिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिष सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यति Dk. 90 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practising ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्यादस्वानोपगतयमुनासंगमेऽभिरामा Me. 51 ; कुमार माराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; रत्नं प्रमदवनस्य V. 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेन वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —*m.* An epithet of Siva. —*m. ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; श्रीवाभंगभिरामं वृक्षदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Addressing to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध *Caus.* To propitiate ; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद् *a.* Propitiated, pleased ; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराट् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely ; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्माद्दर्शनाजस्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire ; यदभिरुचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यज्ञसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63 ; परस्परभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —*t.* A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचि *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal ; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —*t.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिमते रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वल्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाम्भिरुपाय वार्या सद्दृशाय च (कस्या दयात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite ; यो यः प्रदक्षः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened ; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिवादियं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —*p.* 1 The moon. -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. -3 Comp. —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप *q. v.*

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —*इयं ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंप् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon ; or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदुनमिलंयति मधुकः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंबनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address ; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.



अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमत-  
द्वयमभिलाषात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दत्तमभिलषुरंगनः R. 19. 12; मानुषानमिलष्यन्ति Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित p. p. Desired, wished, longed for. -तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठायतां Pt. 1. अभिलाषः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयत्नं तथाविधे मनो बन्धः R. 3. 4; भव हृदय साभिलाषः S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 caating a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममाभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि(ति)व, -लाषुक a. Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; पदार्थमस्यामाभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी जम्बूद्वानां R. 2. 6; S. 3. 36; Me. 78; जयमत्रै भवान्नमरातिष्वाभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [ लघ्व् P. III. 3. 28 ] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित a. Written, inscribed. -तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कापिलाश्वस्य क्रोडन-  
म्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन a. 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित a. 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; पराक्षिपं योऽभिवदेलीधेऽरण्ये वनेति वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं क्रमभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽभिवदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see caus. -Caus. 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; ततः प्राचेतसं-  
तेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्नाभि-  
वादये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते द्वे-  
भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, -वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवाक्क a. (द्विका f.) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवाक्कितु m. A respectful saluter. अभिवादिन् a. 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा क्रमभवति Nir.

अभिवाच, -वाचनीय pot. p. To be respectfully saluted. -द्यः N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् a 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवातस् ind. Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह a. Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य pot. p. To be carried near. -ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवान्यवत्स Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात a. Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [ अभितो विधिर्भावः ] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the sense of the particle आ; आह मयादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit inceptive as opposed to the limit conclusive and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवाले -आ बालेभ्यः -हरि-

भक्तिः, (मयादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयादा, तत्साहितोऽभि विधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इत्युक् P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी q. v.).

अभिविनीत p. p. 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवस्यो M. 5. v. l. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान a. Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्नुत a. Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं ध्रुवि शक्नोति काश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर a. [ अभिवृते वीरैः ] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमम्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तन् चर्ममारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यता बद्धचरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turra. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day.). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -Caus. 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिद् a. Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृद्ध 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हरिश्वा कुण्वत्सैनं भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -Caus. 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धि f. Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं लाभं, धनं &c.



**अभिष्व 1 P.** To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिष्वती (भुव) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; वागेर्ममभिष्वति V. 4.—*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

**अभिष्व p. p.** Sprinkled; rained upon, anowered; स्थली नवाभिष्वताभिष्व R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

**अभिष्वणं** Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

**अभिष्वि a.** Raining upon, bedewing &c.

**अभिष्वः** Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

**अभिष्वज् 7 P.** (अं) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

**अभिष्वक p. p.** 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. —2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —क ind. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

**अभिष्वक्तिः f.** 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिष्वक्ये M. 1; इतीसंमेषणैर्नर्या भावाभिष्वक्ति-रिष्यते S. D. 6. —2 Association, concoction; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (= साहचर्यः.)

**अभिष्वजक a.** Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिष्वजकी शब्दार्थो S. D. 1.

**अभिष्वजनं** Manifesting, revealing.

**अभिष्वदानं** 1 Suppressed sound. —2 Repetition of the same sound.

**अभिष्वधिन् a.** Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

**अभिष्व्याप् 5 P.** 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं युन-स्तिः इत्यभिष्व्याप् Sk. —2 To pervade, surround.

**अभिष्व्यापक, -व्यापिन् a.** 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. —2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आचार q. v.; °कः आचारः P. II. 3. 86. Sk.

**अभिष्व्याप्तिः f.** Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

**अभिष्व्याप्य pot. p.** To be included. —त्वं Validity of a rule.

**अभिष्व्याह 1 P.** To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

**अभिष्व्यार्हणं, -व्याहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. —2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

**अभिष्व्याहारिन् a.** Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

**अभिष्वलंघः** Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

**अभिष्वस् 1 P.** 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महावायोपवापायं योऽभिष्वस्तेनृषा परं Y. 3. 286. —2 To praise, extol.

**अभिष्वस्तक, -शंसिन् a.** Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

**अभिष्वस्तनं** Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंढ्याः क्षत्रियस्याभिष्वस्तने Ms. 8. 268.

**अभिष्वस्त p. p.** 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. —2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिष्वस्); देवि केनाभिष्वस्तानि केन वासि विमानिता Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. —3 Cursed (for अभिष्वस्त) —4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. —स्त्वं = अभिष्वस्ति q. v.

**अभिष्वस्तक a.** 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. —2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

**अभिष्वस्तिः f.** 1 A curse. —2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. —3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. —4 Asking, begging. —5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

**अभिष्वक् 1 A.** To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिष्वकीर्त्तये मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

**अभिष्वका** Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

**अभिष्वकित p. p.** Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

**अभिष्व 1 U.** To curse, execrate; अभिष्वतः फलमेतदुच्यते Ku. 4. 41. —*Caus.* To curse, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन नाभिष्वस्त्वं वदण्येति अभिष्वक्तं Y. 2. 108.

**अभिष्वपनं-ज्ञापः** 1 A curse, imprecation. —2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिष्वया यातकाभियोगः Mit. —3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अप्याहारोऽभिष्वयाः. —4 An injury, hurt. —Comp. —ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

**अभिष्वपनं** Pronouncing a curse.

**अभिष्वदित** Declared, announced, said, named.

**अभिष्वस् 1 P.** To hurt, injure, attack (= अभिष्वस् q. v.). —f. Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

**अभिष्वस्त p. p.** Hurt, attacked.

**अभिष्वस्तु m.** An enemy, injurer.

**अभिष्विरोऽय a.** With the top and bottom inverted.

**अभिष्वीत, -इषात [इष-क] a.** Cold, chilly, as wind.

**अभिष्वीन, -इषान a.** Congealed, coagulated.

**अभिष्वोकः** 1 Intense grief. —2 Warmth; arlour (Ved.)

**अभिष्वोच a.** 1 Shining, glowing with heat. —2 Causing great grief.

**अभिष्वोचनं** 1 Intense grief or pain torment. —2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

**अभिष्वोचयिष्य a.** Tormenting.

**अभिष्वणं** Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

**अभिष्वानः** Hearing; becoming renowned.

**अभिष्वी a.** Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. —2 Combining; ar ranging. —3 Approaching, having recourse to. —4 Worthy. —5 Shining. —6 Powerful.

**अभिष्विष्-श्लिष् f. (-इ) Ved.** A ligature.

**अभिष्वणं** A bandage.

**अभिष्वस् m.** Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

**अभिष्वतः** Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

**अभिष्वस्तः** Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

**अभिष्वज् 1 P.** [°सज्, स् being changed to ङ् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

**अभिष्वगः** (also अभिष्वंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कल्पका दु-न्वंति इदं मनुष्यागामीदुःशाहभित्तगात् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; सुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिष्वगात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 —2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिष्वगो हृपतिः R. 2. 30. —3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिष्वगानिष्ठविषादो R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जह विजज्ञिवात् R. 8. 75. —4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिष्वताभिष्वगाम्यामाभि-चाराभिष्वतः Māt. N. —5 An oath. —6 Embracing; copulation. —7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. —8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. —9 Contempt, disrespect. —Comp. —ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

**अभिष्वजनं = अभिष्वगं q. v.**

**अभिष्व** See under अभिष्व.



**अभिषेक** *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

**अभिषाच** *a.* [अभि-सृ स्वार्थे णिच्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

**अभिषाह** *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

**अभिषिच** 8 U. [°णिच्, सृ changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहामाचिचजले: Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्विह्वतरामधुनाभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषेकुं तास्तदाभिमिरिषु: Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिषिचमभिषिच्य राधवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽष्टवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. —*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

**अभिषेकः** 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of king); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतो R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमरपरिवर्धं ब्रूहि संश्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोऽसंर्गाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अथाभिषेकाय तपोधमानं R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —*Comp.* —अहो day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

**अभिषेक** *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

**अभिषेचनं** 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

**अभिषेचनीय**, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. —य N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

**अभिषु** 5 P. (°हृ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुषंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदेन संपा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

**अभिषव** [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) —च Sour gruel.

**अभिषवर्ण** 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

**अभिषवणी** A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

**अभिषावकः**, -वेत् *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

**अभिषुत** *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. —च Sour g. uel.

**अभिषेण** *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

**अभिषेणनं** Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

**अभिषेणयति** Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

**अभिष्टनः** [अभि स्तृप् अप् चवं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद्).

**अभि (भी)ष्टि** *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy. अभिष्टय); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). —हि *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

**अभिष्टिमत्** *a.* Ved. Desirable.

**अभिष्टु** 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ ह्वतरामभिष्टुति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

**अभिष्टवः** Praise, eulogy.

**अभिष्यद्** 1 A. (सृ changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यद्-स्य-द्वे दुग्धं Sk.; सप्ततमभिष्यद्मानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरि) U. 1. raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदुःखं रामभद्रं पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहनाभिष्यदेत् U. 5.

**अभिष्यं (स्यं)द्** 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्बमनं कृत्वेवो-

पानिवेशितं (ओषधिरस्यं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य बमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

**अभिष्यं (स्यं)दिन्** *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. —*Comp.* —रमण a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखागरं.

**अभिष्वंगः** [स्वञ्च्] 1. Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगा Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगा Mā. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

**अभिसंयोगः** Close contact or union, intimate connection.

**अभिसंवृत** *a.* Clothed, clad.

**अभिसंसीन** *a.* [स्यैक] Coagulated, congealed.

**अभिसंश्रयः** Refuge, shelter.

**अभिसंसारः** Coming together or groups or flocks. —र *adv.* Having approached together.

**अभिसंस्कृ** 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

**अभिसंस्कारः** 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

**अभिसंस्तवः** High praise.

**अभिसंक्षिप्** -संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

**अभिसंख्या** 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

**अभिसंख्य** *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

**अभिसंचारिन्** *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

**अभिसत्त्वन्** *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

**अभिसंतप** 1 P. To torment = संतप q. v.

**अभिसंतापः** War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

**अभिसंहट** *a.* Compressed, tightened.

**अभिसंदेहः** 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

**अभिसंधा** 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) विक्षेप परमकुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिसंहितं रामं. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पद्मविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my



fault; कृष्यमूमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. to-wards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंधयते च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जने विद्वा-नेकाः सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment; फले स्वनाभिसंधाय Mā. 9. 52 ( एवं वच नियमो न कृतः ). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; ताव सर्वनाभिसंधयारसामाविभ-पक्षैः Mo. 7. 159 ( वसिष्ठयोत् ). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -पक्षः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Mā. 4. 195. अभिसंधा 1 Soeoth, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्या-भिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुसिद्धता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe-  
rate declaration, promise; सा हि स-  
त्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, decep-  
tion; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यत्स्य चित्तेष्टितं B. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, pur-  
pose; अन्याभिसंधानेनायथाविश्वमन्यक-  
तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5  
Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate de-  
claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob-  
ject, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना  
विधेयीकृतोपि Māl. 1; Dk. 38;  
स्वर्ग Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,  
the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः  
( frequently occurring in expla-  
natory glosses. ). -4 Opinion, belief.  
-5 Special agreement, terms of an  
agreement, condition, stipulation;  
अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूजयेन् मोक्षयितव्या  
श्रुतमभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7  
Making peace or alliance. -8 Junc-  
tion, combination. -Comp. -कृत a.  
done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards,  
hasten, jump upon; महीतलारकेचिदुदी-  
र्घवेगाः पुनर्मुमाग्रानभिसंपन्ति Rām. -2 To  
fly along; सन्नेच दिवरेभिसंपन्नाः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con-  
course, confluence. -2 War, battle,  
contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद 4 A. 1 To become ( any  
thing ); to be changed to, be similar  
to, assume the state of; इष्टकामागिर-  
भिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अ-  
भिसंपन्ताः ibid. -2 To come or go to,  
arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus.  
To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपदि f. Becoming or being  
effected completely; going over, tran-  
sition; being changed into.

अभिसंपद f. Becoming complete;  
complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p. p. Complete, complete-  
ly effected; वद्वयमभिसंपन्नार्थेन सं-  
स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his  
holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध 9 P. To bind together.  
-pass. To be connected with, to re-  
late or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection; relation;  
conjunction, contact; sexual connec-  
tion; Mā. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contract-  
ed or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting;  
looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see  
under अभिष्ट, अभिष्ट &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing  
near ( with hostile intention ).

अभिसां ( शां ) 10 P. To concil-  
liate, propitiate, pacify, comfort,  
console.

अभिसां ( शां ) लवः, -स्वर्न Conciliation,  
consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about  
evening; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si.  
1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिष्ट 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to-  
wards, approach; to go to some place  
or other, go on proceed; पुरोभिस्ते सुर-  
सुंदरीजनेः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail.  
-3 To go or advance to meet ( as at  
an appointed place ); सुंदरीरभिसार  
K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus.  
To visit, approach, go to meet; बल-  
भानभिसारविष्णोः Si. 10, 20, 21; S. D.  
115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिस्तरः 1 A follower, an atten-  
dant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion;  
मग्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15.  
-3 N. of a people.

अभिस्तरणं 1 Approaching, going to  
meet ( also with hostile intentions ).  
-2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation  
or appointment of lovers; तदभिस्तरण-  
रभसेन चलती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती  
Gīt. 6.

अभिस्तरु a. One who attacks; an  
assailant.

अभिसारा 1 Going to meet ( as a  
lover ), appointment, assignation;  
रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं  
Gīt. 5. -2 The place where lovers  
meet by appointment, rendezvous;  
स्वरितसुषुप्ति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. -3 An  
attack, assault; श्लोःभिसारः पुरस्य नः  
Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower,  
companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An  
instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9  
( तः Pl. ) N. of a people. -ते N. of  
a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for  
making appointments; see under  
अभिसारिक below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover  
&c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either  
goes to meet her lover or keeps an  
appointment made by him; Ku. 6.  
43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयेते कति या मग्म-  
वशं वदा । इयं वाभिसारयेता धीरिक्ताऽभिसारिका  
S. D. 115; कातायिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभि-  
सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress  
&c. to be observed by the different  
kinds f अभिसारिका are given in S. D.  
116. The S. D. further recommends  
the following 8 places as eligible  
spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field;  
(2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4)  
the house of a female messenger;  
(5) forest; (6) caravansary ( a place  
for pilgrims &c. ); (7) a cemetery;  
and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वादी  
मग्मदेवालयो दतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च रमशानं च न-  
यादीनी तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visit-  
ing; attacking, rushing out, going  
forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -णी 1 = अ-  
भिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species  
of the त्रिष्टु metre in which the Pādaas  
contain 12 instead of 11 syllables,  
and which is therefore said to ap-  
proach ( अभिसरती ) another metre  
called जगदी.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or  
forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre-  
pare; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To  
unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अ-  
भिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To fall upon,  
attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2  
Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing.  
-2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in-  
dulgence in.

अभिसंस्कंदः Ved. 1 An attack, as-  
sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -इ  
adv. By attacking.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection;  
love, desire; या सर्वत्रानभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिसृकुरित a. Expanded to the  
full, full grown ( as a blossom ).

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent or agree  
to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिसृज् f. ( or n. according to  
some ) [ अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य ] Vod.  
1 Invocation, calling into one's pre-  
sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसृजः Urging towards, driving  
onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसृज् m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहर 2 P. 1 To strike, smite,  
beat ( fig. also ); thump at; अभिहंति  
इत कथमेव माधवं ( स्मरः ) Māl. 1. 39  
लोहैरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभि-  
हताः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure,  
kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,



ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेकं (अरविं)  
R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a  
drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall,  
attack; affect, overpower; Dk. 6.  
—Caus. To astrike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also),  
beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धर-  
भिरातपद्माभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Anaru.  
2; struck against (as sound); Sik.  
9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome;  
शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुब्ध°. -3 Ob-  
structed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied;  
अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lila.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating,  
hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multi-  
plication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also);  
beating, smiting, attacking, injury,  
hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लघुपके Ku. 7.  
49; शीतातवाभिघातात् Ma. 12. 77 at-  
tacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°,  
शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaisesika phil.)  
Striking against (such as gives rise  
to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind  
of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving  
or warding off. -4 Extirpation, com-  
plete destruction or removal; दुःख-  
त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ  
Śān. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement  
articulation of words (as of Vedic  
texts); sudden shock. —तं 1 The  
combination of the 4th letter of  
any class with the first or third letter  
of that class; of the second with  
the first; and of the third with the  
second letter of any class; अभिघातं  
स्वारपूर्वं वेदद्वित्र्यादिवर्णांश्वेतु नववर्गानां नवतो वरणी-  
चंद्रद्विराभायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pro-  
nunciation caused by the neglect of  
Sāndhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or  
beating back, repelling, extirpating.  
—कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् *Striking, hurting. —m.*  
An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [हे-अर्] 1 Invocation,  
calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or com-  
pletely.

अभिहति *f.* Calling, invocation;  
worshipping.

अभिहरय *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित, -ति See under अभिव.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation,  
sacrifice.

अभिहृत् An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of  
clarified butter.

अभिहु 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off,  
enath away, remove, take away. -2  
To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring;  
bring near. —Caus. 1 To cause to  
take away. -2 To bring on the table;

serve up in dishes &c. (as food).

-3 To lay or put on (as a coat).

-4 To attack.

अभिहरणः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching;  
R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्त् *m.* 1 One who takes away,  
bears off, or take, by violence. -2  
A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, rob-  
bing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault.

-3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

-4 Mingling together, mixture. -5

An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker  
of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत् *a.* Ved. Bending, causing  
crookedness, acting injuriously. —*f.*  
Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious;  
acting crookedly. —*f.* 1 Causing to  
fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence,  
injury.

अभिहर्, -हर् *a.* Falling off, crooked.  
—*r.* Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To ap-  
proach, come or draw near, go up  
to (with acc.); अस्मान्त्तुमीत्येति Bk.  
7. 84; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along  
or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go  
into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ma. 8. 75. (b)  
To go over to, reach, arrive at;  
Me. 34. v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share,  
come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet  
with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said  
of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धि-  
मस्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्तव *a.* (री *f.*) अभीत्तर *a.* Ap-  
proaching, attacking, assailing.

अव्ययः 1 Going over, approach,  
arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of  
the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63;  
15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक]  
1 Longing after, desirous, anxious.  
-2 Lustful, libidinous, volup-  
tuous; मेदस्विना सरभसोपगतानीकान् Si.  
5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to  
(अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. —कः 1 A  
lover, husband. -2 A post. -3 A  
master. —कः 1 Proximity,  
nearness. -2 Collision; combat, en-  
counter, opposition. (The form अभीक  
frequently occurs in the Vedas in  
the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same  
time or place, at the right time, just  
in time; (c) in a moment instant-  
aneously, or (used like a preposi-  
tion with abl.); (d) from, out of; (e)  
on account of, with regard to; (f)  
from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुरोः; अभीक्ष्ण  
अभीक्ष्णं भवति, तादृक् क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति

Nir. ] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Con-  
stant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. —क्ष्ण  
*ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; इति  
प्रहारा निपतंरभ्यर्षणं Pt. 2. 178. -2  
Constantly. -3 Very much, exceed-  
ingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघातः अभिघात *q. v.*

अभीज्य *a.* [ *fr.* यज् ] To be sacri-  
ficed to; one to whom a sacrifice is  
offered. —ज्यः A god.

अभीत, -ति *a.* Not afraid, fear-  
less. —तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Ap-  
proach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [ ईद्-क् ] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [ अभि पत्-क्लिप्दीर्घः ] One  
who goes or resorts to ( अभिगमनवात्  
Sāy. ), a pond or any spot in which  
water collects; a favour.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं  
A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for,  
desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not  
terrific. —मः N. of Vyahyu.

अभीमानः अभिमान *q. v.*

अभीमोद्ः Joy, delight. —मुद् Ved.  
great joy, or ( *a.* ) excessively de-  
lighted.

अभीरः [ अभिमुलीकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईर्,  
अच् ] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pas-  
toral people; more usually written  
अभीर *q. v.* —री The language of the  
अभीर people. —र N. of a metre; see  
आभीर. —Comp. —पल्ली a hamlet of cow-  
herds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous in-  
sect.

अभीर *a.* ( *रः*, -रु *f.* ) 1 Fearless.  
-2 Untrifling; harmless. —रः N. of  
Siva or Bhairava. —रु *f.* = अभीरुपत्री  
N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) *Asparagus*  
*Race nosus*. —रु *n.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. —णं  
*ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2  
A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु *q. v.*

अभीलापः [ लप् वच्, दर्शि ] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [ वृत्-करणे वच् ] 1 N. of a  
Sāman, *Brahma Sāman*. -2 N. of a  
hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in at-  
tacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A  
sort of oblation (B. and R. take this  
word to mean 'existing everywhere',  
'attacking successfully', 'successful  
attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत् *a.* Covered, surrounded.



अभिशापः A curse ; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः -पुः [ अभि-अच्छ-उत्, पुषो० अत इत्वं ] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि सुचक्षता-मभीष्टा S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छनिभेभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यभुते कर्माणि Nir. ). -4 A finger.

अभीष्ट 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टद्वयः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -द्वः, A darling. -द्वः 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -द्वः 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अन्वसे हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे च्छात्रावहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभा, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीष्टं = अभिष्टं q. v.

अभीष्टया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीष्टाह a. Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (प्रे-म्योऽभ्युदाता ; अभिष्टमाणाः सपलात्, अभिष्टवति शत्रु Nir. ). -f. (इ) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पीत. -Comp. -मृतं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mula.

अभुक्त a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुजत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुज्ज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज्ज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुज्जिद्या Not a slave or servant an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभुः ' Unborn, ' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -तद्भावाः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृष्णस्तिथेः संघे कर्तारि चि P. V. 4. 50 ; अमृततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संघते तं केतेति कृष्णोक्त्यति Sk. ; cf. पयोपेत्युत्पत्तिः समुदाः B. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unpremeditated, unarranged ; अभूत् °वी राजा चित्तमणि-नाम Vls. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -प्रा-भोः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूति f. 1 Non-existence, non-entirety. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अभूमिरियं माल-विकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरियमनेनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनाव-सरसत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or trans-ceeded my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not pro-duced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभूत, -अभूतिम् a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभूया a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदवतिपत्तिरिति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्वः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, same-ness ; तद्वक्तृकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवधूनिभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3, 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेदिक a. 1 Not to be divid-ed, broken or pierced through, im-penetrable. -2 Indivisible. -चं A diamond.

अभोक्त, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज्ज a. Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, absti-nence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजिद् a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, pro-hibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अ a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभोक्तिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

अभोम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [ अभिग्रहं अग्रं यय ] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इत्वं शोणि-तमग्रये संवहारेऽद्युत्तयोः Mb. -ग्रं Prox-imity, vicinity.

अभ्यर्क a. Recently marked.

अभ्यर्ज्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To de-corate, adorn (Ved. ). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंजः 1 Smearing the body with nunctuous or oily substances, smear-ing with oil ; अभ्यंजनेवद्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 7 ; स्नप्यदानाभ्यंजयोवगादिभिः पुषोव Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, ointment, liniment.

अभ्यंजन 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved. ).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away ; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than ex-ceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रवृत्ताभिया-पीताव्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एव चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām. ; न स्वस्त्वमेवैष्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धान्यं दक्षम्या कुभिर्यो हरतो-ऽधिकं दद्याः Ks. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य-धिको दुर्वैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent ; भव यं चाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -कं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यर्चं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -वे Near the way.

अभ्यर्जुना 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्य-र्जुनातु भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यर्जुना, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कुतः अभ्यर्जुना सुदृगा नरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, com-mand. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argu-ment.

अभ्यर्चूक a. Bald agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर a. [ अभिमतमंतरं ] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being in-cluded in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनान्यन्तरः M. 5 ; नव्याभ्यन्तर एव च Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संवीत-केऽभ्यन्तरे स्ना M. 5 ; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्रा-दिना M. 2 ; अनभ्यन्तरे आचारं मदनमतस्य दृष्टातस्व S. 3 ; संवेद्यभ्यन्तरा के स्तुः Rām., see अभ्यन्तरीक below. -4 Nearest, inti-



अभ्यस्त *p.p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनवीरभ्यस्तमाली-  
लनं Amaru. 92 ; used or accustomed  
to ; अनभ्यस्तारण्यार्थः U. 5 not accus-  
tomed to the use of the chariot : अजा



च वाणि Ml. 3. 11.—2 Learnt, studied :  
ज्ञानेऽप्यस्माद्विद्यान् R. 1. 8 ; Bb. 3. 89.  
-3 (In math.) multiplied; अयुते द्वा-  
कृत्वोभाश्च निर्युनमुच्यते Nir.—4 (In-  
gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Redu-  
plicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः—1 Repetition in general ;  
अभ्यासना अभ्यासात् इति वदाम्भासोऽभ्या-  
सपरिमाणं योतयति S. B. ; नाभ्यासकम-  
मीक्षते Pt. 1. 151 ; Ms. 12. 74 ; Y. 3.  
323.—2 Repeated practice or exercise,  
continued practice or use ; आवितत-  
माभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 : अभ्यासेन  
तु कौन्ये देशायेन च युज्यते Bg. 6. 35. 44.  
by constant practice (to remain pure  
and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y.  
351 practice of concentration ; hence  
sometimes used for 'concentration of  
mind upon one subject' : 'निर्युही-  
तेन मनसा R. 10. 53 ; so शर°, अन्न°  
&c. —3 Habit, custom, practice ;  
मिथ्योपपदात् कुत्रोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ;  
तद् अभ्यासात् अभिधीयते U. 1 therefore  
address me as is your wont ; अमंगल-  
स्यासरति Ko. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.—4 Dis-  
cipline in arms, exercise, military  
discipline.—5 Reading, study, repeat-  
ed reading or learning by heart : का-  
व्यज्ञासिष्याभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146. 200 ;  
Ms. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds: वेदस्मृति-  
रणं एवं विचारोऽभ्यासनं जयः । तद्वान् चैव शिष्येभ्यो-  
वेदाभ्यासा द्विपञ्चा ॥ Dakṣa.—6 Vicinity,  
proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास) ;  
अभ्यासिष्याभ्यासे (ने) मयी परमुरीमुखी  
Kn. 6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-ने मयी must mean  
here (speaking to) 'Madhu who was  
near her,' soil. by having manifested  
himself before her, which folly pre-  
serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself  
silent, speaking to her lover who was  
near her through her friend) ; अवि-  
तेयं नभ्यासात् सती पुण्यव्रता च्युः U. 7.  
17 given in your charge ; Si. 3. 40 ;  
अभ्यासात् शा-रागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk.  
(regarded as an Aluk Compound).  
-7 'In gram.) Reduplication.—8  
The first syllable of a reduplicated  
base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः  
P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्या-  
सस्तः स्यात् Sk.—9 (In math.) Multipli-  
cation.—10 (In poetry.) Repetition  
of the last verses or lines (as of a  
chorus) ; chorus, burden of a song.  
—Comp. —गत a. approached, gone  
near.—वारेयान् a. wandering about or  
near.—योगः abstraction of mind re-  
sulting from continuous deep medita-  
tion ; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छासु धने-  
जय Bg. 12. 9. —होयः dropping of  
the reduplicative syllable. —अभ्यासः  
interval caused by the reduplicative  
syllable ; 'येति though separated by  
this syllable.

अभ्यासेन a. Practising, exercising

अभ्यस्यति Den. P. 1 To be angry  
with, bear malice against, envy, be  
jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽ-  
भ्यस्यति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रसंति स्म तौ  
कच्चिदभ्यस्यंति चापरे Mb.—2 Not to like,  
detest from, calumniate ; ये स्वेतदभ्य-  
स्यंती नातुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यस्य a. Angry, jealous.

अभ्यस्यक a. (चिकार f.) Jealous, en-  
vious ; a detractor, calumniator ;  
मामात्मपरदेहेषु मद्रिक्वतोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg.  
16. 18.

अभ्यस्य Envy, jealousy, disfavour,  
anger ; शुक्राभ्यस्यगविनिवृत्तये च R. 6.  
74 ; स्त्रेणुवेगेषु च साभ्यस्यता 7. 2, 9.  
64 ; Ms. 39, Kn. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं ind. [अस्तमाने] Towards  
sunset ; 'गम्-इ, -या to go down or set  
(as the sun) during or with refer-  
ence to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun  
during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमाने a. One on whom the sun  
has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with  
the flat of the hand as a sign of de-  
fiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge,  
groundless complaint.—2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं a. By drawing to  
oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं ind. By or in stepping  
near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात a. Falsely accused,  
traded.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny,  
detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to,  
draw near, approach, visit ; see अभ्या-  
ग्न below ; to come, arrive (as time).

-2 To come to, fall into, go to any  
state ; चिन्तामभ्यागतौ fell to thinking.

अभ्यागतं p. p. 1 Come near, approach-  
ed, arrived ; भोभवाभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4 ;  
क्रमाद्भाग्यं द्रष्टुं Y. 2. 119 ; तस्मिन्मभ्या-  
गते काले Rām.—2 Come as a guest ;  
सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 103 ; श्रोत्रि-  
याय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; Si. 4. 68. —तः  
A guest, visitor ; 'क्रियया नियोजितः  
Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near,  
arrival ; a visit : तयोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा  
सुहा Si. 1. 23 ; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं  
ते R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22 ; वसन्तमास° K.  
303.—2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.—3  
Arriving at or enjoying a result.—4  
Rising, getting up.—5 Striking, kill-  
ing.—6 Encountering, attacking.—7  
War, battle.—8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival visit ;  
हेतुं तद्भ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबन्धिर्मणि  
व्याप्तः इत्] One who is diligent in  
supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault,  
striking.—2 Persuading to steal ;  
Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिव a. Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.—2  
To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as  
an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-वृ] 1 Recog-  
nition.—2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot  
or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretch-  
ing, expansion.

अभ्यातम a. Directed towards one-  
self.—स्म adv. Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize,  
snatch.—2 To put on, wear (garland  
&c.).—3 To take up (the conversa-  
tion), to commence speaking (after  
another).

अभ्याप्त p. p. 1 Obtained, got.—2  
Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of  
the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commence-  
ment, first beginning ; ओमभ्यादानं P.  
VIII. 2. 87 (°ने = आदि Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add  
(fuel &c.), to apply, throw under ;  
Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति  
Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as  
fuel).

अभ्याहित p. p. Laid down, put on  
'पञ्चा' a sort of gift or present ; P.  
VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यातं See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune,  
evil.

अभ्यामर्दः, -मर्दनं War, battle, con-  
flict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, ex-  
tend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull  
(as a rudder).—2 To give.—3 To  
aim at.—4 To restrain.—5 To ap-  
proach, visit (= अभ्यागम् ).

अभ्यायंसेय a. [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु°सेय] To  
be restrained, to be made subject ;  
(अभितो नियन्त्र्य).

अभ्यायं adv. Near, at hand ; by  
going near.

अभ्यायुह 1 P. To ascend, go up  
to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यायुह p. p. 1 Ascended, gone  
up to.—2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः, -रोहणं 1 Ascending,  
mounting, going up to.—2 Ascend-  
ing in prayer or devotion, mutter-  
ing holy prayers.—3 Transition from  
one place or state to another.—4 Pro-  
gress.



अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तस्तोत्रं). —तं adv. By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् a. Recurring, Si. 18. 18. अभ्यावृत्त p. p. Come near to, repeated. —तः The residua of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्वयं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः f. Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याशः स See under अभ्यश-स.

अभ्यासत् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; रश्मिन् पुष्पकारं शैलमभ्यासतात् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासत्तन् Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलोऽभ्याहन्वात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, amittou; अभ्याहन् क्रीडति विपर्ययेण (हृद्यं) R. 14. 33; धृष्टुना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षोभिराहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहनन् 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह् 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; युद्धोत्तरा फलपूर्वं च रामस्याभ्याहारं बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य pot. p. To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष् 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परमभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तप्तं) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (श्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उच्यतेनैव इत्येनं श्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यचताभ्युक्षणं श्रोक्षं तिरस्त्रा-वोक्षणं स्वतन्त्रम् ॥)

अभ्युचित a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अर्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित a. Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युक्तुट p. p. Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युक्कोशनं Loud acclamation; °मन्त्रं a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नः

भ्युत्तिष्ठन्ति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departing, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नभ्युत्थानदृष्टिन्यो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानं मधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजामहे Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. —Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तने दृष्टेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युद्दि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ma. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ma. 2. 220. 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीर्यं) को जीवितार्थं समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय a. Rising. -यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृजति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयः Rāt. 1. 1. -मयो हि लोकमभ्युदयाय तादृजं R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; S 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (बुद्धिब्राह्मं). -Comp. —अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. —वृष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ma. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. —त N. of a religious ceremony. —तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen. अभ्युद्गत p. p. 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, —मनः, —गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). —त N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्गत a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्य, °शक्त, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. 8. 12. 6; Ma. 57; Mā. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतान्नेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तरे) विश्वः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रार्थितं Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive (a point of time); आरादीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरं S. 5. we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; माभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Rāt. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Rāt. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -Comp. —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.



अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरा मधुरा-  
मानमदर्शयत्युः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-  
कृशमभ्युपपत्त्यते सर्वं दुर्वेव सीता तद्व-  
ग्रहसत् 5-64; U. 2, 3, 7; Mā. 4. -2  
To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवरतलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितबलं च S. 3; अन्याभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणान्युपपत्तौ च ज्ञापये नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection & Co.

अभ्युपस्थित a Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्व-  
हमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्यु-  
पयन्तः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तद्वच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मण-  
ना, वैद्यतां, सखिरं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायते न खलु सह दामभ्युपे-  
ताय कृत्याः Ms. 38; अर्ये दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; भुरवेव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B. & Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; तितोरव मोहारापुनरभ्यु-  
देवता Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्पुराणा वि-  
जयाम्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायर्न A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेय ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. —अभ्युपेया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to go so.)

अभ्युष, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः [अभिः उ-ऊ-  
ष्यते अभिना दृष्टते, उ-ऊ-व बाहु क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी) (अर्धसिक्कवर्षादेत्यादिना भर्जितवर्षादिना वृत्तकावर-  
पोकी इति स्वातन्त्र्यं नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु (अभ्यु) वय-वीय, अभ्युष, अभ्युषीय  
a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित a [वसू-क] Dwelling near or with. —तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युह a. [वहू-क] Brought near.

अभ्युह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [ऊह-वहू] 1 Arguing, reason-  
ing, discussion. -2 Deduction, infer-  
ence, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यान-  
भ्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. -3  
Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understand-  
ing.

अभ्युषणं [इ-वहू] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ् 1 P. [अभति, आभन, आभित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वभनन्निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र [अभ्र-अभ्र; but more correctly  
अभ्र-भ्र; अपो विभर्ति, भ्रू क. अभ्रं अभ्रणात् Nir.  
being filled with water] 1 A cloud;  
अभ्रिर्वै धूमो जायते धूमावधमभ्रं दृष्टिः Sat.  
Br.; अभ्रं वा अगं भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भ-  
वति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघा भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्र-  
वर्तते Ch. Up. (these quotations show  
the conception of the ancient Rishis  
about the formation of clouds). -2  
Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु वृक्ष-  
क्षिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. -3 Talc,  
mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of  
reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus  
Rotundus (सुता). -8 (In arith.) A  
zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr.  
ombros, approx; Zend avara, Pers. abr.]  
-Comp. —अवकाशः clouds as the only  
shelter; fall of rain —अवकाशिक; का-  
शिक a. exposed to the rain (and so  
practising penance), not seeking  
shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. —उत्प-  
'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra.  
—कूटं a peak of a (mountain-like)  
cloud. —नगा the heavenly river; K.  
50. —वना a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77.  
—जा a. Ved. born from clouds,  
caused by vapours. —नागः one of the  
elephants supporting the globe; N.  
of Airāvata. —पयः 1. atmosphere  
-2. balloon. —पेक्षाचा, —वका 'sky-  
demon' epithet of Rāhu. —पुष्पा N. of  
a cane (Mar. रेत) Calamus Rotang.  
(—व्यं) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower',  
anything impossible, a castle in the  
air. —पु (हू) f. sprinkling of clouds,  
rain. —मोक्षी N. of a plant (जटामोक्षी).  
—मार्तव्यः Indra's elephant Airāvata.  
—माला, —हृद् a line, succession, or mass  
of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25  
—रोहि the lapis lazuli. —लिप्ती 1. sky  
covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustā grass.  
—वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled  
with water. (—वः) downpour of rain.  
—वाटिकः, —का N. of a tree (आश्रितक).  
—विलाय ind. Just as clouds melt  
away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रलिह a. [अभ्र लेति स्प्रुति; खड्ग मुमा-  
गमत्र P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud licking',  
touching or scraping the clouds,  
(very high); अभ्रलिङ्गायाः प्रासादाः Me.  
64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमावरोह R. 14. 29; K.  
270; Si. 5. 65. —ह्वा Wind.

अभ्रक [स्वर्णि कर्] Talo, mica; said  
to be produced from Pārvatī's men-  
strual discharge. —Comp. —भस्मन् n. calx  
of talo. —सर्व steel.

अभ्रकव [अभ्र कवाते पट्टयानि तुल्यत्वात्;  
खड्ग मुमागमत्र P. III. 2. 42.] Touching;  
or scraping the clouds, very high;  
आवायाभ्रकव प्राचापमलयं फलशालिनं Bk.;  
K. 33; Dk. 110. Mv. 6. 7. —वः 1 Wind,  
air; अभ्रकवो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds,  
make cloudy; अभ्रं क्राति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित a. [अभ्रानि यस्य संजानानि; अभ्र-  
इत् तात्कादिघण] Overcast with clouds,  
clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिष a. [अभ्र भवः, व] Belonging  
to or produced from clouds, sky or  
mistake. —यः Lightning. —यः A mass  
of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only  
by the air', an ascetic who is stark-  
naked.

अभ्रम a. Not mistaking, steady,  
clear. —भः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of  
the east, the mate of Airāvata,  
Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. —Comp.  
—मिया, —वल्गुभा Airāvata.

अभ्रातुव्य a. Without a rival or  
enemy.

अभ्रांत a. Composed, steady.

अभ्रातिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः —भ्रि [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात्  
or येन; अह-इत्] 1 A wooden scraper  
or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning  
a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general;  
Ms. 11. 134. —Comp. —वातं 'dug up  
with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रवः Non-deviation, fitness,  
propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्रव a. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.)  
-2 Mighty, strong or powerful.  
—स्रं 1 Immense power, immensity.  
-2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great  
pervading principle of the universe;  
water; a cloud; embarrassed state,  
calamity; a monster; closeness; off-  
spring, given by B. and R.)

अभ्र ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.



अम् 1 P. ( अमति, अमिंतु, अमिन; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति ] 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (अमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. -WITH सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम a. Unripe ( as fruit ). -मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power ( बल ). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind ( प्राण ). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. -मा 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy ( winds ); powerful ( sound also ). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violently.

अमत्तः [ अम्-अतम् Up. 3. 110 ] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [ अम्-अति Up. 4. 59 ] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 ( Ved. ) Form, shape ( Nir ). -4 Want, poverty. -अ-अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked ( दुष्ट, अमशस्यबुद्धिम् Say. ). -2 Fool.

अमंगल-ल्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; 'अमंगलसंज्ञा' Ki. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शोलं तव भवतु नामैवमखिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The oastor-oil tree ( परं ). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; ज्ञातं पारं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum ( as boiled rice ). -डः the oastor oil tree ( परं ).

अमत्त a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word ( सप्रतीति ); अमत्तः प्रकृतविद्वद् पारार्थो यत्र, e. g. in राममन्मथशरणे ताडिता &c. ( R. 11. 20 ) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either वीर or शीमल; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः A rogue, cheat. -तिः f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्येतानि बहु जगत्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. -Comp.

-पूर्व a. unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्र a. Ved. [ अम्-अत्रम् Up. 3. 105 ] Overpowering ( enemies ), strong or disposed to march on ( गमनशील ); Rv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [ अमति मुंके अमत्र, आधरि अत्रम् ] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रि a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त a. Sober, sane.

अमत्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect ( as a child ). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. ( नः ) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -m. The Supreme Being. -Comp. -गत a. unknown, unthought of. -नीत, -ज्ञ a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman ( as a demon ).

अमनिः [ अम्-अनि; अमति गच्छत्यत्र Up. 2. 101 ] Motion ( गति ); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -इयः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend ( = रक्षः विशावादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23 ).

अमत्त a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमत्र, -त्रक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अवततानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations; as a cure &c.; अत्रा कथमन्त्रयाचनीद्वानि जीवति जना मनानमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -तत्र a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् a. Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent ( wind &c. ). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंद-

मवद्विन् U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिद्विद्विरे निखिलमाधुर्यमिद्विरे Bv. 4. 1; वृष्टीडकरावधुनं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -वः N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शरणेऽवममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26. अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमत्रि a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [ अ-पचायच् न. त. ] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरांमरवत् प्राज्ञैर विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -राः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant ( सुदीपक ). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 ( that being the number of gods ). -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra ( of. अमरावनी ). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post ( स्तम्भ ). -5 N. of several plants; इन्द्रावली, वटी, महानीली, वृत्तुमारी, सुदी, युद्धी, इत्यादि. -रा The same as अमरा. -Comp. -अमरा, -की a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुवासरतनानि हरामरांमराः Si. 1. 51. -अम्रि 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अमिः-इन्द्रा, ईशा, ईश्वरा, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -इन्द्रा, 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. -आपगा, -तटिनी, -सति f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; 'तटिनीरोषसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. -उपम a. god-like. -कंदक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. -कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajasthani state. -कोशः, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. -तारः-दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमर-तारकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुत्र 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various



other towns. —पुष्पः, -वृक्षः 1. N. of several plants ( केतक, चूत ). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3. The wish-yielding tree ( कल्पवृक्ष ). —पुष्पिक N. of a plant ( अयःपुष्पिक ); a kind of anisee. —अमर्य, -प्रभ a. like an immortal. —प्रभुः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. —माला N. of a lexicon. —रत्नं a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; \*तर heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकात् Ms. 2. 5. —चक्षुरी N. of a plant ( आकाशवल्ली ). —सिंहः N. of the author or Amarakosha; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the terminus ad quem.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the son's orb; cf. Ki. 7. 2); सप्तर्षिभेदद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K. P. 1 —2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरविष्णु, अमर्त a. Ved. Immortal. —अमर्त्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेति R. 7. 53; शुभ्रं heaven; \*ता immortality. —रव्यः A god. —Comp. —आवगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरुशतकः.

अमरुश्च a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. —Comp. —जात a. not produced in a vital organ. —वेदिन् a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः धियस्तिष्ठति सर्वा Pt. 1. 142; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्चैव जनस्य जेतुना न जातहर्षेण न विविधादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्त-

तप्रतापोरकर्ष्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or अभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतज्ञादिगणपराधजन्यो गौनवाक्यारुप्यादिकारणभूताश्चेतव्यचित्तविशेषाः —2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्धिषितेन गांधीविना Vo. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षे angrily. —3 Impetuosity, violence. —4 Determination of purpose. —Comp. —ज a. arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षित, -र्षवत् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषास्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्य Pt. 1. 326. —2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युधामर्षितः पंडितपुत्रः Vo. 4. —3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुद्धाः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. —2 White, bright, shining; कर्णावतक्तानलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. —2 The navel cord. —3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn; also of a plant (सतलवृक्ष), also n. in this sense. —ल 1 Purity. —2 Talc. —3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —आमल a. of pure or undefiled mind. —पतत्रिन् m. (त्री) the wild goose. —रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलमलिनं न स्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-anaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अ-असत्] 1 Disease. —2 Stupidity. —3 A fool. —4 Time.

अमसृण a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless. —ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामधराताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. —2 In this world, here below (इहलोक). —3 With, near, close to; अमेवासां तद्भवति Sat. Br. —4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृतौ to draw near, have near oneself. —f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. —2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —3 The fifteenth digit also. —m. The

aoul. —Comp. —अक्त a. Ved. mot, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् f. living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-वद्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् n. the sacred time of अमा day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. —2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. —Comp. —आदुनिक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. From near, at hand. —a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless.

अमातृभोगीण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यद्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). —2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिर-न्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र a. [नस्ति मात्रा इयदा यय] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not elementary. —4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. —2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवच 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. —2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human; animal. —2 Superhuman.

अमानस्य Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् a. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष a (की f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवा-नुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; आकृति K. 131, 132, 258; शक्तिस्त्वं 103; गतिश्चर्चि 126 an unearthly melody. —2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate; \*वृषन्. 135. —यः -की One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य a. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमासी or अमावस्या q. v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. —2 Immeasurable. —य 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of



delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमरः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. —नः Not a road absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) [अमा वस-उत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्द्धं अस्या सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; पूर्वाचंद्रमसी यः परः सन्निकषः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, -रयक *a.* [अमावास्या, उन्-अ P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं वृद्धति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुता। अमितस्य हि वृद्धतारं भ्रातरं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* Not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. —अशनः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishnu. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (—मः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —अजस्र *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty; Ms. 1. 4. —कृत *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -यति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमः 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Vishnu. —वीर्य *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अम् to go against; अमेद्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्वात्मानमित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतवाचि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. —त्रा An enemy; °युष् Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खाद् *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात, -घातिन्, —घ्न, —हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिग्मिवजिद्वोजसा यत् N. 1. 13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —हृषन् *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना hostile army.

अमित्रता, -रवं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -य्य *o.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Iviolable (अहिंस्य); imense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

अमिलतकं Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -अश्रित *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. व.] Free from guile or deceit. —ई [अप् भोगे-कर्मणि इषत्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वृ-ईदामः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon; tormenting spirit. —वः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —ई Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अद्-टोक्-उत्त्वमवे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य युद्धोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यामर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकमुत्तुना। लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not-liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —कं A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा ग्रहण्या भाष्ये व्यये चामुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्ति *f.* 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुक्त् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुक्ती *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत् *ind.* (opp. इद्) [अद् वृत्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्तासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There in what precedes or has been said, in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तदुपधिनामुत् सुखं [पसेत्]; यत्तु वणिजने वृत्ते नेह नामुत् तद्वत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There; अनेवैवाभकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत् भक्षिताः Ka. —5 Thither, that way. —Comp. —भूय Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्स्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुया *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill.'

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल *a.* [अहुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (—लं) a well-known family. —पुत्रः —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुद्ग, -स-अं *a.* (—शी, —शी *f.* cf. अन्वदश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर् *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. दूर्त where Mukh. says दूर्तं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —ती N. of Siva. —Comp.

—गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्मधर्मो भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च। एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣā P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —ति N. of Vishnu. —ति *f.* Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिम् *a.* Formless &c. —m. N. of Vishnu.

अमूल, -लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.) ; वज्रोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्य। Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; द्रव्यं मूलमावाद्यूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ल N. of a plant (अग्निशिला).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.



**अमृणाले** [ सादृश्ये नञ् ] The root of a fragrant grass (बीज, Mar. काळा बाळा) used for screens &c.

**अमृत** *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंभः Ak. -2 Immortal; अमृत मोममृता अमृत Rv. 8. 43. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhruvanti, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajapati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्र). -4 N. of the root of a plant (बाराहीकंद). -तर 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; c. द. आमलकी, हरीतकी, यूहवी; मागवी; तुलसी, इन्द्राक्षणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अनिलवा; रक्तचिद्रु; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरितकी. -3 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Mā. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. -तं 1 (a) Immortality, Im perishable state; न मृत्युरपीदममृतं न तद्धि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. b) Final beatitude, absorption; तपसा क्रितिवर्धे इति विद्यया मृतममृतं Ms. 12. 104 : स भ्रिये चामृतं च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (a) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवादेतन्मृतं नृनिधिममये Ki. 5. 30; विश्ववृक्षस्यैव ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 239; विश्वममृतं कविर्ज्ञेयमृतं वा विश्वीश्वरेभ्यः R. 8. 46; of: used in combination with words like वायु, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुमारचमामृतसंनिताश्च R. 3. 16 : अद्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृत शिशरे बहिरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्वायाचितं मेघममृतं रगादुपचिन्नं M. 4. 45. -9 Water; अमृतप्रभातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुग्धममृतात् K. 136; of. also the formula अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतविधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmaṇas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वुषु कुहति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thingsweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quick-silver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called सप्तम. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

*Nakshatras* (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवास्योग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [ cf. Gr. *ambrotos*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis* ]. -Comp. -अमृतः, -करः -दीधितिः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृदीधितिरेव विदुर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृताञ्जुव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षर प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरिः Svet. Up. -अंश, -अशनः, -आशिनम् 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. -अमृत *a.* whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amṛita. -इष्टता a kind of sacrificial brick abapā like the golden head of men, beate &c. (पञ्चशीणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उडका *a.* fly. ( -भं ), -उडवं a kind of collyrium ( सर्षपितुल्यं ). ( -वः ) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. ( -र्भः ) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul. -चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. ( -जः ) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. -जटा N. of a plant ( जटामांसी ). -तरंगिणी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called स्ततिगति. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. ( -वः ) flow of nectar. -धर *a.* shedding nectar. ( -रः ) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. -यः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपानमांबध्यासावधमसुं नृपुस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 ( where *as* has sense 1. also ). -यक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire it-self. -कलः N. of two trees; पटोल and पारावत ( -ला ) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्रक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. ( -लं ) a sort of fruit ( रुचिकल ) found in the country of the Madgalas according to Bhāva P. -चण्डू Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भद्रातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. -युक् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -यु *a.* free from birth and death. -मतिः = गति *q. v.* -मधनं churning ( of the ocean ) for nectar. -मलिननी N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काष्पाधुतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधाकाष्पाधुतरसाञ्च पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. ( -ता ) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of cake ( Mar. अनर्सी ). -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant ( यूहवी ). -वाक *a.* producing nectar-like sweet words. -संवाचं a sort of diab mentioned in Bhāva P. -सार *a.* ambrosial; रश्मि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. ( -रः ) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाकः. °जः raw sugar, molasses ( गुड ). -रश्मिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon ( distilling nectar ) -2. mother of the gods. -सेद्वरः 1. ' brother of nectar, ' the horse called उश्नेःश्वम्. -2. a horse in general. -स्रवः flow of nectar. ( -वा ) N. of a plant and tree ( रंवेती ). -मुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

**अमृतता**, -त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

**अमृतमय** *a.* ( यी *f.* ) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

**अमृतकं** The nectar of immortality. **अमृताफलं** The fruit of the *Trichosanthes* ( पटोलफल ).

**अमृतापत** Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

**अमृतेक्षयः** N. of Vishnu ( sleeping in waters ).

**अमृत्यु** *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. -रुः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu.

**अमृष्ट** *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

**अमृषा ind.** Not falsely, truly.

**अमृष्ट** *a.* Unrubbed. -Comp. -युज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

**अमेदस्क** *a.* Fatless, lean.

**अमेधसु** *a.* [ अमेधा; नित्यमचिस् P. V. 4. 122 ] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

**अमेध्य** *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेधस्यं प्रक्षिपेद्वशौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bb. 3. 106. -रश्मि 1 Excrement, ordure; सधुस्त्वजेद्राजमार्गे वस्त्वमेधममपवि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमेधस्यं बुद्ध्या स्वर्गमुपपत्ति-हेतुः Kāty. -Comp. -कुणपाशिन *a.* feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लित *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. -लेपः smearing with ordure.

**अमेन** Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

**अमेय** *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. -आमन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul,



magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ *a.* [ अमा-इह ] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोघ्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचन Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed.

—का 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark ; धनुस्समोघं समश्च बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 3. 53 ; 12. 97 ; कामिलकुर्यन्मोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible ( words, boon &c. ) ; अमोघाः प्रति-युहंतावर्षाद्युपहमाश्रितः R. 1. 44 ; युत-मोघश्च Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, prodnotive ; यदमोघमपामंतवत् बीजमज रश्च Ku. 2. 5 ; so 'बल', 'शक्ति', 'वीर्य', 'क्रोध' &c. —या 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.

-2 N. of Vishnu. ( or of Siva according to some ). -3 N. of a river. —या 1 N. of the plant पाटला ( Mar. पाटली ) ( the trumpet flower ). -2 N. of another plant विंश ( Mar. वावडिंग ) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कुमिन्न. -3 = पर्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant झ. —Comp. —इह, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. —वृत्ति *a.* of unerring mind or view. —बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. ( *a.* ) one whose words are not vain. —वाचित *a.* never disappointed. —विभ्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [ अमा-उत ] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not out ; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home ; युवका maiden protected at home.

अमोतका 1 One protected at home ( as a child ). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोने 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the soul.

अम्लसु *ind.* Ved. ( *स्* being changed to *र* by P. VIII. 2. 70 ) 1 Unaware, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अम् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 ( *A.* ) To sound.

अम्ब 1 A father. -2 Sound ; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. —या See below. —यं 1 The eye. -2 Water. —व *ind.* A particle of affirmation ; 'well,' 'well now,'

अम्बक 1 An eye ( in अम्बक ). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अम्बया Ved. A mother ; good woman ( as a courteous mode of address ) ; or, conveying water.

अम्बर [ अम्बः शब्दः तं रात्रिं धत्ते, रात्रम् ] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether ; तावत्तर्ज्य-म्बरं R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिव्यमालयां-म्बरं Bg. 11. 11 ; R. 3. 9 ; विम्बर, सागर-रश्मि मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume ( Ambergris ). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country ( Nir. ). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants ( नागमिन्दु Tik ). —Comp. —अंतः 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. —ओकम् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god ; ( मस्मरजः ) विलिप्यते मोहिमिरवीकृतं Ku. 5. 79. —ग *a.* sky-going. —इं cotton. —मणिः the sun —युगं two principal garments used by men ; upper and lower. —लेखन *a.* sky-touching ; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth.

अम्बरति Den. P. To bring together.

अम्बरीष [ In some senses अम्बरिषः also ; 'वः only by Uq. 4. 29 ; कृषिंस्वरीषं प्रादूना Ak. ] 1 A frying-pat. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the bells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant ( आम्रतक ). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अम्बु 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्याया म्बुडो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15 ; Y. 1. 91. ( According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अम्बु is the curing of diseases ; अम्बानां विक्रिंसिन् ) -2 An elephant-driver -3 ( pl. ) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; ( they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore ). —डा N. of several plants :—( *a.* ) गणिका, सूयिका ( Mar. लुई ) ; ( *b.* ) पाडा ( Mar. पादायुक्त ) ; ( *c.* ) डुकिडा ( Mar. डुका ) ; ( *d.* ) another plant ( Mar. अम्बाडा ). —डा, -डी An Ambashṭha woman.

अम्बुनी = अम्बा ( पाडा ) See above.

अम्बिका N. of plant ( बाली ).

अम्बा [ अम्बयम् ] ( Voc. ओने Ved. ; अम्ब in later Sanskrit ) 1 A mother ; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address ; 'good woman', 'good mother' ; किमम्बाभिः वेष्टिता ; अम्बानां निर्दयः S. 2 ; कृतजलिस्तत्र यदम्ब सरयात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant ( अम्बाडा ). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apsaras ; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāsirāja. [ She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him ; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. S. she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her ; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death ] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [ cf. David Amma ; Germ. amme ; old Germ. Amma ].

अम्बाडा ( Ved. —ला ) A mother ; P. VI 1. 118.

अम्बायुः *f.* A mother.

अम्बालिका 1 A mother ; good woman ( as a term of respect or endearment ). -2 N. of a plant ( Mar. अम्बाडा ) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāsirāja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अम्बिः *f.* Ved. Water ; woman ; mother ; nurse.

अम्बिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अम्बा as a term of respect or endearment ; अम्बिके अम्बिके शृणु मम विज्ञप्ति Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant ( अम्बा 2 ) ; of another plant कटकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva ; अश्विनिरेवामादाः पुता पाकाशिरिका Ku. 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāsirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named पुतराष्ट्र. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्ता N. of Siva. —पुत्रः, —सुता N. of पुतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकेय, —यकः N. of Gapeśa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāshṭra ; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. v.

अम्बु *m.* [ अम्बः शब्दः अम्बु ] 1 Water ; गन्ध-मङ्गलितमम्बु बाहुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood ( cf. imber ). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology ( लग्नाधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं ). —Comp. —क्षणा a drop of water.



—शंङ्गा (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, कुमी a tortoise (शिशुमार); particularly Gangetic. —केलाः lemon-tree (लालंगुल). —क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —वर, —चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —वरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज); सुगंधिनि चामर्यानि रमलजम्पुजानि च Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. 2. camphor. —3. the Sārasa bird: —4 the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जः) 1. lotus; इंद्रिवरेण नयनं सुखमंडनेन S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. \*भूः, \*आसनः 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; \*आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. (m.) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārasa. —जम्कः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —जालः = चामर. —ज् a. giving or yielding water. (—जः) a cloud; नवांबुजानीकसुहृत्लंछने R. 3. 53. —धर [धरतीति धरः, अंबुनी धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; धरिणेन्यांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पुष्पांबुधरोपराधः R. 6. 44. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —3 talc. —धिः [अंबुनि धीयते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंबुधिर्वजः Sk. —2. the ocean; सात° Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). —पसना N. of a plant (पुतङ्गमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवास्तुतेभ्युत्तमंभुनिधिमंये Ki. 5. 30. —प a. drinking water. (—पः) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; रक्षोभुवानिलशशोसपुराणि चाष्टौ Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्क). —पत्रा N. of plant (उडटा पुष्प). —पद्मिनि f., —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांभुपातप्रतिमा गृहेऽथ Bk. 1. 8. —पसादः, —पसादनं [अंबुनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains); कतकवृक्षस्य पसादं पुनःसादकं । न नामग्रहणं च तस्य वारि प्रसीदति । —भवं a lotus —पुत्र m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3 = पत्रा q. v. —4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —5. talc. —मात्रज a. produced only in water. (—जः) a conch shell. —मुक् m. a cloud; ध्व-निव्युत्तिमंभुमुक् चये Ki. 5. 12. —प्राजः 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वपिउल्लस्योर्वेह्वांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; चक्रोदपारंभं हवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रह n. 1. a lotus. —2.

Sārasa. —रहः—ह a lotus; विपुलिनी-बुद्धा न सरिद्वरः Ki. 5. 10. (—ह) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपत्रिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाञ्छी [अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshādhā when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वा इव) and agriculture is prohibited; \*पद्मः the 10th day; \*चामरः the 13th day. —वातिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (पाटल), the trumpet flower. —बाहः [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; तद्विस्तृतमिवांबुबाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं विममविषये विद्धि भामेनुवाहे Ma. 99. —2. a lake. —3. water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. (m.) 1. a cloud. —2. = मुस्तक (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विस्वा म्बुकुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —गिरीबिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. —नी N. of a river.

अंबुकृत a. Spattered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A spluttering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजाम्बु मलुकयुनामसुसित-मुकाणि स्थानमंबुकृतानि Ū. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंबयः Ved. A chanter.

अंबु 1 A. [अम्बे, अम्बित] To sound.

अम्ब [By Up. 4. 209 आप-अम्ब; or अम्बु शब्दे अम्बुः] 1 Water; कथमप्य-भ्रमामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्थेयमानउपरं प्राज्ञः कोभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4 Mystical name of the letter व्. —5 A god. —6 A man. —7 The world of the Manes. —8 A Rākāśasa or Asura. —9 (In phil.) तृति or acquiescence of the soul. —10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(dual. अम्बसी) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [of. L. imbes; Gr. ombpos] —Comp. —ज् a. produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. the (Indian) crane or Sārasa. (—जं) a lotus; बलि तव सुखांभोजे कथमिदीवरह्यं S. Til. 17; सोपाव°, नेत्र°; खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुद्वनमपाम्भे श्रीमदंभोजखंडे Si. 9. 11, 64; \*जम्बन् m., जनिः, —योनिः the lotus-

born god, epithet of Brahmā. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. —वृ, —धराः 1. a cloud. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; संवृत्तांभोधिमयेति महानद्या नवापना Si. 2. 100; यावत्तांभोनिधीन्तुद्दे वेलेव भवता क्षमा 58; so अमसां निधिः, शिखामितां श्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; \*बलुभा a coral. —रह n. (ह), —रहं a lotus; डेमोभोरहस्यस्थानं तद्वाप्यो धाम सांयते Ku. 2. 44. (—m.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सुः smoke; olondiness. —स्थ a. living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; \*वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. —2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभुण a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly. —ण 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice. —2 The father of Vāoh.

अम्बय a. (यो f.) [अम्बय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्बुक Ved. Towards, near.

अम्बु = आम्ब q. v.

अम्ब्रातः—तक्रः A species of hog-plum; see आम्ब्रातक.

अम्बु a. [अम्बुक Up. 4. 108] Sour, acid; कटुमूलवणाद्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-रुखविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो देवर्ष्यगुणायति सुखात्तावं जनयति अद्वा पोषा-यति सोऽम्बः (रसः) Sour. —2 Vinegar. —3 Wood sorrel. —4 = अम्बवेतस् q. v. —5 The common citron tree. —6 Belch. —म्ली = बागेरी. —म्ल Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water —Comp. —अक a. acidulated. —अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (वेतस). —अम्बुविर्त a disease of the eye. —उद्धारः sour eruption —काहं N. of a plant (लगवृज). —केसरः the Citron tree. —गंधि a. having a sour smell. —गोरस sour butter-milk. —बुक्रिका—चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंबीरः, निंबकः the lime-tree. —नामकः = वेतसः q. v. —निजा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं—पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कौलं च दहिमं चैव वृक्षाम्लं बुक्रिका तथा । अम्बवेतसमिषोत्तमं चकलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागं च तथा म्लं वेतसं पुनः ॥ तितीदीकं बज्राम्बुम्लं चकलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मवक). (—त्री) फलाशीला and सुदुर्गन्धिः। —पनसः N. of a tree (लवच) —पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षाम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस a. having an acid taste (—सः) sourness, acidity.



—वृक्ष a kind of betel ( मालवदेशजन-  
यन्त्रिभिः ). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका  
wood sorrel ( Mar. चुका ). —वर्गः a  
class of sour things including plants  
with acid leaves and fruits. —वल्ली  
N. of a plant ( विपरीका नामः कंदविशेषः ).  
—वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort  
of betel —वस्तुकः a sorrel ( चुकं ).  
—वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a  
kind of sorrel ( Mar. चुका, चांगरी ).  
—शाकः a sort of sorrel ( शाकाम्ल, चुका-  
म्ल, अम्ल, चुकिका, चूड ) commonly used  
as a pot-herb. ( -क ) = वृक्षार्क, चुकं.  
—सारा 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of  
sorrel ( °वेतस ). —3. N. of a plant  
( हिंगल ). ( -रं ) rice water after fer-  
mentation ( काजिकं ). —हरिद्रा N. of  
a plant ( °निष्ठा ).

अमृता N. of a plant ( लकुच ), a  
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि ( म्लो ) का 1 Sour taste in  
the month, sour eructation. —2 The  
tamarind tree. —3 Wood sorrel; also  
पलशालिता, शेरालिप्ता, and सुदालिका.  
—Comp. —वटका a sort of cake.

अम्लिमय m. Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान् a. 1 Not withered or faded  
( flowers &c. ). —2 Clean, clear,  
bright ( face ); pure, unclouded;  
परार्थस्यायवद्वेषु काणोप्यश्चानदर्शनः. —नः  
Globe-amaranth ( Mar. आवोली ). —नं  
A lotus.

अमृशान् a. Vigorous, not fading.  
—नि f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness;  
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A col-  
lection of globe amarantus.

अय 1 A. ( Sometimes P. also, es-  
pecially with लु ) ( अयति, अयाचके, अ-  
यितुं, अयिन् ) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —य 1 Go-  
ing, moving ( mostly in comp., as  
in अस्त्रमय ). —2 Good actions of  
former birth. —3 Good fortune, good  
luck ( शुभाशुक्ल विधिः ); शुद्धपाणिग्रहा-  
श्रितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards  
the right ( in chess ). —5 A die or  
cuba ( to play with ); कलिः सर्वानयान-  
भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अयित, अयवत्  
a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभः सदा  
नयवत्तुयवत्तु Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a.  
bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [ अय-ल्युट् ] 1 Going ( at  
the end of comp. ); यथेना नयः स्व-  
मानाः समुद्रायनाः Prasn. Up. —2 ( As a  
patronymic affix ) Descended from;  
e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving,  
walking; as in रात्रयन. —2 A walk,  
path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नावय-  
नत् R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site,  
abode, place of resort; तत्र यदुत्सवयनं  
पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 ( occurring in the de-  
rivation of the word नारायण ). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance ( to  
an array of troops or व्यूह ); अयनेषु  
च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.

—5 Rotation, circulation period; अं-  
गिरसि अयनं, इष्टिं, पशुं. —6 A particu-  
lar period in the year for the per-  
formance of particular sacrificial or  
other religious works; N. of certain  
sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.  
—7 The sun's passage, north and  
south of the equator. —8 ( Heave )  
The period of duration of this pas-  
sage, half year, the time from one  
solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and  
दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. —9  
The equinoctial and solstitial points;  
दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अ-  
यनं summer solstice. —10 Method,  
manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scrip-  
ture or inspired writing. —12 Final  
emaniculation; नान्यः पथा विद्यन्तेऽनया  
Svet. Up. —13 A commentary; treatise.  
—14 The deities presiding over  
the *ayanas*. —Comp. —अंशः, —भागः the  
arc between the vernal equinoctial  
point and the beginning of the fixed  
zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः  
the interval between the solstices.  
—त्रः a month caused by *ayanas*'s a.  
—संक्रमः, —संक्रान्तिः f. passage through  
the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म a. Ved. 1 Not consump-  
tive, healthy. —2 Causing health.  
—इन् Healthiness, freedom from dis-  
ease. —Comp. —करण a. causing  
health, making healthy and sound.  
—ततिः f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial  
formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.  
—ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Me.  
3. 120. —Comp. —साय a. not per-  
forming a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice  
( as माय ). —2 Not fit to perform a  
sacrifice ( as a boy not invested with  
the sacred thread ). —3 Profane, vul-  
gar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impi-  
ous. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of  
sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing accord-  
ing to the rites; godless, impious;  
Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.  
अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or  
passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort;  
°वट्यासतां R. 4. 55. —रनः Absence of  
effort or exertion; —अयत्नेन, —रनात्,  
—रनतः, without effort or exertion, easi-  
ly, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. mak-  
ing no effort or exertion, indifferent.

idle. —कृत, —ज a. easily produced,  
spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtain-  
able; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or  
is intended to be, unfitly, improper-  
ly, wrongly. —यं Ved. Without effort.  
—Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. not true to the  
sense, meaningless, nonsensical; Mu.  
3. 4.—2. incongruous, unfit, false, S.  
3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्वि-  
वि-चो यथायथं यथायथं T. S.; °अनुभवः in-  
correct or untrue knowledge, wrong  
notion; तदभाववति तत्पकारोऽनुभवोऽ-  
यथायथं अनुभवः । यथा शुक्रा रजतमिदमिति  
ज्ञानं तत्र अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as  
wished or desired, disliked. —2. not  
enough or sufficient. —उचित a. un-  
fit, unworthy. ( तं ) unfitly. —तय a.  
1. not as it should be, unfit,  
unavoidable, unworthy; इदमयथायथं  
स्वामिनश्चेष्टिं Ve. 2.—2. vain, useless,  
profitless. ( —यं ) 1. unfitly, unsuita-  
bly. —2. in vain, uselessly; तदुच्छति  
अ° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly; Ve. 5.  
—तयं unsuitableness, incongruity;  
uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or oc-  
currence of some thing or act which  
is not expected. —युर, —युर्व a. unprece-  
dented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुक्तीन  
a. having the face turned away.  
—वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शास्त्रकारिन् a.  
not acting according to the Sāstras,  
irreligious; अव्याशास्त्रकारी च न विमो-  
हिना प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously,  
improperly.

अयंत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no  
restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for  
restraining enemies.

अयन्त्रित a. Unrestrained, uncheck-  
ed, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, un-  
checked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorate  
ed ( as nails &c. ) Me. 92.

अयव a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having  
worthless or no barley, such as a  
religious ceremony ( also अयवक in  
this sense ). —नः 1 Name of a worm  
bred in excrement. —2 ( अयवन् m.,  
अयवन् n. also ) The dark half of the  
month; पूर्णपक्षा वे यथा अपरपक्षा वा अयवराते-  
हीदं सर्वं युवते चायुवते च; Sat. Br. —3 An  
incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infam-  
ous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in  
this sense. —नः ( ज्ञः ) Infamy, dis-  
grace, ignominy, ill repute, stain,  
dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति  
Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धीरमनः परं  
U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोकेत्ययशः प्रमुष्ट R.  
6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. ( री f ) dis-  
graceful, ignominious.



अयश्शस्त्र *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [ इ-गती-अध्व ] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* ( -यः ) 1 Iron ( एति चलति अयस्कांसेनैर्कर्ष इति तत्प्रायः ) । अश्विनस्तमयोपि मर्दिवं भजते केव कथा श-  
रिरेषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [ cf. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *aia, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin* ]. -*Comp.* -अयस्, -अयस्कं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाहि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कस्त. -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः ( अयकांतः ) 1. ' beloved of iron, ' a magnet, load-stone; शोभयतश्चमक्रदुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स च कर्षय परमात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone. -मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कांतमणिजालकिव लोहधातुमंतःकरण-  
माकृष्टवर्ति Mā. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -कृति rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so \*पात्रं. कुश a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृति *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy ( महाकृष्टिकिस्त्रिभिः ). -ग्रा an iron hammer. -गृहः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron hall; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [ अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82 ] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभिततं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles. ( -लं ) An iron net work. -ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. -द्वद्व, -द्वंद्व *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims ( as obarlots ); having iron weapons. -वरी a proper name; ( P. V. 4. 143 ). -दंडः an iron club, K. 76. -पातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -पानं ( अयःपानं ) N. of a hell ( where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it ). -प्रतिमा ( अयःप्रतिमा ) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so \*रजः, \*रसः -युख *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. ( -खः ) an arrow ( iron-pointed ); मेस्वययजः कुंभययुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंकुः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, ( said of fire ). -शूल 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding ( निक्षयः उपायः Sk. ); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छेदनीयायःशूलिकः ). -स्पृण *a.* ( अयं° or यं° ) having iron pillars or staves. -हन Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger ( B. and R. ). -हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्र-  
तिगर्जतात् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय ( अयोमय ) *a.*, ( यी *f.* ) : Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the ree habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिदं Rust of iron.  
अयस ( At the end of comp. ) See कर्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *nd.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited ( as alms, food &c. ); अयूतं स्यादया-  
चितं Ma. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavarsa. -तं Unsolicited alms. -*Comp.* -उपनत, -उप-  
स्थित *a.* got unasked or without soli-  
citation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंशु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solici-  
tation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 ( A person ) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices ( as a Sūdra &c. ). -2 ( Hence ) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or in-  
capable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -*Comp.* -याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not per-  
form sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone. -*Comp.* -पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, sub-  
sequent to. -याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; \*मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; \*मं वयः 158; छंदस्व यातयामानि Bhāg. ( where Sridhara says अ° = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. ( -मं ) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. \*यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vi-  
gour, purity. ) -यामत् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -द्रु Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not des-  
tructive.

अयाथाधिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) : 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयापार्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposi-  
tion, nature.

अयानयं [ अयश्च अनयश्च तयाः समाहारः ] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular

position of the pieces on a chess-  
board ( आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः ; अ-  
नेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यमनेन आनयः अयानयः  
शरीर्यान् Saralā ).

अयानपीनः [ अयानय-ख ] A piece at  
chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल-  
विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानपीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sh.  
अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.  
अयायु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for oo-  
pulation. -2 Destructive of good  
things.

अयास *a.* [ fr. इ ' to go ' Nir. ]  
Ved. Agile, nimble. -यः *ind.* [ इ-आसिः  
Up. 4. 221 ] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, in-  
exhaustible, valiant, invincible. -स्यः  
1 A mystical name for the chief  
life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of  
the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in  
the sense of ' friend ', ' oh ', ' ah ' ( कोमलाभने ) ; or simply as a voca-  
tive particle ; अयि निवेकीवभ्रातमभि-  
हितं M. 1 ; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you  
ruthless one ; अयि भो महर्षिषुत्र S. 7 ;  
अयि विद्युत्प्रमदाय स्वमयि च दुःखं न  
जानाति Mk. 5. 32 ; अयि मातृद्वयजन-  
संभवे देवि सीते U. 4 ; see also Bv. 1.  
5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty  
or solicitation ( अनुयय ), ' I pray ',  
' prythee ' ; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ku.  
4. 28 ; also of encouragement or per-  
suasion ; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तत्त्वणि  
यदि मनाकुरुवे Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a par-  
ticle of gentle or kind inquiry ( प्रश्न ) ;  
अयि जीवितनाथ जोषसि Ku. 4. 3 ; अयि-  
दमेन परिहासः 5. 62 ; अयि जानीये रमि-  
लस्य सार्धवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harness-  
ed. -2 Not joined, united or connect-  
ed. -3 Not devout or pious, inatten-  
tive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, un-  
used, unemployed ; \*दुद्धि, \*चार. -5  
Unfit, improper, unsuitable ; अयुक्ता-  
यं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Un-  
true, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8  
Opening externally. -9 Reduced to  
straits, miserable. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् *m.*  
an official ( perhaps for आयुक्त° ) -कृत्  
*a.* doing improper or wrong acts.  
-पदार्थः the sense of a word to be  
applied, as the sense of अपि q. v.  
-रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable ;  
°के किमता परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation.  
-2 Unreasonableness, want of con-  
formity to correct principles. -3 Un-  
fitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. -2  
Odd, uneven. -*Comp.* -अविश्व *m.*  
Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयना, -शरः See under  
अयुग. -सप्तिः having seven horses ;  
Si. 11. 61.



**अयुगपद्** *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -**Comp** -ग्रहणः apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

**अयुगः** *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= कङ्कवध्या q. v.).

**अयुग्म** *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु *Ma.* 3. 48. -**Comp.** -छद्मः -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तर्षि tree; *Ki.* 1. 16. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, *N.* of *Siva*; *Ku.* 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; *N.* of *Cupid*. -वाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

**अयुज्** *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेकतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगश्च दृष्टिताया *V. Ratn.* -**Comp.** -इषुः, -बाणः, -शरः *N.* of *Cupid* (having 5 arrows). -छद्मः = सप्तर्षि (Mar. सप्तर्षण); बहुदुष्कृच्छुच्छुद्धसुगंधः *Si.* 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. -वाय्वमर्कः a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्तिः *N.* of *Siva*.

**अयुज** *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd.

**अयुग** *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

**अयुत** *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (*Ved.*). -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -**Comp.** -अव्ययकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. -होमः a kind of sacrifice.

**अयुद्ध** *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. -द्ध Absence of fighting or war. -**Comp.** -सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

**अयुद्धी** *ind.* Without fighting.

**अयुध** *a.* A non-combatant.

**अयुध्य** *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

**अयुधिवन्** *m.* Not a warrior.

**अयुव** *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

**अये** *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो भिनयन *Bh.* 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः *S.* 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्राप्तः *U.* 1; अये मय्येव भुक्तुदीधरः संवृत्तः *U.*

5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपञ्चोपजीविनोऽप्यस्थेयं *Mu.* 2 (also 1); (c) 'anger'; अये अस्मै इति विश्वविजयिनां सत्रियार्णा महादुर्कबन्धिकाः *U.* 4; (d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

**अयोग** *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. -यः 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (caused by prescribing emetics). -9 -widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). -**Comp.** -वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनिय, उपस्थानीय and जिह्वाधूल्य as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च कपी चैव पराश्रितौ। अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानमाभिन्तः ॥

**अयोगवः** ( *kar* or *śīf.* ) The sun of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; *Ma.* 10. 32; see अयोग्य; ( his business is carpentry ).

**अयोग्य**, -जाल &c. See under अयम्.

**अयोग्यः** A blacksmith.

**अयोग्य** *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

**अयोद्ध** *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

**अयोध्य** *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अयायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः *Rām.* -रघा The capital of solar kings, born of the line of *Rāghu*, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayū. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandīgrāma where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rāma. The town plays an important part in the story of the Rāmāyana; the second book (अयोध्याकाण्ड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rāma.]

**अयोनि** *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्व *Ku.* 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः *f.* 1 Not the

womb; *Y.* 2. 293; *Ma.* 11. 174. -2 *N.* of a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. -निः 1 *N.* of *Brahma* and *Siva*. -2 A pestle. -**Comp.** -ज, -जन्म *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति *T. S.* तनयौ अयोनिजौ *B.* 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते *Mv.* 1. 30. (-जः) *N.* of *Vishnu*. ईशः, ईश्वरः *N.* of *Siva*. (-जा), -संभवा *N.* of *Sitā*, daughter of *Janaka*, who was born from a furrow in a field.

**अयोनि** *a.* Without the words एष त यानिः.

**अयोग्य** Absence of simultaneity.

**अयोगिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

**अयोग्य** *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

**अर** *a.* [इति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच्] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). -रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिनीभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः *Pt.* 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a Jaina division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिचारे पीठे *Syāmāstava*. -4 Moss (झैवाल). -5 = पर्यट *q. v.* -**Comp.** -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; *V.* 1. 4 -घट्टः, -घट्टकः [अरैः घट्टयते रच्यते असौ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); घट्ट खेलयमानः *Pt.* 4 turning this machine; घट्टी a bucket not used; कूपमासाद्य ऽटीमारगेण सपर्यतेनानीतः *Pt.* 4. -2. a deep well.

**अरक्षम्** *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

**अरंछ**, -गच्छ See under अरं below.

**अरंजिन्** *a.* Passionless, सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

**अरज**, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (रज्ज्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -*f.* (-जा) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

**अरजायते** *Den. A.* 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

**अरज्जु** *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -न. A prison-house.



अरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, निय, or अमा); (Sāy. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -जी 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणि: *m. f.*, -जी *f.* [ ऋ-अनि Up. 2. 101; अरणि: अग्नेर्योनिः ] A piece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -जी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -जि: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय -जि: *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतु: = अग्निमय Piemna Intergrifolia. -सुत: N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitāchī).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m.* also.) [ अर्यते ण्यते शेषे ष्यति ऋ-अण्यच्चाति Up. 3. 102 ] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; विद्यानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चापियवादिनी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं Chap. 44; oft used as a first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed'; 'कार्पासी', 'कुलथिका'; 'कुशुमा' &c.; so 'मार्जार', 'मृगकः' -ण्य: N. or a plant कदफल. -Comp. -अध्वक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यद्वरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओजस, -सद् *a.* 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु 'सर्वो ययं अण्यस्तरयचर्या: U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तापवीद्वृक्षमपि जेहाद्वरण्यैकसा S. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कृणः wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कदं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyaṇa which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटका: a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on खीणा विद्यालोक-फलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः -चर (°ण्येचर also). -जीव *a.* wild, living in woods. -ज *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the plant called dona. -द्वाद्दशी, -वतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 22nd day of Mārga-Sirāha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथारण्यधर्मो द्वितीयोऽयं ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -द्वपतिः, -राज (इ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -वेडितः [ अरण्ये एव पडितः, नतु तथारण्यं जनसमाजं ] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा वासिलः Pt. 2. 86. -माक्षिका a gadfly. -मुद्गकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -रज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; योक्तं अद्वाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमधुनारण्यरुदितः Amaru. 76. -वायसा a wild orow, raven. -वासा, -समाभया 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योऽमुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*नी*) N. of a plant अश्वत्थ-वर्णी. -वास्तु (स्तु) का N. of a plant वनवेत. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°ण्ये) = 'रुदितं' above. -श्वम् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -वृद्धी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshthā. -सभा a forest-court. अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानि. -नी *f.* [ अरण्य-आनुक, की-पूच; P. IV. 1. 49; [तथारण्ययोर्महर्षे] ] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यस्यामुखाध्वरतः Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनुच्यः (scil. प्रोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीयाः मंत्रयस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत् *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* Not ashamed of copulation. (-*पः*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवशवलाभेन चेतसो यावन्नवस्थितिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संयते भृशमरतिं हि सद्विद्याः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dullness. -6 A bilious disease. -ति: [ ऋ-अति ] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरतिः ( *m.* or *f.* ) [ ऋ-कलि रतिः स नास्ति यव ] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्याह्नलीङ्गपर्ययोर्मध्ये त्रामाणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिरारतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halāy.; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The arm.

अरानिकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86. अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a car.

अरथी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child).

-2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपक्व *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ ऋ-अम् ] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; 'कुत्' gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; 'कुति' decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.



अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगः 1 Praising readily.—2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंजुव *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणक्ष *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile.—2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. —*तिः* *f.* 1 Splendour.—2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda, as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिन् *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant.—2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [अरत्; अरश्चि स्थात् Up. 3. 132.] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाट); सरभममरराणि द्वाग्पावुव्य Mv. 6. 27. (—र, —री also); चंचूहोदि विपाटितार-पुदो पास्याम्यहं पंजरत् Bv. 1. 58.—2 A door.—3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीकोप).—4 A covering or sheath in general.—*रः* 1 An awl.—2 A part of a sacrifice.—3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिदं Ved. Water (अररि विषयोप-शमं ददाति).

अररिबन्धु *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering.—2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव), —2 = अररिबन्धु above. —*रः* [अं; अरु Up. 4. 79.] 1 An enemy.—2 A weapon.—3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः शत्रियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl.—2 To try, put to the test.

अररिदं [अरान् चक्रांगानिव पत्राणि विंदते विंद श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पंचबाण); शक्रमरावेष्टपुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्याशुविभि-जिभिरारिदं Ku 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c.—2 Also a red or blue lotus.—*दः* 1 The (Indian) crane.—2 Copper.—*Comp.*—अररु *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu.—रुलपनं copper.—*नमः*—*नामः* N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मदीये देवश्चक्रास्तु भगवान्-रविद्वानाम् Bv. 4. 8.—*सद्* *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भुंक्ते सुविचारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70.—2 An assemblage of lotus flowers.—3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Spleen, not juicy, tasteless, insipid.—2 Dull, flat.—3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.—*मः* No juice, absence of juice.—*Comp.*—आज्ञा 1.—eating spleen food.—2. maceration of the body.—आज्ञा *a.* 1. eating spleen food.—2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing).—2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); अरसिकेषु कविस्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहसु *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām. : Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जावलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः । पंडितैरेव न हि विचेष्टुं प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्चिद्भा Mb. शोकराजस्यमराजके Chan. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king.—*Comp.*—भोगिन *a.* not fit for the use of a king.—स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजडुंगी

अरातिः [न राते ददति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोपमराति-जोगितजलैर्धर्मिभ्यः प्ररितः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*).—2 The number six.—3 The sixth position (in astronomy).—*Comp.*—दूषण, दूषि, दू *a.* Ved. destroying adversaries or enemies.—भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराति (ति) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीचत् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धे *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधसु *a.* [रायः धनं—Nir. न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति रायः यस्य वेदे वत्-मसः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts.—2 Stingy, niggardly.—*यः*, *यी* Any malignant of evil spirit.

अराल *a.* [अ-विच् अरं आलावि, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावरातायुली M. 2. 3.—*लः* 1 A bent or crooked arm.—2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जस).—3 An elephant in rut.—*ला* 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtesan.—2 A modest woman (अयुता).—*Comp.*—केशी a woman with curled hair; भिरवा निराकामदाल-केश्याः R. 6. 81.—यक्ष्म *a.* having curved eyelashes; R. 5. 49.

अरावन *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराहं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [अ-इर्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.).—*रिः* 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping' or 'devoted', 'hostile')—*विजितारिपुरासरः* R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4.—2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मरसः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9.—3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (विटलादिर).—4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies).—5 N. of a condition in astronomy.—6 Any part of a carriage.—7 A wheel.—8 A lord, master.—9 The wind.—10 A pious or religious man.—*Comp.*—कृपण *a.* tamer or abduer of enemies.—कुल 1. a host of enemies.—2. an enemy.—गुनै *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers.—हनः destroyer of enemies.—चिंतनं, चिन्ता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs.—त्र *a.* protecting from enemies.—धायसु *a.* possessed by lords only (i. e. very precious).—नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy.—भिरात invasion made by enemies.—भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31.—मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (काममर्द).—मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies.—मेदः N. of a tree (विटलादिर); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2.—मेदकः N. of an insect bred in excrement.—स्थानकं consternation, defeat.—सूदन, हन्, हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.



**अरिदम्** *a.* [ अरीन् दास्यति दमयति बा-  
ह्वं युष्मत् ] Subduer of enemies, victo-  
rious conquering.

**अरिक्वभाज्**, **अरिक्वोय**, *a.* Not en-  
titled to a share in the ancestral pro-  
perty (as an heir incapacitated by  
impotence &c.)

**अरिणिन्** *m.* A cook.

**अरिन्** [ ऋ-वृ-इहागमः ] A rower,  
helmsman ( Ved. ).

**अरिञ्च** *a.* [ गच्छत्यनेन ; ऋ-इन् P. III.  
2. 184 ] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging  
onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.  
—ञ 1 An oar ; लोलैररिञ्चैश्चरणैरिवामितः  
Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A  
ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage.  
-5 A Soma vessel. —ञ 1 A Soma ves-  
sel. [ cf. aratrum ; Gr. eretmos ].  
—Comp. —गाद्य *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow  
(water). —परग *a.* Ved. crossing by  
means of oars.

**अरिन्** *n.* (रि) A wheel ; disous.

**अरिप्र** *a.* [ रिं पापनाम Nir., तच्चारि  
यस्य ] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blame-  
less.

**अरिफित** *a.* Not changed to (said  
of the Visarga ).

**अरिक्व** [ न रिक्ते विच्छिद्यते ] A conti-  
nuous downpour of rain. —वः A sort  
of disease in the anus.

**अरिष्य** *a.* Ved. Not harming or  
injuring, inoffensive.

**अरिष्यत्** *a.* Ved. Not being hurt  
or injured.

**अरिष्ट** *a.* Unhurt ; perfect, com-  
plete ; imperishable, undecaying, se-  
cure, safe ; अरिष्टं गच्छ पथानं, अरि-  
ष्टं मार्गमनिष्टत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेविनं Rām.  
—ष्टः 1 A heron ( हंक्र ). -2 A raven,  
crow. -3 An enemy ; अरिष्टस्वाङ्गस्य  
Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants :—  
( a ) the soap-berry tree ( Mar.  
रिटा ) ; ( b ) another plant ( Mar. निद्र ).  
-5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7  
N. of a demon killed by Krishna ; a  
son of Bali. —ष्ट 1 A bandage. -2 N.  
of a medical plant ( कटका ). -3 N. of  
a daughter of Dakṣa and one of  
the wives of Kaśyapa. —ष्ट 1 Bad or  
ill/luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.  
-2 A portentous phenomenon fore-  
boding misfortune, unlucky omen  
(such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavour-  
able symptom, especially of ap-  
proaching death ; रोगिणो मरणं यस्माद्-  
वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विदु-  
मस्यमिथीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or  
luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-  
chamber, delivery-room, women's  
apartments ( अंतःपुरं ) ; अपस्नात इषा-  
रिष्टं प्रविशेज सुहोत्तमं Rām. -6 Butter-  
milk. -7 Spirituous liquor ; Si. 18.

**77. -Comp. —अरु** *a.* Ved. having  
one's life unhurt. —वातु *a.* Ved.  
dwelling securely. —युहं the lying-in-  
chamber. —ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided  
group, having a complete troop.  
—नाति *a.* Ved. making for-  
tune or happy, auspicious. ( -तिः *f.* )  
safety, security, succession of  
good fortune, continuous happiness  
( अरिष्टं करोतीति तातिः ; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P.  
IV. 4. 143-4 Sk. ) ; तद्व्यभवना निष्प-  
न्नाशिषां काममरिष्टातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1.  
—दुष्पथी *a.* apprehensive of death,  
alarmed at the approach of death.  
—पुरं N. of a place ; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं  
P. VI. 2. 100 —भयनं A. granting se-  
curity. —मयनः N. of Siva or Vishnu.  
—शय्या a lying-in couch ; अरिष्टशय्या  
परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —सुदुःखः, —हन्  
*m.* killer of Ariṣṭa, epithet of  
Vishnu.

**अरिष्टकः** = अरिष्ट. The soap-berry tree.  
**अरिष्टिः** *f.* Security ; safety.

**अरिष्यत्** *a.* Not hurt.

**अरिच्छि** *a.* (= अरिष्ट ) Ved. Not  
licked.

**अरुः** 1 The sun. -2 N. of a  
plant ( रक्तद्वि ).

**अरुणिका** [ अरुणि ममस्थानान्यधिकृत्य  
जाता ] Scab on the head ( Mar. लुबडे ).

**अरुच** *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

**अरुचिः** *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in  
general ; क्व सा भोगानाहुपरुचिः K.  
146. -2 Want of appetite, disrelish,  
disgust ; सन्निपातक्षयश्चासक्तसाक्षिकार-  
च्यणुत् Suar. -3 Absence of a satis-  
factory explanation.

**अरुचिर**, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable,  
disgusting.

**अरुज** *a.* 1 Free from disease,  
sound, healthy. -2 Not festering  
( as a boil ).

**अरुग** *a.* Not broken, not diseas-  
ed, sound.

**अरुज्ज** *a.* 1 Sound, healthy ; याव-  
त्स्थमिदं शरीरमरुज्जं Bh. 3. 88. v. 1.  
-2 Not breaking, not suppurating.  
—जः N. of a plant ( आरुग्व ).

**अरुण** *a.* ( -णा, -णी *f.* ) [ ऋ-उन्नत् ; cf.  
Up. 3. 60 ] 1 Reddish brown, tawny,  
red, ruddy. ( of the colour of the  
morning as opposed to the darkness  
of night ) ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं  
श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5 ; नयनान्यरुणा-  
नि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed,  
embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red  
colour, the colour of the dawn or  
morning twilight. -2 The dawn per-  
sonified as the charioteer of the sun ;  
आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतर्कः S. 4. 1, 7.  
4 ; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ;  
R. 5. 71. [ Aruna is represented as  
the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kaśyapa. Vinatā  
prematurely hatched the egg and the  
child was born without thighs, and  
hence he is called *Anuru* 'thighless,' or  
*Vipāda* 'footless'. He cursed his  
mother that since she had brought  
him forth before the due season she  
would be a slave to her rival *Kadru* ;  
but at her earnest entreaties, he  
modified the curse and said that her  
next son would deliver her from  
bondage. Aruna now holds the office  
of the charioteer of the sun. His wife  
was Syeni, who bore him two sons  
*Sampātī* and *Jaṭāyu*. -3 The sun ;  
रागेण बालारुणकोमदेन Ku. 3. 30, 5  
8 ; संक्षुब्धते सरसिजे (रुणा) शुभ्रिने R. 5.  
69 ; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy  
with red spots and insensibility of  
the skin. -5 A little poisonous  
creature. -6 N. of a plant पुनाग ;  
also a synonym of अर्क *q. v.* -7  
*Molasses* (युद्ध). -8 N. of a peak of the  
Himālaya situated to the west of  
Kailāsa. -9 N. of one of the 12  
Adityas, the one presiding over  
*Māgha*. —णा 1 N. of several plants  
( a ) अतिविषा ( Mar. अतिरिख ) ; ( b ) Mad-  
der ( मंजिडा ) ; ( c ) त्रिवृत् commonly  
called *Teori* ; ( d ) a black kind of  
the same ( श्यामाका ) ; ( e ) bitter ap-  
ple ( इंदुवर्णी ) ; ( f ) the *Gunja* plant  
that yields the red and black berry  
( गुंज ) used as a weight by jewellers  
&c. ; ( g ) मुंडातिका. -2 N. of a river.  
—णी 1 A red cow ( Nir. ). -2 The  
early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2  
Gold. -3 Saffron. —Comp. —अयजः  
N. of *Garuda* ( अरुणः अयजो यस्य ).  
—अयजः-अवरजः N. of *Garuda*, younger  
brother of *Aruṇa*. —अविस् *m.* the  
sun. —अश्व *a.* having red horses,  
epithet of the *Maruta*. —आत्मजः 1.  
son of *Aruna*, N. of *Jaṭāyu* -2 N.  
of *Satruṇ*, *Sāvarpi* *Mann*, *Karṇa*,  
*Sugrīva*, *Yama* and the two *Asvins*.  
( -जा ) N. of *Yamunā* and *Tāpti*.  
—ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उदकं N. of a  
lake. ( -जः ) N. of a river. —उदयः  
break of day, dawn ; चतस्रो घटिकाः  
प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby.  
—कमलं a red lotus. —उज्योतिस् *m.* N. of  
*Siva*. —दुर्वा reddish fennel. —प्रिय  
*a.* 'beloved of red flowers and  
lotuses', N. of the sun. ( -या ) 1. the  
sun's wife. -2. shadow. —रुध *a.* [ अरुणं  
यु रूपं यस्य ] Ved. of reddish shape or  
colour. —रुधु *a.* reddish yellow  
—युज *a.* furnished with red rays of  
light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन  
*a.* red-eyed. ( -नः ) a pigeon. —सारथिः  
'having Aruṇa for his charioteer,'  
the sun.

**अरुणित**, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened,  
dyed red, impurpled ; स्तनांगरागाणि-  
ताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.



अरुणीमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिम्ना पिहितोऽपि शुक्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [ अरुति मर्मणि तुदति, अरु-तुद, खड्गं मृगामश्न P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67 ] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fiz. also); caustic; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वंसिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुंधती [ न रं वती प्रतिरोधकारिणी ] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसश्च, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [ In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devabuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same even more veneration as the Saptarishi; cf. Ku. 6. 12; तामगिरिवभेदेन सुवीश्रापयवीश्वरः । श्री-पुमानित्यनारथेया वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached; cf. Susruta न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवी-मरुंधती । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगा च ते वदंति गतादुर्ध्वं ॥ see H 1. 76 also ]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Oomp. —जानिः, -नायः —पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishi or stars in the Ursa Major. —दर्शनस्यायः see under न्याय.

अरु-ह *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरु *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). —वा 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. —वी 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Arva.

अरु (व्य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुक्कः [ अरुर्मनःस्थानं कायति पीडयति ] N. of a tree (भृगुतक).

अरुक् [ ऊ उक् Up. 2. 116 ] Wounded, sore. —*m.* (—रः) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. —*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (—*m.* also). -3 An eye. —Comp. —कर *a.* [ अरु-कृ-र P. III. 2. 21. ] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (—रः) N. of a tree अरुक्क q. v. (—रः) the nut of this tree. —कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (धूम्रामली).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुह्य *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless.

-2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. —रं 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. —Comp. —हार्ष *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरुपहार्षं मदनस्य नि-ग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपतर —रं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुषः [ ऋ-ऊ-रु Up. 4. 73 ] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे दृढ-स्यः श्रोतव्या न वा अरे पटुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). —*n.* (—णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [ नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य ] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गंधनप्रमुखाः कुम्बलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *bid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारधुत सुतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Without holes (अभिद्र). -2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. —Oomp. —दत्, —दंत *a.* [ P. V. 4. 144 ] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निविर्दंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगः सर्वसि-द्धार्थश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. —*n.* Sound health; न नाममत्रिण करोत्यरेण H. 1. 167.

अरोग *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, —अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. —*कः* Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरोद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [ अर्कवति, अर्कवितुं, अर्कित ] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [ अर्क-वृत्-कुलं Un. 3. 40 ] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). —*कः*

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृता-रुगुरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calotropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं द्युतामिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न वि-श्रामं ध्रुवादां पति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवन्द्याति-स्वयाजः सदायुषकलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51.

-9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise.

-12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also).

-16 N. of Vishnu. -17 A kind of decoction. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism.

-20 The number 12. —Oomp. —अंशः, —कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. —अश्मन् *m.*, —उपलः 1.

the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. —आह्वः the

swallow wort. —इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). —कांत 1. N. of a plant

commonly called हुडुहुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. —क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun; the sign Leo, pre-

sided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. —चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —जः epithet of Karna, Yama, Sogriva. (—जौ)

the two Asvins regarded as the physi-

cians of Heaven. —तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karna, Yama,

Mann Vaivasvata, Mann Sārpi and Saturn; see अरुणात्मनः (—यः) N. of

the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. —रिक् *f.* light of the sun. —दिनं, —वासरा

Sunday. —दुग्धं milky sap or exuda-

tion of arka. —चंदनः, —धुवः, —सुतः, —सुतः N. of Saturn, Karna, or Yama.

—नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (—नः) an epithet of

Virāj Parusha. —नामन् *m.* the red arka



tree. —पत्रा, —पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क-  
(—त्रा) a kind of birthwort (सुन्दा,  
अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves  
(—त्र, —र्ण) the leaf of the अर्क plant.  
—पादपः N. of a plant ( निव ); ano-  
ther tree ( आर्कः ). —पुष्पः a flower  
of arka. (—पर्ण), —पुष्पिका N. of a  
plant ( कुटुम्बिका ). —त्रिया N. of a plant  
( जवा ). —चयुः. —चाधवः 1. N. of Bu-  
ddha, Sākya-muni. —2 a lotus ( the  
sun-lotus ). —मं 1. an asterism influen-  
ced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3.  
उचराकल्पनीयक्षत्र. —भक्ता = °काता q. v.  
—मंडले the disc of the sun. —सूर्यः,  
—ला = पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हतोः  
Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. —वल्गुमः  
1. N. of a plant ( वंधूक ). —2. a lotus.  
—विवाहः marriage with the arka  
plant ( enjoined to be performed  
before a man marries a third wife,  
who thus becomes his forth ); चतु-  
र्थविवाहार्थं तृतीयांशं सधुदहेत् Kāśy-  
apa. —वेषः N. of a tree ( ताजोत्रपत्र ).  
—व्रतः—सं 1. a vow performed on माघ-  
शुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the  
sun; when a king exacts taxes from  
his subjects only to add to their ma-  
terial comforts and happiness, just  
as the sun draws up water during 8  
months of the year, only to give it  
back increased a thousandfold, he is  
said to follow अर्कव्रत; अष्टौ मासान् य-  
थादित्यस्तोयं हरति रहिमग्निः । तथा हरिः करं  
रादाक्षित्यमर्कव्रतं हतं ॥ Ms. 9. 305;  
of. R. 1. 18 ( the point of compari-  
son may also be the imperceptible  
way in which the sun absorbs water,  
see Pt. 1. 221 ). —शोका Ved, brilli-  
ancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding  
of rays. —2. poetical inspiration;  
finding out hymns. —सौदरा ' brother  
of the sun ', an epithet of Airāvata.  
—हिता = °काता q. v.

अर्कवत् a. Containing flashes of  
lightning.

अर्किन् a. Ved. 1 Shining, bright  
—2 Praising. —3 Praised or worship-  
ped

अर्कीय, अर्क्य a [ अर्कः; अर्च-न्त्यत् कुञ्च ]  
1 Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised  
or worshipped.

अर्गहः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः—ला-ली-लं [ अर्ह कलत् न्येका-  
दि° दुक्षे Tv. ] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,  
bar &c. ( for fastening a door or  
the cover of a vessel ) a bolt, latch-  
bar; दुरागलादीधुमुजे बुभोज R. 18. 4;  
16. 6; अनायतागेन Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमं द-  
दुत्पातितार्गला निमीलितानीव भियांसरा-  
वती K. P. 1; दृष्टं च बाहिर्गलं Ks. 4.  
62 bolted from without; oft used  
figuratively in the sense of a bar,  
impediment, something intervening  
as an obstruction; बाध्यागलया निवा-  
हिता Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; इतिष्ठं तद्वध-

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सागलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 ob-  
structed; बाध्यागलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45;  
कंठे केवलमर्गलेन निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः  
K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave  
or billow. —3 The leaf of a door  
( कपाट ). —4 A kind of stotra or  
hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small  
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,  
chained, bolted; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलोप, —त्य a. Belonging to a bolt  
or pin.

अर्घ 1 P. [ अर्घति, अर्घिर्, अर्घित ] To  
be worth; have value, to cost; यती-  
क्षका यत्र न संनि देशे नाथति रत्नानि सधु-  
दज्ञानि Subhāsh.

अर्घः [ अर्च-वत् ] 1 Price, value; कु-  
श्रुर्थं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251;  
कुश्याः स्याः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो चैरर्थः  
पातिताः Bn. 2. 15 reduced in their  
true value, depreciated; so अर्घ्य  
priceless; महार्घ्यं very costly. —2 A  
material of worship, respectful offer-  
ing or oblation to gods or venerable  
men, consisting of rice, Durvā grass  
&c. with or without water; दूर्वासर्प-  
पुष्पाणां दक्षार्घ्यं पूर्वमंजलिं Y. 1. 250;  
कुटजकुसुमैः कलिपातार्घ्यं तस्मै Me. 4;  
( the ingredients of this offering  
are :—आपः क्षीरं कुशाद्यं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् ।  
यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अट्ठीगोर्ध्वः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see  
अर्थ below. —Comp. —अर्घ a. worthy  
of a respectful offering. —दानं pre-  
sentation of a respectful offering.  
—बलाबले rate of price, proper price,  
the cheapness or dearness of articles,  
fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329.  
—संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of com-  
modities, appraising, assizes of goods;  
कुर्वीत चैषां ( वणिजां ) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं  
नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्गशिः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [ अर्च-यत् अर्घमर्हति ] 1 Valu-  
able; अनर्घ्यं invaluable; see s. v. —2  
Venerable, deserving respectful of-  
fering; तानर्घ्यान्धर्ममादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययो  
गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14; Y. 1.  
110. —र्घ्य 1 A respectful offering or  
oblation to a god or venerable per-  
son ( see अर्घ ); अर्घ्यः पूजाविधिः तर्प्यं द्रव्यं  
अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्ते V. 5; ददतु तरवा  
पुष्पैरर्घ्यं कलेश्च मधुसूनुतः U. 3. 24; अ-  
र्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं दुरे R. 11. 69; 1.  
44; Ru. 1. 58, 6. 50; ( it often con-  
sists only of water given in a dropa  
and forms part of the Madhuparka  
ceremony ). —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घट Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. [ अर्चति-ते, आर्चन्, आर्चन्त,  
अर्चिर्, अर्चित ] 1 ( a ) To adore, wor-  
ship, salute, welcome with respect;  
R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89;  
Ms. 3. 93; आर्चिद् द्विजातीय परमार्थवि-

दात्र Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्या-  
र्चत्यसौ शास्त्रं Mv. 1. 29. honours, res-  
pectfully obeys. ( b ) To honour, i. e.  
decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. —2 To praise  
( Ved. ) —3 To shine. —10 P. or Caus.  
1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोक्-  
र, समितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 1. 59. —2 To  
praise. —3 To cause to shine. —Desid.  
[ अर्चयिष्यति ] To wish to worship.  
—With अद्भु to congratulate, hail with  
joy. —य 1. to praise, sing praises  
of. —2. to honour, worship; प्रान-  
तुर्दर्थं जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (—caus.)  
to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore.  
—2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [ अर्च-वत् ] Worshipping,  
adoring. —कः A worshipper; सुर्गदेव-  
द्विजाचकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चनीय a. Ved. [ अर्च वेदे बाहु° अग्नि ]  
Adorable, venerable ( Sāy. ) : roar-  
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or  
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [ अर्च-वत् ] Worshipping,  
praising. —नं, —ना Worship, rever-  
ence or respect paid to deities and  
superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य pot. p. [ अर्च-अनयि-  
वत् ] To be adored or worshipped,  
venerable, adorable, respectable R.  
2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [ अर्च-अह ] 1 Worship, adora-  
tion. —2 An idol or image intended  
to be worshipped; मोक्षोद्दिष्ट्यायैभिर्-  
र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; ( there is some  
dispute among scholars as to the pre-  
cise meaning of this passage ).

अर्चिः f. [ अर्च-इत् ] Ray, flame ( of  
fire or of the morning twilight ); आ-  
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपाक्षिरिपोषति R.  
12. 1; नैशस्याविर्हृतकुज इव छिन्नधुविष्ट-  
धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, —वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-  
ed, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4.  
235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चित्विन् a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चित्र a. 1 Praising, honouring,  
worshipping. —2 Shining as a ray of  
light, radiating. —m. ( ची ) A ray of  
light.

अर्चिस् n. (—चिः) [ अर्च-इति Up. 2.  
107 ] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ते-  
पवित्रनक्षिद्वग्ने विततमंतरा Bv. 9. 67. 23;  
प्रदीपणादिह विरिग्निरावदे R. 3. 14. —2  
Light, lustre; प्रज्ञादीर्घिर्वा Ku. 2. 20;  
Ratn. 4. 16 ( said to be also f. ) —f.  
N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother  
of धूमकेतु. —m. 1 A ray of light. —2  
Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [ अर्चयन् मत्पृ ] Flaming,  
brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —m. 1



Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Viabru. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earthe according to Buddhists.

अञ्ज 1 P. [ अञ्जति, अञ्जन्, अञ्जयति, अञ्जितु, अञ्जित ] 1. To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the caus. in this sense ; वित्तद्वयविरोधेन यद्वत्स्वयमञ्जितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनञ्जितुजोषाणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमञ्जित, स्वञ्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare ( सतो गुणांतरायान् ). -WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, act free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्व 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अपयति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -न *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अञ्जक *a.* [ अञ्ज-कृत् ] ( -जिक *f.* ) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अञ्जको ह्यंशनाहरेत् Smṛiti. -कः N. of several plants सितपर्णस, वर्षभिद ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अञ्जने [ अञ्ज-लुट् ] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामञ्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयितुं यापारोर्जने Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [ अर्ज-उत्तर णिङ्क् च Up. 3. 58 ] ( ना-नी *f.* ) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अर्जुनः कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिङ्गमो-जुजमजुनमहर्जुनं Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree ( Mar. अर्जुनसादु ), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kunti by Indra and hence called द्वेदि also [ Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' ( पृथिव्यां चतुर्तायां वर्णे मे दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः ) ]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara ( see Draupadi ). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasharama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Suonadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalaya to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvārakā amid the intestine struggles of the Yādava and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍava, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pārtha, Gūdākeśa, Savyasañhi, Dhananjaya, Phālguna, Kiritin, Jishnu, Svetavāhana, Gāndhin &c.]. -6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parashurāma. See कर्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25.-8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

-नी 1 A procuress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Anuruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करुवेया. -6 ( स्त्री-स्यः dual and pl. ) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नः ( pl. ) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपमः the teak tree ; also शकटुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. -कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. -उवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पार्का N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [ तुणादि गण ] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ ऋ-न ] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -र्णः 1 A flood, stream ; water ( Ved. ). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter ( of the alphabet ) ; एच्चाण मन्त्रेरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. -णः A river ( Ved. ). -र्णः Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless ( Ved. ) ; full of water ( Śāy. ). -पः [ अर्णोति इति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्त्वसलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vārt. ] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The ( foaming ) sea, ocean ( fig. also ) ; शोकं ocean of grief ; सो चिन्ता ; जनं ocean of men ; संसारार्णवमलंघनं Bn. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra ( as givers of water ). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजरा. -2. the moon. ( -वा ) Lakshmi. ( -दं ) nectar. -ज *a.* sea-born, marine. ( -जं, -जः ) cuttle-fish. -पोतः, -यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरा 1. inhabiting the ocean, N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n* [ क-अवृ-लुट् Up. 4. 196 ] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्ववर्णमर्गः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean ( usually 'सः' ). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. -भवः conch-shell. -वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. -म. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ ऋ-लुट् ] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.



अतिः *f.* [ अर्द-क्रिन् ] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अतिका [ कृत्-ण्डल् ] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ कृत्-बाह् उक्त् ] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्क)

अर्थ 10 A. [ अर्थयते, epic अर्थते; अर्थयाचके अर्थविषये, आर्तघत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित ] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [ In some of its senses from अर्थ; in others from अर्थ-उप. 2. 4; अर्थते ह्यस्ति अर्थिभिः Nir. ] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धिः, परिधिः Mu. 5; चक्षात् 5. 8; तन्मत्स्योस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' on account of, 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यमासा विशेष्यनिष्ठा च Vārt. संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; अं देवता-पित्रितिथिक्रियार्थी (धेत्तुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवाग्रः Sk.; यज्ञार्थस्मर्तव्योऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (a) किमर्थं for what purpose, why; यद्यर्थं for whom or which; बेलो-पलक्षार्थः S. 4; तद्दर्शनादृच्छन्भोर्युवाय्वार-थमाद्वारः Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थं माज्ञ उच्छ-जेत् H. 1. 44; गार्थं ज्ञातार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मद्यर्थं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (c) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र न लक्ष्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; कर्तुपण-स्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अनुस्रस्य हनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थः is of 3 kinds: -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तद्दीपो ज्ञादार्थो K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः II S. D. 2; वागर्थविय R. 1. 1; अर्थस्य धातोर्ग-मनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance; अपार्थि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थोक्तिराहुः Nir.; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थो अर्थस्य परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five स्म, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राह-प्रतिपत्तोऽयमर्थोऽपराजाय V. 3; अर्थोऽयम-र्थतरमाय एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थो

Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Mo. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः Mo. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थस्य धनतरः Ma. 4. 19; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेक्षं 1. 72; सर्वार्थोच्छ्रयः Ma. 7. 121; मालविकार्थानं न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); स्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mo. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरास्य लेखायः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृही-तार्थो भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवतोऽस्मि यमंतरणे परि-गृहीतार्थो कृतो देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थं अवा S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कुत्वा *ibid.* -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds: -शुक्ल honestly got; श्वल got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got); त्यागाया संभ-तार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थानामर्त्तने दुःखं *ibid.*; ययार्था-स्तस्य मित्राणि 3; तेनामर्थं निरुजोत सूरान् वृक्षान् कुलद्वारान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; or. Ku. 5. 38; अपयर्थकामौ तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यास्तत्र परार्थक-फला युगाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थो दुष्प्रो बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यानार्थं उद्वाने सर्वतः संस्तोतुके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.); कोऽर्थः दुष्टेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थ-स्तिरश्चो युगे Pt. 2. 33. what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्वाज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणोद्विष्टोऽसौ निवर्तयेत् Rām.; को तु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking; begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो द्युमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फलं). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. --Oomp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; १२ न निचोक्त्यो H. 2.

—अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अन्तरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थयमर्थतरमाय एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. ० न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निष्पत्तौ दु-ष्करं किं महात्मनो ॥ (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गायाति नी-चोपि गौरवं । पुष्पाळातुषण्णेण एव शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, —Māgha and Bhāravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थिन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकारः). —आपयः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; गमाय स्यात्; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [ अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्ति-सिद्धिः ] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पितृव्यविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दादनुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a स्वतरेक-याति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called केसुतिकन्याय or दंडाण्यन्याय; e. g. हारोय हरिणाक्षिणा लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुकानामप्यव-स्थेयं के वयं स्मरंकिंकराः Amar. 100; अमिताभ-मनोवि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43



S. D. thus defines the figure:—इहाप-  
थिकान्यायमोक्षार्थपरिचर्यते.—उत्पात्तिः *f.* ac-  
quisition of wealth; so उत्पाजनं.—उपप्रे-  
षकः an introductory scene (in  
dramas); अर्थोपप्रेषकाः एव S. D. 308.  
—उपमा a simile dependent on sense and  
not on sound; see under उपमा.—उष्मन्  
*m.* the glow or warmth of wealth;  
अर्थोष्मणा चिरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.  
40.—ओषा, —राज्ञिः treasure, hoard of  
money.—कर (री *f.*),—कृत *a.* 1. bring-  
ing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च  
विद्या H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantage-  
ous.—कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp.  
गुणकर्मन्).—काम *a.* desirous of wealth  
(—औ dual) wealth and (—सensual)  
desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—कृच्छ्रं 1.  
a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary diffi-  
culty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti.—कर्यं do-  
ing or execution of a business; अमुये-  
तार्थकर्याः Ms. 38.—क्रमः due order or  
sequence of purpose.—गत *a.* 1. based  
on the sense (as a द्वेष).—2. devoid of  
sense.—गौरवं depth of meaning; भार-  
वेर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—ह्र *a.* (ह्री  
*f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal;  
Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—चित्तक *a.* 1.  
thinking of profit.—2. having charge  
of affairs; सर्वार्थचित्तका Ms. 7. 121.  
चिता, चित्तनं धarge or administra-  
tion of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्वार्थ-  
चित्तायां S. D.—जात *a.* 1. full of mean-  
ing.—2. wealthy (जातवन्).—(तं) 1. a  
collection of things.—2. large amount  
of wealth, considerable property;  
Dk. 63, S. 6; Ms. 2. 6.—3. all matters;  
Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki.  
3. 48.—ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or  
purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्येकं भद्रमस्तुते Nir.  
—तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of  
the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real  
nature or cause or any thing.—द *a.* 1.  
yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advanta-  
geous, productive of good, useful.  
—3. liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109.  
—4. favourable, compliant.—(दः) *N.*  
of Kuberā.—दर्शनं perception of  
objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—दूषणं  
1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115;  
Ms. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of prop-  
erty or withholding what is due.—3.  
finding fault with the meaning.—4.  
spoiling of another's property.—दोषा  
a literary fault or blemish with re-  
gard to the sense, one of the four  
doshas or blemishes of literary com-  
position, the other three being पददोष,  
पदादोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions  
&c. see K. P. 7.—निरय *a.* = अर्थप्रधान  
Nir.—निबन्धन *a.* dependent on wealth.  
—निश्चयः determination decision.—पतिः  
1. 'the lord of riches'; किञ्चिद्विद्वत्स्य-  
र्थपति बभावे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1;  
Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kuberā.  
—पर, —लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining  
wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2.  
47; Pt. 1. 425.—प्रकृतिः *f.* the leading  
source or occasion of the grand  
object in a drama; (the number of  
these 'sources' is five:—वीजं विंदुः प-  
ताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा  
शेज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317 ).—प्रयोगः 1.  
usury.—2. administration of the affairs  
(of a state).—प्राप्त *a.* derived or  
understood from the sense.—बंधः 1.  
arrangement of words, composition,  
text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ-  
बंधं V. 2. 14 pnt or expressed in  
elegant words.—2. connection (of  
the soul) with the objects of sense.  
—बुद्धि *a.* selfish.—बोधः indication of  
the (real import).—भाष *a.* entitled to  
a share in the division of property.  
—भृत् *a.* receiving high wages (as a  
servant).—भेदः distinction or  
difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्द-  
भेदः.—मात्रं, —त्र 1. property, wealth;  
Pt. 2.—2. the whole sense or object.  
—युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning;  
Ku. 1. 13.—लाभः acquisition of wealth.  
—लोभः avarice.—वाद् 1. declara-  
tion of any purpose.—2. affirmations,  
declaratory assertion, an explanatory  
remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion  
having a certain object; a sentence  
(it usually recommends a विधि or pre-  
cept by stating the good arising from  
its proper observance, and the evils  
arising from its omission, and also  
by adducing historical instances in  
its support; स्तुतिनिष्ठा परकृतिः पुराकल्प  
इत्यर्थवाद् Gaut. Sū. 1; (said by Lau-  
gākshi to be of three kinds:—गुणवादो  
विधिस्वादुवादोऽस्वाति । धृतायैवाद्स्वादानादर्थ-  
वादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes  
many varieties ).—3. one of the six  
means of finding out the *tatparya*  
(real aim and object) of any work.  
—4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव । दोषं  
तु मे कंचिच्छेय U. 1.—विज्ञानं compre-  
hending the sense, one of the six  
exercises of the understanding (वीज्य).  
—विद् *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—वि-  
प्रकृषः difficulty in the comprehension  
of the sense.—विकरणं = अर्थविक्रिया change  
of meaning. विकल्पः 1. deviation  
from truth, perversion of fact.—2.  
prevarication; also वैकल्प्यं.—विशेषणं  
a reprehensive repetition of some-  
thing uttered by another; S. D. 490.  
—वृद्धिः *y.* accumulation of wealth.  
—व्ययः expenditure; —ज्ञ *a.* conver-  
sant with money-matters.—ज्ञानं 1.  
the science of wealth (political eco-  
nomy).—2. science of polity, political  
science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थ-  
ज्ञानकारास्त्रिविधा सिद्धिसुपवर्णयन्ति Mu.  
3; 'एवमहारिन् one dealing with pol-  
itics, a politician'; Mu. 5.—3. science  
giving precepts on general conduct,  
the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

—शौचं purity or honesty in money-  
matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं  
स्तुनं Ms. 5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumula-  
tion of wealth.—2. treasury.—संग्रहः;  
—संचयः accumulation or acquisition  
of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.  
—समाजः aggregate of causes.—समाहारः  
1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.  
—संपर् *f.* accom-lishment of a desired  
object; Ki. 1. 15.—संबन्धः connection  
of the sense with the word or sen-  
tence.—साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing  
any object.—2. bringing any matter  
to a conclusion.—सारः considerable  
wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध *a.* understood  
from the very context (though not  
expressed in words), inferable from  
the connection of words.—सिद्धिः *f.*  
fulfilment of a desired object, suc-  
cess.—हर *a.* inheriting wealth.—हीन *a.*  
1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. un-  
meaning, nonsensical.—3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तत्सिद्धि] 1 With re-  
ference to the meaning or a particu-  
lar object; यच्चाथेतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7  
depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.  
—2 In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थ-  
तोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिद्वयमर्थतो भवति  
Mv. 3.—3. For the sake of money,  
gain or profit; ऐश्वर्याद्वनयेतमैश्वर्यमयं  
लोकैर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.—4. On account  
of, by reason of.—5. By reason of  
wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः  
पुरुषो नारी या नारी सायतः पुमान् Mk.  
3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, pe-  
tition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् *a.* 1. Wealth, rich; R. 14.  
23.—2. Significant, full of sense or  
meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S.  
5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—3. Having  
meaning; अर्थवद्वातुपरमयः प्रातिपदिकं  
P. I. 2. 45.—4. Serving some purpose;  
successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा  
Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—*adv.* According  
to a purpose.—*m.* (—वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.  
अर्थोत् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a  
matter of course, of course, in fact;  
सूचिकेण वंदो भवितु इत्यनेन तत्तद्वचरित-  
सुपुत्रमभगमनार्थादायतं भवति S. D. 10.  
—2 According to the circumstances  
or state of the case; as a matter of  
fact.—3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थोपयु = अर्थ.  
अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कर्त् ] 1 A orier,  
watchman.—2 Especially, a minstrel  
whose duty it is to announce  
(by song &c.) the different fixed  
periods of the day, such as the  
hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.  
अर्थित *p. p.* Requested, asked, de-  
sired.—तं [मन्त्रे-क] Wish, desire;  
supplication, petition.

अर्धिता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of  
a suppliant, begging, request; न



व्यवहृत कदाचिद्विधा R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141; तेनापि स्वयं विविधवाद् इर-  
बध्नुते इह M. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish,  
desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां  
Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [ अर्थ-इति ] 1 Seeking to  
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous  
of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुष्येति-  
न Dk. 132; कोपद्वयार्थं Mu. 5; को  
वधेन ममार्थं स्वात् Mb. Ve. 6 25;  
अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or  
begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी  
वरकचमेऽस्तु Ke. -3 Possessed of de-  
sires; अनर्थी पार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*  
1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a  
beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थ-  
तायिनी R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27;  
कार्यं गतो गौरव Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नम-  
योनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.  
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-  
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थमन्त्रः श-  
श्वदायिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान्  
व्यवहारान्द्विजः R. 17. 39. -3 A  
servant, follower. -4 A master or  
lord. -Comp. भावः state of a sup-  
pliant, begging, request; Mā. 9 30.  
-मात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars;  
विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [ अर्थ-इति ] (In comp.) 1  
Destined or intended for, doomed to  
suffer; शरीरे यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16.  
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव  
तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27

अर्थ्य *a.* [ अर्थं कर्माणि पृथक् ] 1 Fit to be  
asked or sought for. -2 [ अर्थान्वेतेन;  
अर्थ-यत् ] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थो-  
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not  
deviating from the sense, signifi-  
ficant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरप्यभिहितस्य सर-  
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,  
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्य  
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [ अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अर्द्ध,  
अर्द्ध, or अर्द्ध ] 1 To afflict, torment;  
strike, hurt, kill; रजःसहस्राणां चतु-  
र्दशार्द्धा Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.  
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितं दुर्गमं  
शरत्वनं नादति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3  
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or  
moved; be scattered (as dust); fly  
in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The  
past participle is usually अर्द्ध, but  
अर्द्ध when the root is preceded by अभि,  
नि, वि, स; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5)  
-*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,  
torment, distress; तत एनं महोत्प्रेरद-  
यामास तोमरः Mb.; कामार्द्धित, कोप,  
भय° &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure,  
kill; येनार्द्धित दैत्यपुत्रं विनाकी Bk. 2.  
46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,  
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,  
make agitated or restless. -3 To  
distort; अर्द्धित्वान्निलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-  
यमतः Saurata. -With अर्द्धित to tor-  
ment excessively fall upon or at-

tack; अत्यार्द्धित बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.  
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,  
oppress; अम्यर्द्धितो दुष्कलः (शितेन परि-  
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to  
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over  
work, to work or exert oneself be-  
yond measure; to cause to flow away.  
-प्रति to oppress or press hard in  
return, assail in return, return an  
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move  
away; to oppress, harass, pain.  
(-*Caus.*) to cause to be scattered  
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.  
-सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound  
distress.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,  
tormenting; दुर्, यत्. -2 Moving  
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [ भाव  
लुट् ] Distressing, afflicting; pain,  
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, ex-  
citement, agitation, restlessness -नं,  
-न 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking  
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving  
pain.

अर्द्धनि 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-  
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [ अर्द्ध-इति ] Tormented,  
afflicted; begged &c. -त A disease,  
spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or  
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles  
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्व *a.* [ अर्द्धित्वस्य-इति ] Suffer-  
ing from the spasm of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ ऋ-णि-अ-; according  
to Nir. from ऋ or ऋ ] Half, form-  
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);  
-अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half.

-र्धः [ ऋ-वृ ] 1 A place, region,  
country; house, habitation (Ved.).

-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A  
part, portion, side. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half,  
half portion; सर्वनाशं मुहुरर्धं अर्धं द-  
जति पंडितः; गतमर्थं दिवसस्य V. 2; पु-  
र्धः first half; so उत्तर° latter half;

दक्षिण° southern half (half on the  
right side) so जघन°, अवर°, पर°,  
ग्राम° &c.; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-  
ed in half; ऋजुवार्ध M. 27; R. 3.

59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one  
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.).

-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धेव  
(अर्धं may be compounded with  
almost every noun and adjective;  
as first member of compound  
with nouns it means 'a half of',  
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तपुःक;

नायः = अर्धं कायः; विपरीत, मार्गः,  
पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an  
adverbial force; द्युयाम half dark;  
शुक्र half eaten; so विष्ट, पूर्ण &c.;

with numeral adjectives it may  
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an  
additional half'; शतं half of 100 i. e.  
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with  
ordinal numerals 'with a half or that

number'; °तृतीयं containing two and  
the third only half; i. e. two and a  
half; so °चतुर्थं three and a half.  
-Comp. -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink;  
Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body.  
-अर्धं half the distance; °एकपदं a  
fault in composition; see S. D. 575.

-अर्धः a half, the half. -अर्धश्च *a.*  
aharing a half. -अर्धः-र्ध 1. half of a  
half, quarter; चरार्धभागायां तामवे-

जयतामुपि R. 10. 56. -2 half and half.

-अर्धश्चकः pain in half the head,  
hemiplegia (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (-कं) di-  
viding in equal parts. -अर्धश्च *a.* hav-

ing only a half left. -आकारः 1. half  
the letter अ. -2. N. of अवयव q. v.

-आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-  
भिक्षोधिनी R. 6. 73; मम हि विचिकीर्षां  
समसमार्धासनपवेक्षितस्य S. 7 (it being  
considered a mark of very great  
respect to make room for a guest  
&c. on the same seat with oneself).

-2. greeting kindly or with great  
respect. -3. exemption from cen-

sure. -इंद्रः 1. the half or crescent  
moon. -2. semicircular, impres-

sion of a finger-nail, crescent-  
shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3.

an arrow with a crescent-shaped  
head (= अर्धेव below.). -मोले N. of  
Siva Me. 59. -इंद्रा that of which  
a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.*

half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अ-  
र्थोक्तं महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken  
speech; an interrupted speech. -उदयं

water reaching half the body. -उदयः  
1. the rising of the half moon -2. par-

tial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan*; °आसनं  
a sort of posture in meditation.

-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half utter-  
ed. -उत्तरक *a.* [ अर्धेवोः अर्धं तव काशे ]

reaching to the middle of the thighs.  
(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar.

परकर); see चंडाकर. -2. mantle, veil.

-ऊत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः  
N. of Rudra. -कोशः a moiety of  
one's treasure. -कोटविक *a.* measuring

half a *kudava*. -खारं, -रो a kind of  
meat, half a *Khâr*; P. V. 4. 101.

-गंगा N. of the river Kāverī; (स्नानादी  
गंगास्नानार्थं कलदायिनी); so °जाह्नवी-  
गर्भ *a.*

Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb.  
-2. N. of the rays of the sun. -मुच्छः

a necklace of 24 strings. -मुञ्ज half a  
ganja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्र-

वर्जित, -चक्रिण *m.* N. of the nine black  
Vaudevas and the nine enemies  
of Vishnu. -चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped.

(-द्रः) 1. the half moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभक्ति-  
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular  
marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow  
with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्र-

सुवैवाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96.  
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5.

the hand bent into a semicircle, as  
for the purpose of seizing or clutch-



in anything ; °द्वं द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out ; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्वा) N. of a plant (कणस्फोट).  
 —चंद्राकार, —चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus.  
 —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant.  
 —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीयः व्यायः a kind of व्याय, see under व्याय.  
 —तनुः f. half the body. —तिकः N. of a plant ( नेपालनिवृ ). —तूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. —2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. —2. Ved. being near the gods ; ( देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây. ). —द्वैषिक a. measuring a half dropa. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Śusruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; शुद्धलक्ष्मणी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Vishnu. —नारोशः, —नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, ( half male and half female ). —नारं half a boat. —निशा midnight. —पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pāṇa. —पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. —पादः half a pāda or foot ; अर्धपादं किं कुर्विषं भुङ्क्षुः Dk. 109. —पार्थिक a. having half a foot ; Ma. 8. 325. —पार्थालिक a. born or produced in the ardhapanchāla. —पारारतः a kind of pigeon ( अर्धनागेन पारारत इव ). —पुलायितः a half gallop, canter ; चित्रं चकार पद्मर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part ; तद्वर्धमानं लभस्व काशितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. —भागिक a. sharing a half ; सुते त्विरि कुपुस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 39. —2. a companion, sharer. —भास्करः mid-day. —भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमका a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Si. 19. 72. —The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus : —आहुरवर्धमानं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः —माणवा a necklace of 12 strings ( माणवक consisting of 24 ). —मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. —2. a term for a consonant ( व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं ). —मार्गे ind. mid-way ; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम = मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. —2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [ अर्थः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी ] a warrior who fights on a car with another ( who is not so skilled as a रथी ) ; रणे रणेऽभिमानं च विमुह्यन्वापि दृश्यते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च नेन मेऽर्थरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [ अर्थ रात्रेः ] 1. mid-

night ; अयार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. —2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. —रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmi. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनार्थः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प् and क्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga ( ः ). —वोक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृज् a. middle-aged. —वैनायिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perlehableness). —वैशर्ष half or incomplete murder ; त्रिंशच्च कतमध्वैशर्षं मनु मां कामवधे विमुच्यता Ku. 4. 31. —वृगसः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शर्न [ अर्धमस्य शर्न ] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द a. having a low voice. —शेष a. having only a half left. —श्याम a. half clouded. —श्लोका half a Sloka or verse. —सम a. equal to a half. (-मं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Ganas ; such as पुष्टिताया. —सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. —सौरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. —2. = अर्थिक q. v. —हर, —हारिन् a. occupying the half ( of the body ) ; Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हारा a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a ( short ) syllable. —अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध. —अर्धचेः च Half a verse, hemistich ; \*आदिगणः a class of words either m. or n. —अर्थिक a. ( की f. ) [ अर्धमहति ड्व ] 1 Measuring a half ; तदर्थिक Ms. 3. 1. —2 Entitled to half a share ; Y. 2. 296. —कः A half-caste man ; वैदिककन्याः समुपयो ब्राह्मणेन तु संसृताः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो मोक्षो विवेकं संशयः Pārāśara. —अधिन a. [ अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे इति ] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 210. —अर्थुक् a. Prospering, succeeding. —अस्ये a. 1 Belonging to the half ( of anything ). —2 Fit to be increased. —अर्पण [ कृ-णिच्-लुट् ] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादार्पण-सुखहृत्पुष्टं R. 2. 35. —2 Inserting, placing or putting in. —3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहापणानेऽकण्ठेण R. 2. 55 ; सुखार्पणेऽपि प्रकृतिमगल्लोः 13. 9 ; तत्कुर्वन्मदपणे Bg. 9. 27. —4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; न्यासः Ak. —5 Piercing, perforating ; तद्वक्ष्यं तुष्टार्पणीवी नखैः सर्वां स्वदारपत् Rām ( Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. —Tv. ). —अपिसः [ कृ-णिच्-लुट् Up. 4. 2 ] The heart ; flesh in the heart. —अर्ध 1 P. ( अर्धति, आनर्ध, आर्धु ) 1 To go towards. —2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु ( वृ ) दः, —दं 1 A swelling, tumour, ( of various kinds ) ; मांस°, तामा°, शोणित &c. —2 One hundred millions. —3 N. of a mountain in the west of India ( Abu ). —4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. —5 A serpent. —6 A cloud. —7 A place of pilgrimage ( of the Jains ). —8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; चदि पिंडा दुमास्ती चत् पेडी नपुंसकं चैवर्धुं सुः Y. 3. 75, 89 ( मांसपिंड ). —9 N. of a people. —10 N. of a hall. —अर्धुदि 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. —2 All-pervading lord.

अर्धुदिन् a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्ध a. [ कृ-भृ ] Up. 3. 152 ] Ved. Little, small, unimportant. —र्धः 1 A child, pupil. [ cf. L. orbis ].

अर्धक a. [ According to Nir. अर्धं हन् मवति हर्षं तस्मादर्थकः. ] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोऽर्धके रयः Rv. 1. 27. 13. —2 Weak, emaciated, lean. —3 Foolish. —4 Young, childish. —5 Like, similar. —का 1 A boy, child ; शुनस्य यावाद्यमंतमर्धका R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. —2 The young of an animal. —3 A fool, idiot.

अर्धेण a Ved. Youthful, young. —अर्ध-म [ कृ-भृ Up. 1. 137 ] 1 A disease of the eye. —2 A country to which one should go ( गंत्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः ). —3 A cemetery. —अर्धक a. Narrow, thin. —कं Narrownness.

अर्धेण A measure of one dropa. —अर्धन n. [ कृ-भृति ] A disease of the eye ( said to be of 5 kinds ).

अर्थ a. [ कृ-भृ ] 1 Excellent, best. —2 Respectable. —3 Attached, true, devoted. —4 Dear, kind. —र्धा 1 A master, lord ; अर्थः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभूय Si. 18. 52 ; Śānti. 1. 18. —2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्धा 1 A mistress. —2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्धी The wife of a Vaisya. —Comp. —जारा the mistress of an Arya. —परनी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्धा a Vaisya of rank.

अर्थोणी [ अर्थ-आहुक्-डीप् च ] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्थमन् n. [ अर्थ अर्थं मिमते, मा-कृति निपातार्थे Up. 1. 156 ] 1 The sun ; योगितार्थमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तदीमिव Si. 2. 39. —2 The head of the Pitris or Manes ; त्रिद्विषामर्थमा चारिम Bg. 10. 29. —3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —4 N. of the arka plant. —5 One of the Adityas. —6 A bosom-friend, playfellow. —Comp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्थमिक a. Compassionate ; ( dimi-native of अर्धमद्व P. V. 3. 84 ).



अर्थस्यः The sun ; a bosom friend.  
अर्धे 1 P. To kill.

अर्धे Aheha.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धेति ] 1 Going, moving, running. -2 Mean, unworthy, censurable ( गृहे Up. 4. 112; कुसित 5. 54 ). -m. ( अर्धे, अर्धे, अर्धे : &c. ) 1 A horse ; श्रुती हनमहमर्धेनां व्रजाः Si 12. 31. -2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. -3 One of the ten horses of the moon -4 Indra -5 A short span ( गोकर्णपरिमाण ) -ती 1 A mare. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A nymph. -Comp. -वसु : one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्धे a. Possessed of couriers, quick.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे काले देशे वा अर्धेति ] 1 Coming hitherward ( opp. पार्श्वः ). -2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. -3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) ( opp. पार्श्वः ). -4 Being below or behind ( in time or place ). -5 Following, subsequent. -इ ind. 1 Hitherward, on this side. -2 From a certain point. -3 Before ( in time or place ). पश्चद्वर्गकमलिनयं ब्रह्माहमधू K 125; अर्धे सवस्रारस्वामी हरन परतो वृषः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 254 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5. 59. -4 On the lower side, behind, downwards ( opp. ऊर्ध्वः ). -5 Afterwards, subsequent. -इ ind. 1 Hitherward, near ; एते चार्वाग्रवनमुविदिक्षुर्दक्षीकुर्यात् S. 1. 15. -Comp. -कालः posterior time. -कालिक a. belonging to proximate time, in dēn ; °ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. -कूलं the near bank of a river. -विल a. Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. -वसु v. offering riches. -(सुः) 1. rain. -2. a cloud. -सामन् n. Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. -क्षेत्रम् m. N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्धे ind. In the proximity of, near.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धेति ] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. -2 Being on this side, below. -3 Born afterwards, posterior. -4 Modern, recent. -5 Reverse, contrary ; °न state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. -न ind. (With abl.) 1 On this side of. -2 Thenceforward. -3 Less than. -4 Later than ; यद्वर्धे प्रथिष्या अर्धेचीनमंतराभात् Sat. Br.

अर्धे a. [ अवरहातोऽस्यस्य मनुष्ये ] Later, modern. -f. Proximity.

अर्धे N. of the Hotri of the gods ( देवानां होता ).

अर्धे [ अर्धेति वाहं उक्त्वा ] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahadeva ; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्धे a. Bringing misfortune, sinful ; indecent —शः 1 Damage, hurt. -2 = अर्धे q. v.

अर्धे n [ अर्धेति वाहो वृद्धे Up. 4. 135 ] Pile. -Comp. -घ्न a. destroying piles ( -घ्नः ) 1 N. of the plant वृद्ध, so called because it is said to cure piles. -2 one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. ( -घ्नः ) 1. N. of the plant Onoclea Archioidea Lin. -2 the marking nut plant (महातक). —युक्त a. afflicted with piles. —हित a. curing piles. ( -तः ) the marking nut plant.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे अस्येति-अर्धे ] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे अस्येति ] Afflicted with piles.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे अस्येति वृद्धे ] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे गतो लुट् ] Flowing, moveable. —नं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्धे 1 P. [ अर्धे, अर्धे, आर्धे, अर्धे ] ( epic A. as रावणा नर्धेनां वृत्ता Rām. ) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of ( with acc. or inf. ) ; किमिव नापुमानमर्धेवराणां इति S 7 ; so दूरे, प्रायश्चित्ते, चर्धे &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing ( with acc. ) ; ननु गर्भः पश्यं रिक्थमर्धेति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वान्दयमर्धेति Ms. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तद्व्ययमर्धेति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नान्यस्त्री वापुमर्धेति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्धेति R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवति कर्तुमर्धेति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते नात्राप्युपचारमर्धेति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जयपञ्चस्य कलां नर्धेति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translatable by ' can ' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्धेति S. 4 ; विनाशमन्यथास्य न कश्चिद्वर्तुमर्धेति Bg. 2. 17 ; अनुयोगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तमर्धेति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour ; see caus. below. -8 ( Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third ) अर्धे represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by ' pray ', ' deign ', ' be pleased to ', ' will be pleased to ' ; द्वित्राप्यहान्यर्धेति सोढुमर्धे R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नर्धेति मे प्रणयं वि. इतु 2. 58 ; सं संतः श्रोतुमर्धेति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Kn 6. 32 ; Ms. 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 89 ; 3. 46. -Caus. or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानिर्धेनं मनुष्यकपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्धे 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्धेनामोजपत्तं विप्रो दंडमर्धेति मायकं Ms 8. 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to ( with acc., inf., or in comp ) ; नर्धेति वैतुकं रिक्थं पश्येत्तद्विप्रो हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्धेत्वं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām. ; तस्मात्तानां वयं हंतुं धर्तारामान् स्वबांधवान् Bg. 1. 37 ; पदं क्षम्यति धर्मायां R. 1. 76 ; so मानं, वधं, दंडं &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed ( with inf. ). -4 Becoming, proper, fit, के वन्तं यानमर्धे स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स भृत्योर्हो महोभुजा Pt. 1. 87-92 ; or in comp. : तद्वर्धेन प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275 ; so हृत्, यज्ञं Ak. -5 Worth ( in money ), costing ; see below. —र्धे [ अर्धे-वृत् ] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vāshpu. -3 Price ( as in महाह ) ; मर्धेति शय्यापरिवर्तने न्ययुते Ku. 5. 12 ( महाहो यस्याः Malli. ). -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Motion, course ( गति ). —र्धे Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 76.

अर्धे-णा [ अर्धे भवितुम् ] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्धेनामर्धेति चक्रुर्भुनयो नयचक्रुर् R. 1. 55 ; Si. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्धे ind. Ved. According to what is one ; according to one's means.

अर्धेति pot. p. Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धेति ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable ; S. 5. 15 ; R. 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated ( स्तुत. ख्यात ). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to ( mostly Ved. ). —m. 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. -2 A superior divinity with the Jains ; सर्वज्ञो जिनरागादिशेषलोकाप्यपजितः यथार्थितायार्थाया च देवोर्धेत् परमेश्वरः । see the word जिन also.

अर्धे a. [ अर्धे-वा-इ ] Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of Siva.

अर्धेति The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीनार्धेति चणैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्धे pot. p. [ अर्धे-वृत् ] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised. -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्धेरिषाणि a. Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.



अल 1 U. ( अलति-ने, अलितुं, अलित )  
1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or  
able. -3 To prevent. ward off ; see  
अलम्.

अल [ अल-अच् ] 1 The sting in the  
tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi-  
ment ; cf. आ

अलकः [ अल-कच्, अलति घृणति मुलं ]  
1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in gene-  
ral ; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.  
55 ; अस्पृष्टालकचेनौ R. 1. 42 ; 4. 54 ;  
अलकभंगता गतः K. 4 ; अलके बालकुं-  
दावुविन्द Me 65 (the word is n. also,  
as appears from a quotation of Malli.  
स्वभाववकाण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on  
the forehead. -3 Saffron besmeared  
on the body. -4 A mad dog ( for अ-  
लकं ). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten  
years of age. -2 N. of the capital  
of Kubera ( situated on a peak of  
the Himalaya above the peak of Me-  
ru, inhabited also by Siva ), and of  
the lord of the Yakshas ; अलकामति-  
वाह्य Ku. 6. 37 ; विभाति यस्यां ललित-  
लकार्या मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2.  
10 ; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा-  
णां Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ई-  
श्वरः 'lord of Alukā', N. of Kubera ;  
अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः  
the end of a curl or ringlet ; Si. 4.  
9 ; Me. 8. -नंदा 1 N. of the Ganges,  
or a river falling into it. -2 a girl  
from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा  
N. of the capital of Kubera. -वियः  
N. of a tree ( पीतसाल ). -संहतिः f.  
rows of curls ; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [ ल रकोऽस्मात्, रस्य लब्धे,  
स्वार्थे कच् Tv. ] The red resin of cer-  
tain trees, red lac or sap ( formerly  
used by women to dye certain parts  
of their body, particularly the soles  
of the feet and lip ) ; ( दंतवाससा )  
चिरेज्जितालककपाटने Ku. 5. 34, 68 ;  
7. 58 ; विभाटालकः M. 3. 5 ; अल-  
ककां पृथ्वीं ततान K. 7. 7 ; स्त्रियो ह-  
तार्थाः पुरुषं विरथं निष्पृष्टितालककवर्य-  
जंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसा red lac,  
juice ; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवजितौ ।  
अद्यारि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशमभयो  
Rām. -रंगा the red colour of alaka.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or  
marks. -2 Having no characteristic  
or distinguishing marks, undefined,  
undistinguished ; M. 1. 5 -3 Having  
no good marks, inauspicious,  
unfortunate, ill-omened ; क्लेशावहा  
मदुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad  
or inauspicious sign ; Ma. 4. 156.  
-2 That which is no definition, a  
bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived,  
unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1 ; अल-  
क्षिताभ्युपगतो ह्येव R. 2. 27. -2 Un-  
characterized ; not marked. -Comp.

-अंतक a. suddenly dead. -उपस्थित  
a. one who has approached unobser-  
ved.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,  
unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having  
no particular marks. -4 Insignificant  
in appearance. -5 Having no pre-  
tence, free from fraud. -6 Not primary or  
secondary ( as meaning ). -Comp.  
-गति a. moving invisibly. -जन्मता  
unknown birth, obscure origin ; वपु-  
विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्य-मत्ता Ku. 5. 72. -लिङ्ग  
a. disguised, incognito. -वाच a.  
addressing words to no visible ob-  
ject ; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad  
luck, distress, poverty ; कामाच इन्द्रे  
विमर्कव्यलक्ष्मी U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [ Ety. ? ] A water-ser-  
pent, the black variety of the Cobra  
de Capello ( also written अलगर्ध ).  
-र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलरल a. 1 Speaking unconnect-  
edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु ( बु-घी f. ) 1 Not light,  
heavy, big, weighty ( as bresat, hips  
&c. ) ; आयासादलघुतरसाः Si. 8. 1 ; 7.  
5. -2 Not short long ( in prosody ).  
-3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense,  
violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः  
a rock. -ऊर्ध्व m. intense heat. -प्रति-  
ज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.  
अलाघवे Meanness, niggardliness ;  
R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not  
transgressing, not passing over or  
beyond.

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, im-  
passable, inaccessible, beyond the  
reach of ; त्रिदशपरिषत्स्यालंघनीये कृते  
स्वा V. 2 proof against injury ; V. 4.  
Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in-  
surmountableness, inaccessibility ;  
Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability ; respect-  
ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute  
rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य a. 1 Not to be transgressed,  
overcome &c. ; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond  
the reach of, impossible to be done ;  
Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at-  
tain, unattainable ; K. 10. 6, 13 ; Si.  
8. 57 ; ता state of being proof  
against an attack or injury ; Ki.  
11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye ;  
a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज a Shameless. -जा 1  
Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः जुः [ अलं सामर्थ्यं ज्ञातिः  
तु-अच्, प्रो-उत् Tv. ] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [ अल-वा-अतिच् ] Commence-  
ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध a. Unobtained. -Comp. -अ-  
भीप्सित a. disappointed in one's  
desired object. -नाथ a. friendless,  
without a patron.

अलभ्य a. Unobtainable, unat-  
tainable.

अलम् ind. [ अल-वाह-अम् ] 1 ( a )  
Enough, sufficient for, adequate  
to ( with dat. or inf. ) ; तस्यालमेव  
श्रुयितस्य नृपत्यै R. 2. 39 ; Ku. 6. 82 ;  
अन्यथा प्रातराया कुर्वाम त्वामलं वयम्  
Bk. 8. 98 ; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110 ; K.  
133 ; Bh. 3. 22 ; Ms. 11. 77 ; R. 2.  
39, 9. 32 ; 15. 64 ; Me. 64, 88. ( b )  
A match for, equal to ( with dat. ) ;  
वैश्येभ्यो हरिरल Sk. ; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय  
Mbh. -2 Able, competent ( with  
inf. ) ; अलं भोक्तुं Sk. ; वरेण शमितं  
लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56 ;  
V. 3. 10 ; with लो अलौ ; त्रयाणाम-  
पि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Rām. -3  
Away with, enough of, no need of, no use  
of ( having a prohibitive force ),  
with instr. orgerund ; अलमन्यथा गृही-  
त्वा M. 1. 20 ; अलमलं बहु विकल्प M.  
1 ; आलप्यालमिदं चमोयस दारानपाहरत्  
Si. 2. 40 ; अलं महीपाल तव भ्रमेण K. 2. 34 ;  
Ku. 5. 82 ; अलमियाद्भिः कुसुमः S. 4 so  
many flowers will do ; Si. 10. 75 ;  
sometimes used, though less cer-  
rectly, with the inf. in the same  
sense ; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3 ;  
अलं सुसज्जनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 ( a )  
Completely, thoroughly ; अहंस्त्वेन ज-  
यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53 ; स्व-  
पि विततयः स्वर्णिगः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34 ;  
R. 10. 80 ; K. 169 ; Si. 3. 58 ; 4.  
39. ( b ) Greatly, excessively, to a  
high degree ; तदति अलम् K. 2 ; यो  
गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak ; Mv. 6. 40 ;  
इत्यलमन्वज्ञानं सुनिर्मा Ki. 13. 13 again  
and again, pressingly. -5 In vain.  
-6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of  
असि and घृण also. -Comp. -कामण  
a. [ अलं समर्थः कर्मणि लृ ] competent to  
do any act, skilful, clever. -कुमारि a.  
[ अलं कुमार्ति ] sufficient to support a  
maiden ( घन ) ; P. 1. 2. 44. -कृ-कार  
&c. see separately below. -नामित्वा  
[ अलं पयति गच्छात्, गितं ] going after, fol-  
lowing in due or proper manner ; P.  
V. 2. 15. -जीविक a. [ अलं जीविकयै च.  
त. ] sufficient for livelihood. -जुष a.  
[ अलं जुषते कर्मणि बाङ् ] sufficient,  
adequate to eating. -तम a. able,  
sufficient, having power. -घन a. [ अलं  
प्रभूतं घनमस्तस्य अच् ] possessing suffi-  
cient wealth, rich ; निरादिष्टघनश्चेत्तु  
प्रतिभुः स्यादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूम  
a. [ अलमस्यो धूमः ] thick smoke,  
volume of smoke. -पशुः [ अलं यते नि-  
रर्थः पशुः ] a bad or useless animal (for  
sacrifice). (-a.) able to keep cattle.  
-पुरुषीण a. [ अलं समर्थं पुरुषावः स्वार्थे-  
लृ ] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man.  
-2 sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man



who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva. —इन्द्रि: 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (मिथ्या-इन्द्रि). —पूण्य *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं पू-पूण्य] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलपूण्यरि-ज्याये तपसःसुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलंक-कार K. 207; कतमो वेशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सज्जति तावद्वेशेषणकारं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं शुभः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलंकरणिण *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments, —2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. —3 Ornamented. —न्युः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तु *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. —2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्णस्य V. 1; अनुत्प्रेक्षा खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* —3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds: —शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ; शब्दार्थयोरेष्यता ये धर्माः शोभाति-शायिनः । सादृश्यकृतेष्वलंकारास्तं अशब्दवत् ॥ S. D. 631; उपबृजितं तं संतं वैगद्वारेण जातु चित् । हारादिबदलंकारास्तेषुमासोपमादयः K. P. 8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric. —Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kavalayānanda. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments. —सूरा N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारका Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. —2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. —3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदौ शब्दार्थौ सयुगावनलं-कृति पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते कार्यं शब्दार्थवनलंकृति । अतो न मन्यते कस्माद्विद्युगमनलं कृति ॥ Chandra. 1; सालंकृतिः अरणकोनलवर्णराजि Bv. 3. 6. (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —रः Women's apartments.

अलंबुधः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —3 Prabhasta, the minister of Rā-vaṇa. —4 A demon killed by Ghaṭot-kaṇa. —यः 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant (हन्नालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेखा).

अलय *a.* [ नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य ] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. —2 irth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलंकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. —2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. —3 A kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant (शैतार्क).

अलपत् *n.* Merit.

अलं *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisā-cha (mostly used in dramas).

अलवाल A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [ न लसति व्याधियते, लस्-अल् ] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेदालतेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रेणीभारवै-लसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भ-भारालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —सर N. of a plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईशणां a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाप्येतादाहारो न च पच्यते । आमाशयोऽलसकश्चित्तस्तेन सोऽलसकः स्फुरः ॥ अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः —तः [ ला-क, न. त. ] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणीलात-लायवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्गुरुक्षणा Rām. चक्रपतिनं V. 5. 2.

अलातुण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. —2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाडुः —डुः *f.* [ नलंबते; नलंब-उणिच् न लोपश्च इन्द्रिः Tv. ] The bottle-gourd. —डु ( *n.* ) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि ना-मेतत् अंबुनि मज्जंतेपलाडुनि यावाणः हत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —णः a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाडुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [ न. व. ] Without gain or profit. —भः 1 Non-acquirement, Ms. 2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184. —2 Loss; Ms. 9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलास्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going farward (to meet). —2 An assailing enemy, an assailant. —3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [ अल्-इन् Up. 4. 138 ] 1 A black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. —6 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —कुलं a flight or number of bees; संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुलुम-निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1; संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, ह्रिका [ अलिरेव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा ] the uvula, soft palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant; (मालादूर्वा), —पत्रिका, —पर्णा N. of a tree. ( वृश्चिकपत्रा-ह्यवृक्षः ). —गिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. ( —यः ) the red lotus. ( —यः ) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणितकारी). —विरावः, —रुतं song or hum of a bee. —वल्लभः = प्रिय *v.*

अलिम् *m.* [ अल्-इनि ] 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee; मलिनिमासलिने साधवयोवि-ताय Si. 6. 4. —नी A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलिभि Si. 6. 72; अलिनी-जिण्डुः कचानी चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [ अयने; मृष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इक्न् ] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिकृवः A kind of carrion bird.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. —2 Having bad marks. —3 (In:gram.) Having no gender. —यः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —यः Absence of marks.

अलिग्न *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [ अल्-वाडु इन् ] Greatly advanced in penance ( तपोभिरतिवृद्ध ). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिंदः [ अत्यते मृष्यते, अल्-कर्मणि-किंइच् ] 1 A terrace before a 'house-door'; सुवाल्लिंदतोरणं M. 5, Dk. 74. —2 A place ( like a square ) at the door. —3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.



अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo.-2 A bee.-3 A dog.

अलिप्ता Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-वीक्न् Up. 4.25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable.-2 Untrue, false, pretended; सुग्यः K. 84; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43.-3 Little, not much, few.-कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगता गतः K. 4.-2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth.-3 Heaven.-Oomp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish ( ' mock-fish ' ).

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant.-2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [ अल्-उल् ] A small water-pot.  
अलुक्, समासः [ नास्ति विभक्तः लुक् लोपोश्च ] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आरमणेर्दं, जगु वायः &c.

अलुप्त *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished.-2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content; not covetous; °स्त्वं contentment.

अलुक्ष *a.* Soft ( Ved. for अलुक्ष ).

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words  
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisāchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. —का An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. —इं *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोका *a.* 1 Not having space ( Ved. ).-2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोका लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ( न लोकयत इत्यलोकः Malli. ); see लोका-लोक also.-3 Having no people.-4 One who does not go to any other world after death ( not having performed meritorious deeds ).-का, -कं 1 Not the world.-2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सवानि-मोहोकाय नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām.-3 The immaterial or apiritual world.-4 The nether world ( सातल ).-5 A Ritvij or any such priest.-6 One who is not a seer or observer.-का A kind of bird.-Oomp. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; युगसत्तज्जः Māl. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ma. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation.-2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभित् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil; unagitated.-2 Firm, steady.-3 Not fickle.-4 Not thirsty, free from desire.-लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °स्त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोल्प *a.* 1 Free from desire.-2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. —तं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* ( —की f. ) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural.-2 Unusual, rare.-3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedio; अभिश्रि हरि हि इत्यलौकिकं-4 Theoretical; °स्त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्मरुःस्थकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख विलोप्य तैत्थ्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Erik. 1.-Oomp. -संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world ( of three kinds ).

अलकः 1 A tree.-2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [ अल्-य ] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant ( opp. महत् or दृक् ); Ma. 11. 36.-2 Small, little, minute, scanty ( opp. बहु ); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचा-तरा V. 4. 26.-3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up.-4 Young.-5 Seldom, rare. —ल्पः Very little. —ल्पं लप्तेन लप्तात् *adv.* 1 A little.-2 For a slight reason; मीतिरल्पेन नि-द्यते Rām.-3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty.-Oomp. —अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ma. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. —असु = °प्राण q. v. —आकांक्षित् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. —आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ma. 4. 157. ( —युः m. ) 1. a young one, cub.-2. a goat. —आरम्भः a small or gradual beginning. —आहार, —आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. ( —रि ) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. —इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. —इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large.-2. other than few,

many; as °ताः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. —ईशस्व *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin —ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. —उपायः small means. —कार्यं a small matter. —केशी 1. N. of a plant ( श्वकेशी ).-2. the root of a sweet flag. —क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. —रंघ *a.* having little scent or odour. ( —घं ) a red lotus. —चेष्टित *a.* inert. —छद्, छाद् *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. —तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short.-2. weak, thin.-3. having small bones. ( —तुः ) a kind of tree. —क्षिण *a.* defective in presents ( as a ceremony ), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ma. 11; 39.40. —दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. —घन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ma. 3. 66; 11, 40. —धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. —पद्म 1. N. of a plant ( a species of the Tulsi ).-2. a tree having a few leaves. —रंघ a red lotus. —पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. —पञ्जस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. —प्रभा *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °स्त्वं insignificance. —प्रमाण, प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure.-2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. ( —णः —णका ) common cucumber. —प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. —प्राण, —असु *a.* having little power or strength, having a short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Suer. ( —णः ) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration.-2. ( in gram. ) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet ( in pronouncing which little effort is required ); अयु मी वर्णमगा यणश्चावाचनः स्मृतः Sk. i. *e.* the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters क् ख द् त् प् ग् ज् ह् द् ध्. —बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. —बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ma. 12. 74. —माषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. —मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely.-2. a short time, a few moments. —मारिषः [ अयः मारिषः शाक. कर्म ] a kind of amaranth ( शाक ) Amaranthus polygamus. —मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. ( —तिः f. ) a small figure or object. —मूल्य *a.* of small value cheap. —मेघस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. —वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. —वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. —विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क् चारुपविषया मतिः



R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी a small tree-like shami. —सरत्त *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नतिपरिहृयामि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवस).

अल्पता, लब्ध 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चा A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदायिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल, कृतार्थे जिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; घृषा न च केऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्ट] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकु 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commit.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ely?) 1 A mother (Voo. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अल 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, अवि-प्यति, अवित्, अवित or ऊत्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवर्ता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयच्छस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरहाभिरशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नचुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वागम्यर्थ, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दक्षि, अवाति, वक्षण, याति, आलिंगन, हिसा, आदान, दहन, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अलु to encourage, inspire. —उल 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उय 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-लुट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावलि, Si. 6. 37. —न Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरो तोयनिधी वगास Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकु, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन; (d) littleness; वीहीनवर्द्धति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परामर्शित); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवहृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह -3 As the first member of 'Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः = अवकुटः कोकिला; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāp. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकु-कृत्.

अवकर्ष 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्षनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp. —अद *a.* eating moes. —उल्ल *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपादरंस्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यमन् तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद्वान् न्रामाय्यस्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अयमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; M. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोऽयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām; सदोपावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशः S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकाविवर्णिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or वा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; अतो हि दृष्ट्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्येषां विपुलमभिनिर्वाकाशोऽधमानं Pt. 1. 366; शयने दत्तोऽवकाशः Amas. 18; अदत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Me. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेऽपि मोक्षकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलेऽपीदं दृष्ट्वावकाशं (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -गिन् See under अवकु.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —रं Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुटित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत् 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्तित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकुत्त 6 P. To cut off or away. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तनं संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्त्तिव *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म Me. 4. 218.

अवकृ 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down, or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन सुयते Rām. —ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त);



रणो देवोऽवकृष्टस्य षड्वकृष्टस्य वेतनं Me. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रवृत्तैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यन्तीर्याणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ma. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरन्ते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कु अप] Dust, aweepings; अवकरानकरं विकिरति Bb. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरपि रैरेरकीर्णस्य मणेरुद्धार्यता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णम् a. [ अवकीर्णमेव इष्टां इति ] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —m. (—र्ण) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी मवेदूला ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्भं पशुमालम्ब्य नेकतं स विदुष्याते ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; यत्र तं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकल्प 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); जगिरीणं संसृत्येवकल्पते Bhāg. -Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिदं ग्लायद्यद्वकृष्टेषु भवानपि Bk. 19. 17; यच्च भवान्बुधलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केच भोक्ष्यसे अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिरसंभारना). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [ अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इति ] Having small or very few hair. —m. A fruitless tree.

अवक्रीकल a. [ अवकृष्टः कोकिलया ] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवकत्र a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रान्तिन् [ अव-कृ-णिनि पू० ] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रान्तिं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. —दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दन् Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away. run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवैनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रान्तिः f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यासि द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रुश 1 P. To oall down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न a. Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रुद्धः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रुद्धन् Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. —Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लक्ष्यं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. —णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सुहमवक्षमवक्षिप्य मुनिवक्ष्णायवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, alander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षित p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman* q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत् p. p. Sneezes upon; द्विषत्सं नगर्गजं पतिताक्षमवक्षुत् Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभाष्य K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [ निम्नः खातः ] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [ अवखातः निन्दितः खादः खातः ] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण 10 P. 1 To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [ निषातः Up. 2. 9 ] Bathed early in the morning (पातःपातः).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अजः समुद्रमवगम्युरारः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेव



मवगच्छति V. 2; कथं ज्ञातमित्यभिहिते  
श्रोत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्व-  
वगच्छामि, परस्ताद्वगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्त-  
त्वेवावगच्छत्वं मम तेजोऽज्ञसंभवं Rg. 10. 41;  
R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b.) To consider,  
regard, look upon. -5 To assure one-  
self, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring  
near. -2 To inform oneself of, find  
out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगम-  
यितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to  
know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mn.  
5; सर्वमिव पित्रारवगमय Dk. -4 To in-  
dicate, show; संनद्योऽयं साहसमवगमयति  
Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down.  
-2 Known, learnt, understood; some-  
times used actively; तद्वद्वयानाद्व-  
गतोऽस्मि S. 7 I learnt; ऊढपूर्वा तद्वदित-  
मवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3  
Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception,  
comprehension. -2 True or determi-  
nate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः;  
ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः. -गमन् 1 Going near, descend-  
ing. -2 Understanding, comprehen-  
sion, perception, knowledge, being  
acquainted with. -3 True or deter-  
minate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं  
सुसुक्तं कर्तुमवययत् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढा A small wooden basin  
for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe one-  
self in, plunge into, dive into; with  
acc. or loc.; तमोपहंती तमसां वगाह  
R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिये V. 4;  
स्वमेवगाहतेतर्पथं जलं U. 1. 272; Bk. 6.  
29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be  
absorbed into (fig.). -2 To enter, pene-  
trate, fully pervade; विमानशृङ्गाण्यव-  
गाहमानः (घोषा) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वोपरी  
तोयनिधौ वगाह Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वापरसमुद्रा-  
वगाह S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also.  
-Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered  
into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनहि-  
पस्य Mk. 2; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि  
S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-  
pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.);  
अम्युक्ततां परस्ताद्वगाढा जघनगौरवात्प-  
श्चात् S. 3. 8; मयुरभजद्वगाढतरः Si.  
15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes;  
अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनरायाससमं  
कुल Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as  
blood).

अवगाहः. -हन् 1 Bathing; सुभगस-  
लिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रस्थित-  
मिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29; सदावगाहक्षम-  
वारिसंचारः R. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, im-  
mersing (in general); entering into;  
हृत्पुङ्गवगाहनसाहसिका Dk. 16; परदेशाव-  
गाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्र-

ज्ञाता R. 5. 47; दुग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना  
रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.)  
Mastering, learning, studying com-  
pletely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहंभीरुद्विः  
K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A  
bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing.  
-2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit;  
अव्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on K. 13, 48.

अवगुण्ड 10 P. 1 To come with,  
abound; परुषचर्मवगुण्डितं J. 1; Ms. 4.  
49. -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवगुण्डनं 1 The act of covering the  
head of women; hiding, veiling. -2  
A veil (for the face); (fig. also);  
अवगुण्डनसंघाता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.;  
चांडालस्तिमिरावगुण्डनपटकेषु विधत्ते विधुः  
ibid.; कृतज्ञावगुण्डनं Mn. 6; उत्सृष्ट-  
सत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुण्डनानां Ve. 3; Mk.  
4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering,  
mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping  
broom. -Comp. -सुद्रा [अवगुण्डनाय सुद्रा]  
a sort of religious ceremony; सव्य-  
हस्तकृता सुहृदिर्घोषो मुखतर्जनी । अवगुण्डन-  
सुद्रेयमभितो ध्रुमिता नता ॥

अवगुण्डनवत् A. Covered with a veil,  
veiled; ष्वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुण्डिका 1 Veiling, hiding, cover-  
ing. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुण्डित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered,  
concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुण्डिते Ku. 4.  
11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness.  
-2 Powdered, powdered.

अवगुण्डित a. Pounded, ground.

अवगुण्डित a. Woven.

अवगुण् 6 U. To assail with  
threats, to attack, to raise a weapon  
for the purpose of striking a blow  
(with loc. or dat.). -2 कदाचिद् द्विजे  
तस्माद्विद्वानवगुण्देवपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्म-  
णावगुण्येव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुण्-गोरणं Menacing, assault-  
ing with intent to kill, assailing  
with weapons.

अवगुह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide,  
conceal; (रविः) पञ्चांजनावगुहः Mb. -2  
To put into or inside; उष्णोऽयं संवेष्ट्य  
निधीतः सुगुहः Katy. -5 To embrace; वा  
मसोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगुहते Pt. 4.

अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2  
Embracing.

अवगो 1 P. 1 To sing in a discord-  
ant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly,  
satirize in a song, revile, reproach  
(mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discord-  
ant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached,  
abused, censured; अवगीतः पश्चिप;  
U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिसे दशमिमां Ki.  
2. 7; मोदावगीतमथमाधुर्यम् 17. 28;  
Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Sati-  
rized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (सुदृष्टे). -सं 1 A satire in  
song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame.  
-3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go  
(as reins). -2 To divide, separate  
(as words or parts of words); विगुण-  
मित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यकारोऽवग्रहः P. VIII.  
2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discon-  
tinue; to distinguish, discriminate,  
discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मन्त्रो-  
पि नाम न महानवग्रहः साध्यः Si. 5. 49.  
-5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावग्रहमागच्छता  
K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in  
possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवग्रह-  
यन्ति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7  
To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8  
To lay hold of (with the feet). -Caus.  
To knead, make dough.

अवग्रहीत p. p. Obstructed, impeded,  
restrained.

अवग्रह्य a. Separable. -घञ् A pada  
having the name प्रग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the compo-  
nent parts of a compound, or of  
other grammatical forms. -2 The  
mark or interval of such a separa-  
tion; समासेऽवग्रहो ह्यस्त्वमकालः. -3 The  
syllable or letter after which such  
separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII.  
4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi  
(as in धिक्ता च ते च मदनं च इमां च मां च  
instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The  
mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision  
of a letter and ओ. -6 Withholding  
of rain, drought, failure of rain; दृ-  
ष्टिर्भवति ज्ञस्यानामवग्रहविशोषिणां R. 1.  
62; रावणावग्रहकृतमित्ति वागमुनेन सः 10.  
48; नभोनभस्वर्षाद्विष्टमवग्रह इवांतरे 12.  
29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61.  
-7 An obstacle, impediment, hind-  
rance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the  
bonds or fetters of worldly exist-  
ence; प्रसङ्गः शोभिरवग्रहं च Rām. ; see  
अवग्रह and निवग्रह. -8 A herd of  
elephants. -9 The forehead of an  
elephant. -10 Nature, original  
temperament. -11 A sort of knowl-  
edge, a false idea. -12 Punishment  
(opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si.  
1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term  
of abuse. -14 An iron hook with  
which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहन् 1 An obstacle, impedi-  
ment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3  
Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation.  
-2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते घृयात् Sk.  
-3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवघट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush  
away or off. -2 To split, break or  
cut asunder; पंचबाणात् अवघट्परी  
Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub;  
जलौकौघनामधुनाऽवघट्प्रेतं Susr. -4  
To stir up, agitate.



अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, a stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 str-  
ring up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Rubbing away or off.

अवघुष 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud.  
-2 To send for, summon, convoke;  
as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill  
with cries, make resonant; नदीपु  
कोचावघुषासु Mb.

अवघोषः, -घणं Proclaiming, de-  
nouncing. -णः A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round,  
brandish, move to and fro; as in अव-  
घूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवाव-  
घूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirl-  
pool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling orwhirling round.

अवघृष् 1 U. To rub off, rub to  
pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलि-  
लेन खन्यमानान्धवृष्यंति गिरिरपि स्थलानि  
Pt. 1. v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into. -2 Grind-  
ing. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः  
घुद्धिरैरेषां गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघोषित a. Covered on all sides,  
concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch  
with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To  
kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिवद्राय  
Aval. ; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus.  
( प्रापयति ) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down  
upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censur-  
ed tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [ न. व. ] Not speak-  
ing, silent, speechless; शकुंतला सा-  
ध्वमादवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [ अभावे  
न. त. ] 1 Absence of assertion, sil-  
lence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निहोमः  
Kāty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof;  
कर a. not doing what one is bid,  
disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken  
or uttered, obscene or indecent;  
( language ); वादेशवचनीयेषु तदेतं द्विगुणं  
भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable;  
not blamable, free from censure;  
लौकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता im-  
propriety of speech, freedom from  
censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुती ह्यवचनी-  
यता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent,  
taciturn.

अवचंद्रमनं The looking down of  
the moon ( Ved. ).

अवचर 1 U. 1 To move or come  
down. -2 To go down towards.  
-Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use,  
apply; लेयान्, शक्यं. कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down  
in or upon. -रः A place of descent,  
road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. -णं 1  
Employing, application, mode of  
proceeding. -2 A kind of saline  
preparation ( क्षारपाकविधि ).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be  
given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour,  
respect. -2 ( 5 U. ) To gather pick  
up, pluck ( with two acc. ); गता  
स्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्पाश्र्वमुदाम् Bk.  
6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To  
take off. -4 To let down behind, to  
open ( one's cloak ).

अवचयः Gathering ( such as flow-  
ers, fruits &c. ); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमा-  
वचयमभिनयंरयो सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [ अव-चि-वृत् ] Gathering  
flowers ( with the hands ); अवचित-  
कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off.  
अवचित p. 1 Garbered. -2 Filled,  
inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [ अवचता चूडा अयं यस्य वा.  
डो लः ] The pendent cloth on a  
chariot, an ornament ( like a chowri )  
hanging from the top of a banner;  
पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जगुः Si. 5. 18;  
दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलायः K.  
26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with  
meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or  
over, overlay; चूर्णैः शनैर्नैर्गन्धसुखमवचूर्ण्य  
Sugr. ; भेष्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding,  
reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling  
with powder; especially, throwing  
absorbent powders on wounds. -3  
A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely;  
त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133.  
-2 Ground, crushed, reduced to  
powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका, -कं A chowri or brush  
( formed of a cow's tail or peacock's  
feathers ) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over,  
overpread. -2 To conceal, obscure,  
leave in darkness.

अवच्छ ( च्छा ) दः A cover, cover-  
ing; कौचनावच्छादान् ( खान् ) Rām.

अवाच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, sepa-  
rate, tear in pieces, break asunder.  
-2 To discriminate, distinguish, cha-  
racterize. -3 To define, limit, modi-  
fy ( as by time, space &c. ) used in  
Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To  
detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Sepa-  
rated, divided, detached, excerpted.  
-3 ( In logic ) Separated or excluded  
from all other things by the proper-  
ties predicated of a thing as peculiar  
to itself. -4 Bounded, modified de-  
termined; द्विकालानवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1.  
-5 Particularized, distinguished,  
characterized as by an attributive  
word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion ( अवयव ).  
-2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation.  
-4 Distinction, distinguishing, parti-  
cularization ( as by attributes ). -5  
Determination, decision, settlement;  
शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषसृष्टिर्हितवः Vāk. P.  
-6 That property of a thing which  
distinguishes it from every thing  
else, a characteristic property. -7  
Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading  
( व्याप्तिः ). अवच्छेदः generalizing,  
removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2  
Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छे-  
दकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4  
Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, parti-  
cularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic.  
-कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2  
A predicate, characteristic property.  
-3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदने Cutting off, separating;  
determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-  
laugh.

अवाजि 1 P. 1 To spoil ( deprive  
by conquest ); to win; अवजिरय च  
तद्वज्रं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; युष्मकं नाम  
विमानं वीर्यवर्जजितं Rām. -2 To recov-  
er; हतां कुण्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To  
ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer,  
अवजितमधुना तवाहमङ्गो Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येन-  
द्रोकावजयाय दूतः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contemn-  
ed, disregarded.

अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat; Ki.  
6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion  
of, to despise, to treat with contem-  
pt, disregard; अवज्ञानास्मि मां यस्मात्  
R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मृदा मातुर्भी  
तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [ अव-ज्ञा अहं ] Disrespect,  
contempt; slighting, low opinion;  
नामस्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard  
( with the obj. in loc. or gen. );  
आत्मस्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये  
नाम केचिद्विह नः प्रथमस्यवज्ञा Māl. 1. 6;  
Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति नो-  
जैरसि बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहत a.  
treated with contempt, humiliated.  
-दुःखे the agonies of humiliation;  
मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखद्वयेषु जीवति  
Si. 2. 45.



अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईदित्तं नवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्ग-लमरमन्तः R 1 79

अवज्ञय *pot p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विषा दि क्षत्रियाभ्यामनो नावज्ञयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट्ट *a.* [अव-अट्] Produced in a hole. —ट्टः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 A pit; अवट्ट चापि मे राम पक्षिपेम् कलिवरः अट्टे ये निधिर्यते Rām. —3 A well. —4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinos; अवट्टश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. —5 A juggler —Oomp—कण्ठयः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —नितोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवट्टि, ट्टि *f.* [अव-अट्टि] 1 A hole. —2 A well. —3 A sinus.

अवट्टीट्ट *a.* [नासिकायाः नतं अवट्टीट्टं, अवट्टीट्टं नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवट्टीट्टा, पुरोपप्यवट्टीट्टा P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवट्टुः [अव-ट्टि-मितं ट्टु] 1 A hole in the ground. —2 A well. —3 The back or nape of the neck. —4 The depressed part of the body. —5 A kind of tree. —ट्टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —ट्टु *n.* A hole, a rent. —Oomp. —जः a hind onrl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवट्टय *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवट्टंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवट्टीर्ण [अव-ट्टी-भवे-क] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवट्ट *a.* Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow.)

अवट्टतः [अव-अट्ट-येदं पृ० ट्टयतः] A well, cistern.

अवट्टतसः —सं [अव-ट्ट-यत्] 1 A garland —2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear ornament (fig. also); गगन नरेवमस गवतसः Ku 1. 55 स्ववाहनप्रोभ जलवतसः 7. 38. चन्दन-पद्मवतसः K 11, 12, 140, 97; R 13 49; Dk 5. 88; Ki 3 11; Si. 3. 81; \*उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4 8; oft with an omitted; वै-स-कुटुम्बेः शिवेताः S. 10 67. —3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरमावतसं जलतं-निवेजा Ohāt. 2. 3; पुंरुं कावतंताभिः प-रिखानिः Rām.; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr., कल्याणावतंसं कल्प-गणसेपद् Māl. 6.

अवट्टतस्येति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear rings of अवट्टतस्येति रूपमाणा प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवट्टतस्येति M. 3.

अवट्टतसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकं चक्रेव

विद्धि सुखस्यावट्टतसक V. 5. 3; शासादाडा-वट्टतसक ( लंका ) Rām.

अवट्टसित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवट्टक्षणं 1 Anything out in pieces. —2 Chopped straw.

अवट्ट 10 P To strike downwards; विद्युद्वत्सादयति Nir. ; to crush nador, trample down upon.

अवट्टाहने 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नै. गिकी सुरभिणः कुसु-मस्य सिद्धा मूर्धनि स्थितिर्न चरगैरवट्टाहनानि U. 1. 14 —2 Striking.

अवट्टत् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋजूविद्यानैरवट्टत् कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावतः (व्यग्रोः) Hariv. —2 To overspread, cover; नभ-सि मेवावतते Susr.; खमवट्टय सलिलद्वा Bri S. 24 19. —3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवट्टत *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवट्टता (नदी) Rām.; तुरंगमैरवट्टता (यू.) ibid. —2 Loosened, slackened; धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवट्टतिः *f.* Stretching, extending; शालेयावततिग्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवट्टानः 1 Stretching. —2 The unbending of a bow. —3 A downward face. —4 The spreading of a plant; लता-शतैरवट्टतामवट्टानशतैस्तथा Rām. —5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवट्टप 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताय पृथिवीं पृथा दिवस-संक्षेपे जगामासं Mb. —2 To illuminate.

अवट्टस *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवट्ट-तसेन कुलस्थितं auichneumon's standing on hot ground ( metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man ) P. II. 1. 47; अवट्टतेन कुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवट्टापित *a.* ( A place ) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवट्टमसं [अवट्टतं व्याप्तं तमः अवट्ट समासः P V 4 70.] 1 Bright or dim darkness; . 10 अट्टमसं तमः Ak —2 Darkness (in general); अवट्टमसमिदृशैः भस्वता-म्युदुतेन Si. 11. 57. (where Malli says यद्यपि क्षीबेवमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधा द्विषेवानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्रह्यं). —3 Obscurity.

अवट्टरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distastfully.

अवट्टसु *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki 5 27.

अवट्टर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवट्ट 1 P 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथावट्टतार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन्तं वृद्धावट्टतारं नमरात् Si. 1. 1; यदुनातमवट्टतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपद्मीमवट्टी-र्णः रवाः S. 7, कद्वैतवट्टतरिषति चक्रं मस्त-कण Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मतिरेव न बोधपद्मीमवट्टतरि K. 289 fails to see; चागेव मे नाभिधयविषमवट्टतरि अपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

—2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं च-र्जयित्वा कुचं वा महानद्यवट्टतरि S. 3; see अवर्णितं Iso. —3 To enter, enter into, to come to. —Raj T. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; स्वदीर्घं देशमवट्टतीर्णं M. 5. —4 To begin, commence; अवट्टतु भवान् Dk. 152; तत्प्रेषसिमाह्वय संगीतकमवट्टतासि, Dhāt. 1. 5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमव-ट्टतारं चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. —6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावट्टतीर्णं Ka. 2. 21; सुनिकन्या च सा शापावट्टतीर्णं जाता-ववावत् 2. 31. Raj T. 1. 130; 5. 66. विष्णुदेवावट्टतीर्णोऽसी Mark. P. —7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवट्टतीर्णोऽस्मि य-द्भोगमतिदुस्तरं Ka. 21. 194; अवट्टतय वलं-तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5 —Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वट्टतार्यं Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, झुलायात् &c. —2 To take down, put or set down अवट्टतय सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतराद्वट्टतार्यं Pt. 1; स्वयुजाद्व-ट्टतारिता R. 1. 34; अवट्टतार्यं रथा V. 1. —3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वट्टतार्यं भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5; अथांगराजाद्वट्टतार्यं चक्षुः R. 6. 30; अधोवृद्धेनाद्वट्टतार्यं पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. —4 To bring downwards. —5 To bend down. —6 To introduce, set a-go- ing, make current, begin; तेन विद्याव-ट्टतारिता Rāj. T. 4. 585; तत्र तथा सन्नेव-ट्टतारिते 2. 58

अवट्टरा Descent, N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवट्टरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा, अपरस्तार्थ; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्नानं. —2 An incarnation; see अवतार. —3 Crossing. —4 Sudden disappearance. —5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. —6 A holy, bathing-place (तीर्थ). —7 Translating from one language into another. —8 Introduction. —9 An extract, a quotation.

अवट्टरणिक् 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. —2 Introduction, preface.

अवट्टरणी [अवट्टरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवट्टकणे स्वरु] 1 Preface. —2 Succession, order, method,

अवट्टारः [अवट्ट कणे पञ्च] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; याज्ञेयिषयावट्टारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसेतावट्टारसमेय S. 1. —2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवट्टारैरवट्टारयता व-टावट्टारमुद्रा Sankara. —3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोऽप्येव संपति मयः पुत्रावट्टारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थिकाममोक्षाणामवट्टार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋषयवट्टारोऽयं वृषति Ka. 7. 18. —4 An incarnation of Vishnu;



विष्णुर्देव दशवतारगणे शितो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu ; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धते जगत्त्रिवहते भूगोलमुद्विन्नते दैव्यं दारयते बलिं हलयते क्षत्रस्य कुर्वते ॥ पोलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते स्लेच्छान्मुच्छलयते दशकृत्कृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोयामनः ॥ रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारक मलादिबोःपलम् R. 3. 36, परीचावनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sānti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सरितः स्रवणावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; रं लुं to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. -कथं account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रा the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णं जज्ञोः कथां Me. 50; जलनिधिमुत्तुखं जलकन्यावतीर्णं R. 6. 85; संसारपथ-मवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिनिधौवतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मलियोमा-श्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाण-गोचरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शन-पथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णोऽयं तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णोऽयं रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -क्षण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton; तूलेयकुण्याति तूलेन तृणाग्रमव-हयति Bop.

अवतोका [ अवतिवं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० व० ] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवन्न, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त a Terrified.

अवस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवर्द्धः [ अवर्द्धते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवर्द्ध कर्मणि घञ् ] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदापः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [ अवसादिता दाहो येन; प्रा० व० ] 1 N. of the root of a plant (शिरण). -2 Burning down, heat; इह-कापयं the root of the शिरण plant.

अवदात a. [ अवर्द्धेक ] 1 Beantiful; अवदातकतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36; अविद्यावदातं ह्युह; शास्त्रं. -3 Bright, white; अपिङ्गावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रत्ननिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदातः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bb. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Sānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अग्न्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीतमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16; माय-द्वयमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वप्रबोधवदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद् a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवद्व 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मन्मथिलगिरौ ह्युग्रं वज्रेणवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थ-मुर्वमिववारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चाव-दारयेत् Rām.

अवद्वरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवद्वारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-स्फुट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमु-क्तमौक्तिकप्रकरः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासादृषदं बहु भाषते Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 ( Ved. ) To appease ( anger ).

अवत्त p. p. [ अव-दो-सङ्गे कर्मणि क ] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् a. [ अवत्तमेने इडा° इति ]

One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [ अव-दो-लुट् ] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; इहपाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Tvan gre amn -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदाहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य a 1 Fit to be condemn- ed, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्या करिकुम्भजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावपेता R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -द्य 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वह-द्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावपेता R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -मोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्वगः A market.

अवद्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -द्य Exemption from death; Me. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; त्र, भावः, त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहोणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्य-भावेन हतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवध्या 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय स्वप्ने मुष्टिपटं Kāty. ; यथा धुरः क्षुरधानेऽवधितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तस्ते-षु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवधये तदा Mb.; वासुदेवा-स्वमाययामवध्यधीयमानः Bhāg.; to fix; पादाग्रं दृष्टमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply ( as the mind ). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधाय देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतं listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pot. p. To be attended  
अवधानीय } to, deserving attention  
and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रत्यातोऽभिषिक्ते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीपमानं प्रार्थये वे. 1; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अव-धानात् क्रियामिदं कालिदासरय V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive.



अवधि [ अव-धा-ति ] 1 Applia-  
tion, attention. -2 Boundary, limit  
exclusive or inclusive, ( in time or  
space ); conclusion, determination ;  
एकैकस्य जगत्प्रथममध्यमत्राणावधिर्योग्यता  
Mv. 1. 46; विलिखे जगत्प्रथममध्यमत्राणाधि-  
वेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; दृष्ट आह्ला-  
दनीयानमवधि: K. 124 ; स्मरज्ञापावधिरां  
सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43 conclusion ; oft.  
at the end of comp., in the sense of  
' ending with, ' ' as far as ' , ' till ' ;  
एव ते जीवितानवधि: प्रवाद: U. 1 ; तत्प्रत्या-  
गमनकालावधयोपि तावत् ध्रियन्तां प्राणा: K.  
171 ; शब्दाश्च कश्चिन्मे देहे ततः प्रत्यागमा-  
वधि Ka. 4. 100 ; स्कंध: स्यान्मूलाच्छाखा-  
वधिरस्तो: Ak. -4 Period of time,  
time ; सर्वे निद्रावावधिना प्रमुष्टा: R. 16 ;  
52 ; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्था-  
वधिर्वा Me. 87 ; अति समाप्त: वनवासस्था-  
वधि: Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकम-  
कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12.  
17 ; यदवधि-तदवधि from or over since,  
till, Bv. 7. 29 ; अयं वेदवधि: प्रतीक्ष्यते  
Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, ap-  
pointment ; रमणीयावधिरितिना विसर्वा-  
दित: S. 6. -6 A division, district,  
department ; जनपदतदवधयोश्च P. IV.  
2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्व limit,  
limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down  
or deposited. -2 To be attended to,  
to be believed. -3 To be known or  
apprehended. -च Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed.  
-2 Attentive, careful ; शृणुत मनोभि-  
रवाहितै: V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेवद्विता वचः  
Rām ; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated known.  
°ता application, attention. -Comp.  
—अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधात् 1 U. To run down, to  
drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursu-  
ing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued.  
-2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधार 10 P. To disregard, dis-  
respect treat with contempt, slight ;  
अवधीतिदुर्दृष्टनस्य H. 1. ; Si. 9. 59,  
Amara. 83, to despise, repudiate, re-  
pellee ; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधारणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ;  
repulse ; कृतवत्यति नावधीरणाभ्यरा-  
द्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ;  
अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्थुको विंशकंशं भीष  
यतोवधीरणा S. 3. 14.

अवधारित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-  
regarded, slighted ; अवधीरितानवधुणं  
Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught  
अचेतनं नाम धुणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्माद्-  
वधीरिता भिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1 Despising, scorning.  
-2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move,  
wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः यवनाव-  
धूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतः चामरैः Me.  
35 ; Ra. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13. 36.

-2 To shake off or out, shake, toss  
( lit. and fig. ), remove ( fig. also ) ;  
overcome, get the better of ; राजस-  
त्त्वमवधूय मातुर्कं R. 11. 90 ; मुरवधूवधूत-  
भयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears  
of ; अवधूय तद्वत्थां 3. 61 ; त्रजंति शत्रू-  
नवधूय निस्वहाः ज्ञेयन सिद्धिं सुनयो न भू-  
धूतः Ki. 1. 42 ; इरावधूय रक्षसि Rām.  
-3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat  
with contempt, disregard ; चंडी मामव-  
धूय पादपतितं Ve. 4. 38 ; Ku. 3. 8 ; अव-  
धूयमणिपाताः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतदुहितृ-  
प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. —Caus. ( -धूययति )  
To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2  
Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19.  
43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex-  
celled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5  
Attacked, overcome. -6 Serparated  
from worldly attachments. —तः An  
ascetic who has renounced all  
worldly attachments and connec-  
tions ; यो विलंब्याभ्रमावर्णानामन्येव स्थितः  
पुमान् । अतिवर्णाभ्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥  
or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यस्यात् धूतसंसारबंधनात् । तत्त्व-  
मस्यसिद्धत्वाद्बधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥. —Comp. —वेश  
*a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving ; पाद-  
स्पर्शस्त रक्षसि दुष्कृतीनवधूतनं Ms. 3.  
239 ; अमंदवृष्टौकरावधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6.  
-2 The practice of medicine, curing.  
-3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disre-  
garding. -5 Trampling ; on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with  
incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent  
powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 ( *a.* ) To determine,  
fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्म-  
यावधारितं Mk. 4 ; चयस्तिष्ठामित्यवधा-  
रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदुर्भगतममुदेयमवधा-  
रितं M. 5. ( *b.* ) To ascertain, determine  
accurately, make out ; know, perceive,  
understand ; न विवृण्वन्तेवधार्यते बहु  
Ku. 5. 78 ; Mn. 3. 4. -2 To consider  
or regard, think, look upon ; सुतां मा-  
मवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनस्यवधार्यतां Ka. 21.  
124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to,  
become acquainted with ; वानप्रस्थस्य  
धर्मं ते कथयामवधार्यतां Mār. P. -4 To  
reflect, consider, think ; बालक्रोयमि-  
त्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination,  
limitation ; सर्वत्र यद्वधारणोच्यते स  
एकान्तः Sust.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accu-  
rately ; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata.  
-2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting.  
—ज-णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation,  
emphasis. -3 Limitation ( of the  
sense of words ) ; यावद्वधारणं एवावधा-  
रणं ; मात्रं कात्स्न्येवधारणे Ak. ; तुरन्तव-  
धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain  
instance or instances to the exclu-  
sion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be  
ascertained, determined or consid-  
ered ; विष्णोरिवारस्यानवधारणीयं R. 13.  
5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यतनतः पंडितेन Bh.  
2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known,  
well observed, marked ; सम्प्रगवधारितं  
Ratn. 1.

अवधूय *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolv-  
ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवधय See under अवय.

अव( व )ध *a.* Ved. Not injurious,  
innocuous, beneficent.

अवध्वंस 1 A. 1 To apply oneself  
to, set about. -2 To strew over, scat-  
ter, spread ; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. —Caus.  
1 To cast down. -2 To atrew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting.  
-2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen-  
sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from.  
-5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perish-  
ed. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3  
Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Aban-  
doned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अग्नं [ अव-न्यु-द ] 1 Protection, de-  
fence ; धृजोऽग्नये P. I. 3. 66, Nalod.  
1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish,  
desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5  
Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of  
the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to  
hend down, stoop ; Si. 9. 74. -2 To  
bend oneself, hang down ; त्वय्यादातुं  
जलमवन्ते Me. 46. See अवनत also.  
—Caus. ( अवन-ना-मयति ) To hend down,  
bend ; अवनमय द्विषतां क्षिरसि K. 1. 9 ;  
श्वपुच्छमवाचमिति Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung  
down, downcast ; विनय°, मध्य°, ल-  
ज्जा°, उत्तरकाय R. 9. 60 ; फलपुष्पैरवन-  
ताम् Rām. -2 Verging in the west,  
setting ; रजनिरवनतं दुर्लज्जयाधोमुखी च  
Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping,  
deepened, not projecting. -4 Hum-  
ble. —Comp. —अंग *a.* with stooping  
limbs ; Ku. 5. 86. —काय *a.* bending  
the body, crouching down. —मुख *a.*  
with down-cast countenance. —शीर्ष *a.*  
bowing the head.

अवनति *f.* 1 Bending, bowing  
down, stooping ; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1.  
2, 3. 8 ; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the  
west, setting ; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow,  
prostration. -4 Bending ( as a bow ) ;  
धनुषामवनतिः K. ( where अ° also



means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्प-स्तवकावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; यादु° fallen at the feet.

अवनमः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गस्तिनयनवारेणनि पादावनमं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनमक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह् 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated; स्थानावनद्धवनशोणितशोण-पाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled; तीव्रलीलावनद्धपुष्पसंभ्रमद्वितैः K. 19; Si. 3. 7; bound on, tied; चर्मवनद्धं दु-ग्धपिपूणि मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76; हेममाला वनद्धः (रथः) Mb.; पुष्पभारवनद्धः (पादपः) Rām.; Bri. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together; जगव नद्धमनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6. 53; 7. 52. -द्ध A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [ नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् see अवशीट ] Flat-nosed. -द्ध The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अव-अनि Uq. 2. 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place'; काननावनो Dk. 7. 13; लीलावनो place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.). -3 A river; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अव-निगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king; पति-रवनिपती तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 3. -चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -ग्रः a mountain; Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुह् a tree.

अवानज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतपावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a.* Used for waabing.

अवनेजन 1. Washing, ablation; न कुप्यदुष्टवस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablation. -3 Water for washing, foot-path; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grass at a Srādhā ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीयनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अन्वानपोऽवनीयमाना Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनायः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to desuend.

अवन्तिः -न्ती *f.* [ अव-वाह् स्त्रिच् Uq. 3. 50 ] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिर्वरुणिका ॥ पुरी द्वापर्वतो चैव सेवेता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आनंय वय निपुणा सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयवाहः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसनदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्रायपातं तद्विदुः यनकथाविदुः ग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवन्तीषु उज्जयिनी नाम नगरे K. 52. -3 Comp. -पुर the city of उज्जयिनी. -मल्लः [ अवन्तिषु वल्लो अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104. ] a Brāhmaṇa residing in Avanti. -सोमः [ अवन्तिषु सोम इव ] sour gruel ( prepared from the fermentation of rice-water ( कजिकं ).

अवंधय *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवंधयवांछितफलवदान K. 260; अवंधयपतेन बाणेन V. 2. 2; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; द्येनावपातमवपस्य Prab.; कलेर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. -Caus. To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जलं कुलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet ( tig ) bringing. -2 Descend,

descending; शङ्खावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोन° H. 1; द्येन° चकितः Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants! अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्ते छक्के तुणादिना Yādava; रोधांसि निघनजवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः पक्षीररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; दुग्धमा° Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of ( with abl. ). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपज *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद्ः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [ अवर् भोजनावयोयं पात्रं यस्य ] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [ अवपात्र कृत्यर्थे णिच्-क ] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित (= भिनोदकीकृत Day. )

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [ अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार इव ] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पश्या-म्येव हि किंटे स्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress; समज-च मही तस्य भूरिभारवपीडिता Mb.; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निवि-क इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -द्धः 1 Pressing down, pressure -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down -2 Sternutatory. -ना Damago, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूणी *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रजनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवपः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten ( tig also ); नीत्वा कर्म गौरवेणावबद्धः Si. 18. 19 -2 To atreat, rivet; शिल्प-कुशलतायावबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palay of the tyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधिर्नैवावब-



धकः *Susr.* -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहकः [ अववाहो वाह्येन प्रा० सं० ] Spaas in the arm.

अवबुध 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुधयाम्यम् *Dk.* 127.

-2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वत्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते *Mb.*; एकांतमौग्ध्याना-  
वबुद्धविग्रहैः *Si.* 12. 39; *Bk.* 15. 101; *Ma.* 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबु-  
ध्यते तस्य प्रकृतेः पुण्यस्य च *Bhâg.* knows. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse;

एवमेव रामावबोधिता. *R.* 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचो-  
दनादुपबोधमवबोधयत् *S. B.*;

प्रगेव धितुरो वेद तेनास्मरन्बोधयत् *Mb.*

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्यं सम्पद्यबोधितोऽस्मि *S. I. v. 1.* -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [कर्तरि-क] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौतौ भूतानां  
प्रलयादौ *Ku.* 2. 8; *Bg.* 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वर्भूतनाम-  
हृणाद्बोधं सदि रजस्येवमपरावबोधः *R.* 7. 41; भावबोधकलुषा द्युतिरेव रात्रौ 5.64; प्रति-  
कूलेषु तद्व्यवस्थावबोधः कोऽप्युच्यते *S. D.* : *M.* 3. 10; स्वप्नावबोधं महः *Prab.* 1. 1-3 Discrimination, judgment; अव-  
बोधवारि रजसं ज्ञानं *Ki.* 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमवबोधकानि चरितानि *Dk.* 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मन्त्रबोधकं प्रकटय-  
त् *Dk.* 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [ कुपितः ब्रवः ] Ill-report, defamation.

अवबंज 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावबज्य *Ku.* 3. 74; अवभ-  
ग्रश्च मे मानः *Râm.* broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमञ्जं  
V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभाष 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थ-  
मश्वरभाषवानः *Ki.* 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्यं  
इवावभाषते *Mb.* -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारिण्युखमवभाषते  
सुवत्याः *Si.* 8. 29. -3 To appear; seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्स्वर्यं तत्ताप-  
यिद्वेदेकस्वेनावभाषते *Vedânta.* -*Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभा-  
षितदिशि निकरः *Si.* 9. 37.

अवभासा 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तस्मै च कृतेऽवभासे *Ki.* 3. 26.

-4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -*Comp.* -करः *N.* of a divinity. -प्रभाः ( *pl.* ) *N.* of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. -कं The Supreme Spirit; त्वं lumi-  
nousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-  
fest.

अवभासित्व *a.* Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदित्व *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज्य *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुज्यभोगेकणमहला भुवं *Si.* 15. 54.

अवभृथः [ अव-भृ-थन् *Un.* 2. 3 ] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां *Kât.* : भुवं  
काष्ठेन कुंडोदनी मेधेनानवभृथाद्वि *R.* 1: 84; प्रीत्यास्वमेधावभृथाद्विमुर्ते 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; *Y.* 3. 244; *Ma.* 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि *Si.* 14. 10. -*Comp.* -स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [ नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रट् *P. V.* 2. 31 ] Flat-nosed; see अवदीट. -कं The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [ अव-अमन् *Un.* 5. 54. ] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानल-  
कानवमां पुर्णि *R.* 9. 14; see अवमः या तु उत्तरवमा या परमा *Rv.* 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. -मः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊवाः  
कात्याग्र्य. -मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chândra (29 days, 31 Châtikâs and 50 Palâs) and a solar month ( 30 days ); तिथ्येन द्वयेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं  
Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A. ( or Poet. P. ) 1 To despise, condemn, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्विंशतिनामवमन् मानिनी *Ku.* 5. 53; *Ms.* 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; *V.* 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of: तद्वीशितारं चैदी-  
नां भनोस्तमवमन्त मा *Si.* 2. 95; जगन्मगल-  
मार्तानं कथं त्वमवमन्त्यसे *U.* 7. 8; *Bk.* 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. -*Caus.* To despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् *Ms.* 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमन्त *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. -*Comp.* -अंकुशः a restive elephant ( that disdains the hook ), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमन्तंकुशग्रहः *Si.* 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. -ति *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमत्तय, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमन्तयो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः  
*Ms.* 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमन्तु *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अमृतस्येव चाकोक्षेऽवमानस्य सर्व-  
दा *Ms.* 2. 162, *Bg.* 14. 25. ता, -रत्वं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, ना Despising, disrespectful contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः  
*Si.* 15. 18.

अवमानित्व *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिक् मा-  
नुष्यसिद्धयेऽप्येवमानिनं *S.* 6; अपि आरम्यु-  
णावमानिनं *S.* 3.

अवमथ *a.* [ अवमथ्यति अव-मथ्-अच् ] Producing swellings. -थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investigation. -2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-  
फलोपाय उद्भिर्नो गर्भतोऽपिचः शार्पयः सावरा-  
यश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः *S. D.* 336; also written विमर्ष. -3 Attacking; वीर्याव-  
दानेषु कृतावमर्षः *Ki.* 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासांसि भूष-  
णानि &c. -3 To unharass.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosening, letting go.

अवमूधन् *a.* [ अवमनो मूर्धास्य ] With one's head hanging down. -*Comp.* -शय *a.* [ अवमूर्धा सन् शयते ; शी-  
अच् ] lying with the head hang-  
ing down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उच्चानशया देवा अव-  
मूर्धशया मनुष्याः



अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमार्ष्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्न्त राष्ट्रानि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः मर्त्तयास्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; शत्रुबलं Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपादं Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृ-शंती कलहसकात् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनतोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāpdyā Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयज् f. [अवयज्-णि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजि) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयवते कार्यद्वयेण संबध्यते, अवयु-कर्मणि-अय्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयवद्वन्द्वो नर R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिद्वि जीवति नन्दावयवावयवे Mu. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवान् च Bhartṛi.; द्रव्याणां केनचिद्वयवत्वे Dk. 61; केनाहोरात्रावयवाः P. 11. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् a. [अवयविः कारणत्वेनास्यस्य इति] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पुत्रौव्यः समरथ्यते P. 11. 2. 1. Sk. —m. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; ननु अवयविनि किं मानं Sid;

Mukt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममसुशोधसमयमवयात् चालिशाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसेः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °हेळा Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातु a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved. ). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरुं न. व.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-वां. अप्र. न. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मातेनावरं = मासाधरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Rām.; यद्वरं कौशावयः, यद्वरमाग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्षेणाधोऽर्जोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (यव्याः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णाद्वरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अश्व्यगमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्भूतं जय Bg. 2. 49; श्रद्धाधनं ह्युभौ विद्यामाद्वीताचराद्वि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम), सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; स्ववरेः साक्षिभिर्मन्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; स्ववरापरिवद ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अश्वतथेद). —रा 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. —रा 1 A direction. -3 N. of Durgā. —र The hind thigh of an elephant (also °र). -Comp. -अर्थ 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (—र्थ) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः ind. from below. —अर्थ a. [अवरोधे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (स्मृत). (—र्थ) the least or smallest part. —अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकुडान् प्रेष्यान्तु प्रेषयन्तवावरान् kām. —उक्त a. named last. —ज a. 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (—ज) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (—ज) a younger sister; विद्वर्भराजावज्जा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. —पर ind. one after another. —युववाः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. —वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. —वर्णकः, —वर्णजः a Sūdra. —व्रत 'a. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अपमव्रत). (—तः) [अवरं अश्वतथेदं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (arka). —शैलाः [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्षो शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. [अवर-तसिद्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रथमायर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवर्यति ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower. अवर्स् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस्य ०. [अवततं रहः अय् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a 1 Broken, torn; अवरुण-तुंगमुखाद्वरुणो Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा ह्यवयवकु-या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधेण गौर्गोपेन; अवरोध् गौ. (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk.; ४० पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवारुण-दि गौ Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमाप्त्यवरुधय Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-रुति काश्चिद्वाजसुतुवरुधश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुधोऽचरत्यर्थो वर्षाणि विद्वशान् च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. —देह a. incarcerated.

अवरुधिः f. [रुध्-क्ति] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इन्द्रियाणां वीर्याणां चारुधौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अन्नभागावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartment, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैर-वरोधद्वक्षे Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महर्षयि B. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.



6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गोपरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवरोह. -Comp. -अवनं 1. a seraglio. -2. siege

अवरोधक a. 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा कीर्यवाच राजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कः A barrier, fence

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्वास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नयः)

अवरोधिका a. Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणदौ नियुक्तः उन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -कः A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुर्गायिकरहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिनः a. 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूर्वे, पंथानं &c.; came down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानामनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुहान्निवारयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षायात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरुहः come down from, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (-रोहयति or -रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोपय Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धृष्टि, गङ्गायै &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकारस्यामवरोपय Ms. 3; चानक्यं साचिष्यादवरोपयेत्.

अवरुह p. p. 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित p. p. 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or com-

ing down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the बृहती creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णे वटमासाय तस्थुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शायिनः the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखी. -शाखिनः...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. अवरोहिनः a. Descending. -m. (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चार्ग्यचमस्तस्य दशा स्पन्दवरोहिणी। तस्यामल्यमवाधोति फले क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

अवरूप a. 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् a. Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र कामश्वासावरोचकः।

अवरोहित a. Light red-coloured.

अवर्ग a. Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् a. Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् a. Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण a. 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -नी 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमग्निं R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वर्तुष्येणमार्गं 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ह्रस्व, दीर्घ, लुप्त, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन a. Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः f. Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्त a. Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक् a. Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य a. Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष a. (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-पश्] The white colour.

अवलग्न a. 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -ग्रः The waist.

अवलंघ 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृङ्खलावलंबिनी Mu. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्धालंबने यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां सुतकमवलंबितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V. 1; दंडकाष्ठमवलंब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; हृदयवत्तां पुनः S. 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशीं V. 3; हृदयमवलंब्ये रात्रिभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकांशमवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न स्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. नात्मनैवावलंब्ये Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलंब्य चासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहर्त्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3; Dk. 162; Va. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोऽयं चावद्धमवलंबते, बसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhāsha P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्यामवलंबितं H. 1; स्यात् Bk. 7. 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; साद्यस्यमिदं हिऽप्यवलंबते S. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वतन्त्रमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ka. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late.

-Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुट्टपतिभवनहारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंब्यमनः R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chāt. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदुनिरवलंबानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं वृत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखाद्वहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तृशुभं पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तथ्यमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यादुपरिहावलंबनं भव-



रवा: H. 3; प्रधानविक्रमगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कुर्यादिति H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतर-पक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलिंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधा-वलिंबितया वरजया Pt. 2; चतुर्भावावलिंबिते समुद्रके S. 4. -3 Expeditions, prompt (श्रीर). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलिंबित *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलिंबित् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on. holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचलचू-डावलिंबितं कुशदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धू-माभिताम्राक्षे दुषशाखावलिंबितं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविश्रावलिंबितं 19. 7; अपरधुपदाव-लंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलिंबितं Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलिंबि-भिः (नक्षत्रैः) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्ति] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना-वधेनावलिप्ता Mo. 3. 27. 'ता, 'रव' unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; मिष-संगमेष्वावलेपमद् Si. 9. 51 (where 'a' also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; इस्त' Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामपरावलेपनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर' *ibid.*; दृष्टो पश्चादलेपजं सुजतो बाह्यमिवाञ्जनविले R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (सुश). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीह below. -*freq.* (लेहे) To lick again and again.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दुर्भरधवलीहोः S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विज्वालावलीहावयवा Dk. 9; नवयौवना-वलीहावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अलज्वालावलीहमयिजलजलेरंतरौवायमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजाञ्जलिः पतति कीर्ति-मुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. -दा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary, confection; दाहिम.

अवलेहान् Licking with the tongue. अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनैः Bri. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवलीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केन'. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुचनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुपतिं सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; ससेवावलुपति H. 2. 99; अवलुचमान इव दृष्टिपतेः K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्ष्यवल्पते च य Bhaḡ. ; जरावलुप्तमानाव-मानचितः having lost all sense of &c. अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपा 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलोक्यवलोके यदि विषा सूर्यस्य किं दृ-ष्यं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेष्वलोक्यत इत्यारम्भे प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मयि or वर्त्तमाने अवलोके to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinion). -2 To look at or see (in apostrophe); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुणनाव-लोकिते 5. 62; शुकवाचस्पतिर्यो च तत्र भाषावलोकितः Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलोक-यंत Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; ज-भांगभंगनयनमीलनंगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनयभाक्षगा M.

1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिद्राविविशदः पावनैरवलोकितैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, con- sidering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. -तः N. of a Buddha. -तः A look, glance; परितुरयावलोकिता R. 4. 72. -Comp. -ईश्वरा N. of a Bodhisatva wor- shipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकित् *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकितः (चक्षुः) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवनद्धं लोमं आनुहन्त्ये P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्युज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. -जः N. of a plant सोम-राजी.

अवल्युली A. poisonous insect.

अवबद्धः-वदन् Censure, an evil re- port or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, dis- respect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Win- dow; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (com- pletely.).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नारित वशं आयत्तं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not com- pliant or docile, disobedient, self- willed; क्षी चावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled- unrestrained; ईन्द्रियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मयुरैरवशानि ले- भयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not mas- ter of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विशकुलः Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, depen- dent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशाः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्यवशोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; बिभृक्षुर्नयवशा देहं कामस्य वशमागतः Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, cer- tain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद् V. 4. 30. -7 Comp. -ईन्द्रियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to any- other's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23;



अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [ अवश्ये-इत् Tv. ] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वात्मस्य नव-जलमयं मोक्षमिदं अवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यानि तिर्य-कूषं जगता चवाहुतं हावः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारधिरतरमुषित्वापि विद्याः Bh. 3. 13; तं चावश्यं दिवसनणनात-स्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रुहणं) Me. 10. 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with *pot. pass.* the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यप्राप्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °आदेशः M. 5: अवश्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा भवन्ति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; S. 6. अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता. -रत्वे Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशाङ्किका = अवसङ्किका q. v.  
अवशाङ्क *f.* [ अव-शङ्कृ ] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस्र *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly: in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. -*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशिष्टाः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तेनं नावार इवावशिष्टः R. 5 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निदागमस्त्रीषः क्रियद्व-वशिष्ट Mv. 6; क्रियद्ववशिष्ट रजस्वाः S. 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -*टं*, -*टकं* Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षामावशेषेण, अहः, पुण्या नं Rām.; इत्तान् M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left; कथं or नामं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words *s. v.*; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मयं चकार reduced to ashes Kn. 3. 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भट्टिन्या वचनं M. 4. unfinisbed; सावशेषो विषयः *ibid.* still remaining; शिवावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अत्यावशेषादुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशणिः A Scorpion.

अवशर्षि-र्षक *a.* [ अवशर्षं शर्षि यस्य वा कृ ] Having the head bent down. -*र्षा* 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [ अवश्ये क ] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An Independent woman.

अवश्याः [ अवश्येण P. III. 1. 141 ] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यापावसिक्ताय पुंडरीकरूप चाव-श U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अविश्रयण); अवश्रयणो-दश्रयणाताद्विपुत्राविधुतो व्यापाकलापः पाकादि-शब्दाश्च S. D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; घटुरवष्टम् Mv. 5; so दंडं; प्रकृतिं स्वात्मवष्टम् Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धा भार्यावष्टम् Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलवृष्टेर्दामव-ष्टम् Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरावष्टम्-माने जीवलोकं 159 occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टयातो नं Mv. 5. 5; कोट-विभागेन मामवष्टम् K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टयमान इव जलधरो K. 303. -6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टय *p. p.* [ अवष्टम्-क्त, वत्तम् ] 1 Supported; rested on, protected or held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टया घटः Sk. -3 Near; contiguous; अवष्टयिनावष्टये P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralyzed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टम् [ संभ्रं वत्त, सय वत्तं ] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पश्यायामीवत्कृतावष्टम् K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; अह्वलतावष्टमनिश्चलः Māl. 3; ( hence ) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टमं करोमि Pt. 1; so वीरवत्, धीरवत्. Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्वं K. 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble; see सवष्टम्. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K. 156, 157 resolute determination; इंदुजोदस्वाव-ष्टम् Ratn. 4; अविनयकोपितोऽवष्टमं कुरवा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायन-मवष्टमो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefac- tion; K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टमय *a.* ( *वी f.* ) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोरवष्टममयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 ( *अ°* is usually rendered in the above man- ner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing defiance.'

अवष्टमनं 1 Resting upon, having re- course to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paraly- ing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्टवन् 1 P. To smack ( one's lips ), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टवाणः [ अवष्टवन् वत्तम् ] Noisy eating, smacking ( the lips ).

अवस् *n.* [ अव-भावे अंसिच् ] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satis- faction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [ अव-प्रथमा याः ऐवम्या सतया पादुर्ध्वं अस्ति, अद् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39 ] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 ( As a preposition with *iatr* or *abl.* ) ( *a* ) Below, at the lowest places. ( *b* ) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, as- piring.

अवसः [ अव-असच् Up. 3. 117; अवसीत्यसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval. ] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree ( *अर्क* ). -*सं* 1 Refreshment, food, provision ( especially for a journey ) *viaticum* ( *मं*; also ); एतत्ते रुद्रावसं Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्तिका [ अवष्टं सक्तियनी यस्यां क्य ] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees ( by a person ), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः शौटपादश्च कुरवा वैवावसक्तिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अतिना अवसक्तिकाबंधहेतु-भूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 ( Hence ) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अक्षिपिलमप- रावसंज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so संक्षेपे पार्श्वे,



जरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णवसक्तमलद्वतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, R. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -कं Contact.

अवसंजनं { Embracing,

अवसज्जनं { clining.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [ अव-सो-कथ् ] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college ( छात्रालयः, मठः, ) see अवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [ अवसथ-सार्थं यत् ] A college, school

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी एकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sink or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb. ; न ह्रीमि न श्रोत्रसंरोधसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not ( does not shut his lips ); न कुचद्वयवसीदति Mb. ; Ma. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा सुखमयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसदिति Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यममो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. -Caus. 1° To cause to sink; to dispirit, render: downhearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्योद्वेष्टति सता 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्यश्वमवसादयति Mn. 3. 10. -2 To allay, remove; ओत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति मणिडा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वा सपरनात् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sank down ( fig. aleo ), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिशयलप्यामावसक्तानि K. 26; Si. 15. 85; मदावसक्तहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्ततायमतन्मिन्नभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसक्तार्थं राज्ञे H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सताशनवसक्तदृष्टोन्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 ( In law ) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसक्तत्वात् 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसात् 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसात् safety, protection; failure. as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायजयावसात् Ki. 17. 18; विप्रेति तावद्वसात्किं Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किञ्चिद्वसात्करमात्मवत् Ki. 6. 19. -5 ( In law ) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing ( a cause ); अलं स्वपक्षावसादंकार्य M. 1.

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परितपकः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rā u. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; अस्मानवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh ( from boils ) by escharotic application; उत्सक्तमुद्रुमानां व्रणानामवसादनं Busr.

अवसादित्व *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसम् *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; यगर्नागनावसावसररत्नकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्वसरं वास्यामि S. 2; भवद्वासावसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सरासरा S. 7; प्राप्तं सुित to the occasion M. 1; 158; तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽयं कः Ka. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 ( Hence ) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंसे सेवावसरं सुखेयः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोयमारमानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसतः also; अवसरोपसर्पणोऽयं राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुसुदेयमा मनसि चावसरं ( अवसर ) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्षः A spy, a secret emissary. अवसर्षणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पित्व *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time ( with the Jains ); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसद्य *a.* Not left ( = अवसथ ).

अवसाम् [ अवरं साम अस्मभ्यः P. V. 4. 75 ] A bad song.

अवसिचू 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; \*ऊंग् having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेका 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देवाः कोऽयं जलावसेकाशिरिः Mk. 3. 12.

-2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमा [ अवसेकेन विद्वृतः अवसेक-इम् ] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter ( वटकेभ्यः ).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद्° Ma. 4. 151.

-3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृद्धिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independencies.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish.

-2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; आवासासीच्छ वैयासिकीं ( वार्णी ) Malli.

-4 ( Intrans. ) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिमदावस्यति हिनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17.

-5 To put up ( as at an inn ). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28.

-12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसाद्य शास्त्रदुष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसात् *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [ अव-सो लृट् ] 1 Stopping.

-2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्ध्नी R. 2. 23, 45; तद्विधवारययननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95; इत्येतद्वसानं कथायां M. 5 thus ends the story; \*विरते K. 180;

आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; ( at the end of comp. ) ending with, terminating at; स चायमंशुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7; परबल दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽपराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलप्रवावसाने संयद्ः परमुपनिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit; विलोकितादर्शोऽयानामवसामभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 ( In gram. ) The last part of a word or period ( opp. आदि ) ; अदिमप्रवावसानेयु यस्ता यति लाघवः ; अनोक्तप्रवावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 ( i. e. देव-नोक्त ); वगर्नाम-माद्योऽवसानसतः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; एकावसानाद्वयवसाना-श्च क. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place ( स्थान )



reating place, residence; °दर्श *a.* looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक *a.* Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसार्य *a.* Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [ अव-सो-यच् P. III. 1. 141 ] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षवसायमाश्रयः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् *a.* Residing, dwelling in; of, अस्यावसायिन्.

अवसित *p. p.* [ सो-क्त ] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो वर्शनाथः M. 2; युष्मदवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ D. 91 it is all over with the brute; 'मदनासि S. 4; वक्ष्यवसिते तस्मिन्मसर्ज गिरमात्मन्; Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेण Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय *pot. p. 1* To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; क्षायामप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3; प्रभुरिव मानवस्कंदयितुं; *ibid.* to attack or insult; पुरीमवस्कंदं छुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कंदहृदया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंदः -तं 1 Attacking; attack; assault; पदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नयवस्कंदमुपास्युज्ज्वल Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थानं Halāy. ).

अवस्कंदित *p. p.* 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, decended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदित्व *a.* 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमद्वारावस्कंदितं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scotch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवस्कृकरि महोक्षः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्कृत् [ अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्कृत्, कृ-अव सुट् P. VI. 1. 148 ] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (छल्लेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); गृहद्वाराद्युचिस्थानरथावस्कृत्प्रशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -Omcp. -मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्कृत् *a.* [ अवस्कृते भवः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28 ] Existing in the ordure. -का 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कृव *a.* Noxious, injurious. -नः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् *ind.* [ अवस्ताम् अवस्तात् अवस्ताम् अस्ताति अव अदिशः P. V. 3. 41 ] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; 'प्रपदन *a.* attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु *u.* [ कृतिस्तथैव नञ् ] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धायरे कथं कुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्तारोयोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; 'ता-स्वं unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकंपयन्मावस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसादवस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तरः [ अव-स्तु कर्मणि वच् P. III. 3. 120 ] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र *a.* Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 103 oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; वादौ विद्वद्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनिरावा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न ज्ञासनेऽवस्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते 'भसन् यदि जेतर्जुलामवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (atill), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थावति-ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक B. 13. 66; रक्षितावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; निज्ञापार्त्रनागतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोसिम M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्योसि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्था The membrum virile. -स्थ [ अवस्था-अङ् ] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महस्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तदनु कथयेमोद्धा वीर्यामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26; तृष्णावस्थाः स्वयः कुतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रयच्छोति S. 5; Ka. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5; अस्यावस्था Pt. 4; 80 कामव्यमा-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; रक्तलिङ्गावस्थया वक्तिः 7. 15; अंतर्महावस्थो द्विपदः R. 2. 7. rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः सृणुत Māl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थे q. v. -7 Appearance in a court of law; कृतावस्थो धनैश्चिण Ma. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -अन्य another or altered state; 'र आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्यकं (old age). -त्रयं the three states, i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -दशानं the ten states of lovers; दृष्ट मनः संगसंस्कृते जागरः कृतावस्थिः द्वैराज्यान्मादृष्टीता इत्यनेन दशा दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). -षट्कं the six states of an action mentioned by Yāska; जाग्रतेऽस्ति वर्धते विगर्णमतेऽपक्षयिते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन *ibid.* -2 Situation, station, position; मधुरं दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; घनावस्थानः K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थायि वलं Ak.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; कथमितं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; ataying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; see अवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ma. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मयि सुखिहि लोकानां रक्षा दुष्मात्स्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; विदुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1. अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अव कृतावस्थितना धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practicing.

अवस्पर्तु *a.* Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्थति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्तु *a.* [ अवः रक्षणं तद्विच्छति यच्च उरु ] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्त्व *a.* [ अवो रक्षणमस्तस्य मनुष मय वा ] Defended, protected.



अवस्यदन् Trickle, oozing.  
अवस्यन् Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.  
अवस्यन्त a. Burst, fallen down.  
अवस्यत् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्वन्व a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.  
अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; इरितं, धुषां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत् तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.

अवहनन् 1 Threshing, beating off rice : अवहननापोलखलं Mbh. -2 The lungs ; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 ( अवहननं = कुण्डलः Mit. ).

अवहन्तः [ अवहन्-वन् ] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ; कर्पावघातानिपुणेन च तडह्यमाना हरीकृताः किरिचरेण ( भृंगमा ) Nitipr. 2 ; अघरे दृष्टं तावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule ; यच्चावहासार्थमस-त्कृतोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [ अवहस्तस्य एकं तं ] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon ( used only in derivatives ).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end ; अस्मास्वहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्यं 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ( व्यभिचारिभावः ) ; भयगौरवलज्जादिर्हृत्पाकाराण्यभिहित्या S. D. ; or according to R. G. प्रीतिदिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्युभावात् गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः ; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside ; place down ; अभिर्के कस्तन-वृद्धं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ; कुहमवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down ( Ved. ).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [ अवह-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141 ] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop ( in general ). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near ( उपनेतव्य ). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable ; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; आधिश्चोपनिधि-श्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवे-तां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard ; सावहेलं K. 244 ; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned ; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर a. [ अवह-अच् ]. Crooked.

-रः A crooked way ; ( fig. ) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाक् 6 P. To strew, pour upon ; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [ अवन्ताम्यसाणि इन्द्रियाणि यस्य A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [ अवन्तमग्रमस्य ] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [ न. व. ] Speechless, dumb. -न. Bramha. -Comp. :- सन्नतो-च्चर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -भृति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed ; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना चवीचानपि चो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad ; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतितो तव Rām. ; वाताश्च बहून् व-दिष्यन्ति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words ; ता, त्वं impropriety ; re- proach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः ' the unspeakable place, ' the vulva ( योनि ).

अवाच् a. [ अवाचति अव-अच्-किप् ] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping ; कुर्वन्ति मित्वातिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79 ; वनान्यवाचीष चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated be- low, lower than ( with abl. ), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, look- ing downwards. -4 South. -m, n. Brahma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 South- ern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं die respect. -पुष्पी [ अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्या ] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb ( अवःपुष्पी ). -भागः the part below. -भव a. southern. -मुखा a. ( स्त्री f. )

1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अवाक्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 60 ; तथुस्तेऽवाक्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. ( -चः ) N. of a weapon. -शाखः [ अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य ] ' having the branches turned down- wards, ' epithet of the sacred fig-tree ( अश्वत्थ ). -शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards ; न मुदो नरकं याति कालसूचमवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [ अवाच्-ल P. V. 4. 8 ] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse ( Ved. ).

अवात a. [ न. व. ] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered ( Ved. ).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is no speak- er or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace- loving.

अवान् 2 P. [ अव-अच् ] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling ; see अन- वान also.

अवान a. [ अव-अन्-अच् ] Dried, dry.

अवांतर a. [ अवन्तमंतरं मध्यं वा. न. ] 1 Situated or standing between ; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिशः, -दिशा an intermediate quarter ( such as the आग्नेयी, रेवती, मे- रूती, वायवी ). -देशः a place situated between ( two others ), an inter- mediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [ अवांतर नां आय् ] Be- tween ( Ved. ).



अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप्य सत्यति R. 3. 33; वीथिमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निंदामवाप्ति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्ति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received; अनशातचक्षुः फलोऽस्ति S. 2.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्ति f. Obtainiuz, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधने Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम् a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-वृ] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [न वायते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै सैवस्तरस्यावारं परं च वेद Ait. Br. °तत् ind. to this side. -Comp. -वारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -वारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -अं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि वन] N. of a plant (वन्थाक).

अवावटः The sod of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः विना सवर्णीयां प्रजायते । अवावट इति ख्यातः श्रद्धावर्धनं स जातिः ॥

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवास्त a. Unclothed, naked. -m. N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव a. (बी. f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवास्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अव-इ] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

-विः 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीवनकायुकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11.

139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind.

-7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen atrainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -विः f.

1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. ois].

-Comp. -कटः [अवि संवति कट् P. V. 2. 29 Vārt.] a floor of sheep.

-कटोरणः [अविकटे मण्डपाति देयः उरणः मणः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). -गंधा, -गंधिका

N. of a plant (=अगंधा). -दुग्धं, -दूधं, -मरीसं, -सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटा

sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः [अवीन् पालयति उप. स.] a shepherd.

-दिया a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-याः) N. of a plant. -स्थलं

sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृकस्थलं मर्कटि वारणावतं Mb.

-आविकः [आविक आविकः, आविक P. V. 4. 23] A sheep. -ऊर An ewe. -कं

A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकथ्यन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेयविकथनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वत्सोऽविकथ्यना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all;

नार्तिद्विषाणविकलानि Bb. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; °लं कलं Ms. 24. 34; °शस्त्रचंद्रमधुरः

Mā. 2. 11 full, full orbed; °इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; °लम-

रश्म 5. 5 entirely, competely; °ल्लोकेऽविकलमासमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36

entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कल-

मविकलत्वं गायकैर्बोधितोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. -ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. -ह्यं ind. Without

doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable, unchangeable. -रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. -यं Brahma.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. -मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रान्त a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, uninjured; unburnt, whole, entire; विकृतः

प्रतिदेयं तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविज्ञानम् Smṛi.

अविक्षित a. Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थं); (विक्षेपं न शक्तः or यो न वि-

क्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षित a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविवगत a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम a. Unseparated, unrecovered. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह a. [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body).

-2 Not known. -हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent

parts separately (नियुक्तमास).

अविघात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; °गति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न m. Unobstructed, free from impediments; °क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. -घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare; (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.);

साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 9; अ-

विघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 19; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने दुहितु-

स्तव Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of judgment, indiscriminating, ill-judging, un-

wise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. -रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country

fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be collod in question; आज्ञा गुरुणां अविचार-

णीया R. 14. 45.

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered.

-2 Determined, certain. -Comp. -निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,



अविचारित *a.* 1 Unmoved, unbaked. -2 Victorious.

अविच्युत *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संतति: K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. -व: 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. -अद *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. -म. (न) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) -2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशु: V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. -य: The Supreme God.

अविहीनं A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुखामिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमनादीयन्मम त्वं विधेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा मित्रा 6. 18.

-2 Realised, not froilless; अवितथकलः रामः K. 65; कुर्वन्मम वतथं K. 178; चकारावितथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञा R. 15. 95; 5. 26. -यं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवद S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. -यं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ma. 2. 144. -य N. of a metre.

अवितरिन् *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अपावेत्). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अविक्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अविक्लि *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. -सि: f. 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यज: -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अभिथुर).

अविथ्या [अवे हिता, अवि थ्यन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदश्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; गतपाम राशि: U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). -त: The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. -रं Proximity, vicinity. -रं ind. Near to, not far from; सो अविदूरेण, अविदूरतः, दूरतः, -दूरः.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. -Comp -कर्णा, -र्णी [अविद्धः अविद्धः पर्णः कर्णः रणः] N. of a plant (पद्म) Cissampelos Hexandra. -दृष्ट *a.* all-seeing. -वर्चस् *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातश्चेदन्न भवेत् Ma. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. -या 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning.

-2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिथ *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा *a.* Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामनुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. -नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. -यि: Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वकृ not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयता Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोर्विधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविन: [अवि यज्ञं, अविद्वन् Up. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. -य: 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयाज्जटा राजानः सः परिच्छद्वर: Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; बहुलतया चाभिनयोऽविनयस्य K. 143; अयमाचारस्य विनयं दुराधाम तपस्वि-कस्यासु S. 1. 25 inderorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Ineivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विनयो Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. -ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्य *a.* Indestructible. -र: Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभाव: 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं; संबन्धमात्रं न तु नातिरिक्तं K. P. 2.

अविनिगम: An illogical conclusion.

अविध्य: N. of a Rākehasa, minister of Rāvana. -य N. of a river.

अविपक्व Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविषाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. -क: The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविषद् f Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविषक्त *a.* 1 Uninjured, unhurt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविष *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser. -य: One not a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सविधा: स्थावरे समाना. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. -न: 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. -उयं 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); a. g. वचं पात्रमलंकारं कृताच्युतं चित्तं: योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च



न विभाज्य प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °नर indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

**अविभावा-नं** Non-perception ; disappearance.

**अविभावीय** *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

**अविमुक्त** *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्त शिवाम्यां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः. —2 The space between the chin and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरा a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

**अविमुष्य** *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

**अविमोक्त** *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

**अवियुक्त** *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

**अवियोग** *a.* Not separated, united, connected. —नः 1 Non-separation, presence. —2 Conjunction, association. —Comp. —तृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by woman on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

**अविरत** *a.* 1 Not desisting or ceasing from ( with abl. ) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; अविरतोक्तं दुष्कटितेन Ms. 102 ; Prov. मंक्षोपविरतोद्योगो सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

**अविरति** *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Incontinence.

**अविराम** *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —नः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —नं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

**अविरल** *a.* 1 Thick, dense ; °वारि-वारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अ-विदुः ; not thin, many ; सार्वत्रमिहल-द्वाराविरलपदा Ki. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगितं Bv. 1. S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —भारसाः an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

**अविरलित** *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to cheek.

**अविराधयत्** *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

**अविरुद्ध** *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unin-

dered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed ; proper ; पद्यविरुद्धं श्रोत्र्यानि V. 2.

**अविरोधः** 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यम-भूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन वे Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्व-धामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

**अविरोचनं** Anything which causes constipation.

**अविरोच्य** *a.* Not to be purged.

**अविलक्ष्य** *a.* 1 Having no aim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

**अविलेघनं** Non-transgression.

**अविलेघनीय** *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

**अविलंब** *a.* Prompt, not delaying-quick. —नः Absence of delay, quickness, promptitude. —नं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

**अविलंबित** *a.* Without delay, quick expeditions, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

**अविला** [ अङ्गुल ] An ewe.

**अविलास** *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

**अविलिख** 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; ( P. VI. 2. 157-8 ). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

**अविवाक्षित** *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at ; अतएव इत्यत्र एकलोपग्रहण म विवाक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

**अविवादः** Agreement, consent.

**अविवादिनः** *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

**अविवादिन्** *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

**अविबिक्त** *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. —2 Indiscriminate, confounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference ; °दूरं viewing all as one with God.

**अविवेक** *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविवेका परमापदा पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance ( अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमि-ध्यासानं ). —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

**अविवेकिन्** *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

**अविवेन** *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

**अविशंक** *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, —अविशंकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

**अविशंकित** *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. —2 Without doubt, confiding ; गृध्रावकायास्तं मृदास्त्यजध्वमविशंकितः K. P.

**अविशस्त** *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer ( of animals at a sacrifice )

**अविशुद्धिः** *f.* Impurity.

**अविशेष** *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —नः, —वं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 The subtle elements ( in ' Sān. phil. ). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing the difference ( in things ), indiscriminating.

**अविश्रांत** *a.* 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless ; S. 6. —2 Unhurt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

**अविश्वास** *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —सः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after loving intervals.

**अविश्वास्त** *a.* Not trusted, suspected ; न विश्वसेद्विश्वसे H. 1.

**अविश्वासीन** *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

**अविष** *a.* 1 Not poisonous. —2 Antivenomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —नः [ अङ्गुलिष्व् Up. 1. 45 ] 1 An ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky. —नः N. of a plant ( निविशतृण ). —नो 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

**अविषय** *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. —2 Insensible. —3 Disregarding objects of sense ; °मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —नः 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवे-रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. —2 Not an object of ( anything ), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending ; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach ( power ) of words ; सौमित्रैरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र श्रिये कासि यो U. 3. 45. —3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

**अविषयकारण** Not making anything an object of.

**अविध** Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively ; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

**अविध्या** [ अङ्गुली इव अविधितिमिच्छति क्वचिद् भावे अ Tv. ] 1 Wish to go ( गमने-च्छा ) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. —2 Wish.

**अविध्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. —2 Desiring, wishing. —3 Violent, vehement. —4 Wishing to protect.



**अविस्** *n.* [ अ-वि-इस् ] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

**अविस्वादिन्** *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तत्राविस्वादिने Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

**अविसर्गिन्** *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* ( -र्गि ) An unintermittent fever.

**अविस्तर** *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

**अविस्तरा** *a.* Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

**अविस्तीर्ण** *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

**अविस्तृत** *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

**अविस्पष्ट** *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. —*हं* An indistinct speech.

**अविहृत** *a.* Not desired ( अनलित-वित् ); येनाविहृतकरोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 doer of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

**अविहृत** *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unavailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

**अविहृत** *a.* Ved. 1 Net slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

**अवी** [ अवयमान लज्या अ-ई Up. 3. 158 ] A woman in her course.

**अवीचि** *a.* Waveless. —*चि*: N. of a particular hell; मयः a place of punishment for liars ( यत्र जलमिव स्थलमस्त्वयमवमासते Bhāg. )

**अवीज-जक** (अवीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —*ज*: Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —*जा* Vine plant. —*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; विकृतिर्य Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. —*Comp.* -*हन्* *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

**अवीति** A variety of अनुमान or inference; ( अतिरेकसूत्रेण प्रत्यक्षं निषेधकमतीति; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरमिवा गंधवत्त्वात् Tv. ).

**अवीर** *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son ( as a woman ). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विषया साक्षीर परिशीलिता; ( अप. वीर which is thus deduced; पत्न्युपवसी नारी वीरा शोका मनीषिणि: ); अगवित द्या मांसमवीरावाह योविनः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

**अवीर्य** *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

**अवृक्** *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

**अवृजिन्** *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting ( friends ); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

**अवृत्त** *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

**अवृत्ति** *a.* [ न व. ] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —*चि*: *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकविता हि की प्रदुष्येत स्थितिमस्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टातममेवासमादृष्टाविकाराविकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; एवं non-existence.

**अवृथा** *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

**अवृद्धि** *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest ( as capital ). —*कं* Original capital, principal.

**अवृध** *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

**अवृष्टि** *a.* Not pouring down rain ( as a cloud ). —*ष्टि*: Want of rain, drought; famine.

**अवे** 2 P. [ अव इ ] 1 ( *a* ) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ते तस्यां सोदर्यस्वे S. 4; अवेमि चेनामानवेति R. 11. 40; द्विषद्वामियोग इत्यवेति Mn. 1. 7; अवेमि ते सारं Kn. 3. 13; R. 2 35 ( *b* ) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवेमि केतनं Kn. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेति Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach ( with acc. ). -4 To rush upon, come down upon ( Ved ). —*Freq. or Pass.* ( अवयत ) To beg pardon for conciliate.

**अवेत** *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

**अवेक्ष** 1 A. [ अव-इक्ष ] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; यांस्त्यमानानवेक्षे Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवेक्षया धातोर्मनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवेष्य V. 5; निद्रायां सुषुप्त्यापवेक्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 320; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed,' 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राममवेक्षते मतेजः M. 3. ( it may also mean 'expect' here ); निद्रावशेन भवता ह्यनवेष्यमाणः R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवेष्यमाणं महतीं सुहृदुः Si. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; बहुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; भ्रातृणां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वीचदवेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect, स कदाचिदवेक्षितयः R. 8. 32; प्रकती-रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; Si. 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

**अवेक्षक** *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

**अवेक्षणं** 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, यज्ञाभार, वेक्षणजागृहकः R. 14. 85; हस्त्यन्वावेक्षणेऽनुभियुक्तः Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.

**अवेक्षणाय** *pat. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विरात्मानमवेक्षणाय R. 14. 67.

**अवेक्षा** 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 Attention, care, regard; लक्ष्यं वेक्ष्यतेत्ययं Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्ववेक्षा त्वया मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

**अवेक्षितु** *a.* Looking at; thinking of, regarding &c.

**अवेक्षित** *a.* Seeing, observing; यमो-वेक्षितः S. 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

**अवेणि** *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Having no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled ( as the waters of rivers ).

**अवेदयान** *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

**अवेदि**: *f.* Absence of knowledge.

**अवेद्य** *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —*चा* A calf. —*चा* ( A woman ) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

**अवेदन्त** *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

**अवेद** *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —*ला* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* 1 Unfavourable time -2 Chewed betel ( anposed to be = अव + हज ).

**अवेदि**: Ved. Expiation ( of sins ) by sacrifices.

**अवेध** *a.* ( *ची* *f.* ) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवधे पञ्चनं कृष्यं राज्ञो वृद्धेन सुचरति. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

**अवेमस्यं** Unanimity.

**अवरहस्य** Ved. Secrecy from slaughter.

**अवोर्षण** [ अव उष्-मावे ल्युट् ] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उवाचनेव हस्तेन प्रक्षेपणं पाकक्रीतिः. स्वी-चतामुष्णं शोकं तत्रावाक्षेपणं स्वनम्

**अवोद** *a.* [ अव-उ-मावे ल्युट् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29 ] Wet, moist, —*ह*: Sprinkling, moistening.



अबीदेव *a.* [ देवनामवस्तात् अव्ययी० ]  
Bringing down the gods; below (the  
region of the ) gods.

अघोषः Hot food.

अव्यय *a.* [ अवि भवार्ये यत् ] Coming  
or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest  
or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct  
accent S. 7. 17; कलमव्यक्त-  
मन्त्रात्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3  
Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमर्चिस्त्वोयं Bg.  
2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, un-  
created. -5 ( In alg. ) Unknown (as  
a quantity or number ). -कः 1 N.  
of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4  
Primary matter which has not yet  
entered into real existence. -5 A  
fool. -हं ( In Vedānta phil. ) 1  
The Supreme Being or universal  
Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignor-  
ance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The  
state of sleep ( सुषुप्त्यवस्था ). -5 ( In  
Sān. phil. ) The primary germ of  
nature ( संवत्सर ), the primordial  
element or productive principle from  
which all the phenomena of the  
material world are developed; बुद्धे-  
रिवाभ्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13. 60; महतः  
परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तकारुण्यः परः Kath., Sān.  
K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7  
Nature. -कं ind. Imperceptibly, in-  
distinctly, inarticulately. -Comp.  
-अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or  
unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI.  
1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is  
inscrutable. -क्रिया 1. an algebraic  
calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct  
character. -पद *a.* inarticulate.  
-मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible  
form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane  
existence ( In Sān. phil. ). -रङ्ग *a.*  
dark-red, ruddy. (-यः) the colour of  
the dawn; अव्यक्तरङ्गस्त्वङ्गः Ak.  
-राशिः an unknown number or  
quantity ( in algebra ). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः  
an epithet of Siva ( whose qualities  
are not perceptible ). -लिंग *a.* whose  
signs are invisible ( as a disease ).  
( -गः ) an ascetic ( संन्यासी ). ( -नं ) the  
great principle ( महत् ) ( In Sān. phil. ).  
-वर्त्मन्-मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are  
mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच *a.*  
speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an  
equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruf-  
fled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or  
occupied ( in business ); अव्ययस्य  
पुनरव्यय U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undis-  
turbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं  
ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely;  
अव्ययमव्ययमस्ति Mā. 5. 16.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not mutilated or de-  
fective, well-made, sound, perfect;  
अव्ययगोर्गी सौम्यनार्मी Ms. 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative ( as a meaning ).  
-गा 1=अव्यय *a.* v. -2 A legume or  
pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययचक्षुः *a.* Ved. Not apacious.

अव्ययजन *a.* 1 Having no distinc-  
tive or characteristic marks or signs  
( as of the sex ); °ना कयार. -2 Hav-  
ing no good marks. -3 Indistinct.  
-4 Not figurative. -नः An animal  
without horns, though of an age to  
have them.

अव्ययडा [ न विगतमंडं बीजमस्याः ] 1 N.  
of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens  
Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the  
awn of barley.

अव्ययतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction,  
satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्ययतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblend-  
ed, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्ययथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflict-  
ing pain, merciful. -2 Free from  
pain. -थः [ न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ  
म्यचलनयोः अच् ] A snake. -था 1 N. of  
two plants; Terminalia Citrina  
Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2  
Dry ginger. -3 ( Ved. ) Firmness,  
steadiness.

अव्ययथयः A horse.

अव्ययथि *a.* Ved. [ व्यथ-इत्, न. त. ]  
Not tremulous or tottering ( in steps ),  
steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epi-  
thet of the horses of the Asvins.  
-थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undaun-  
tedness.

अव्ययथि *a.* [ Cf. P. III. 2. 157 ] 1  
Free from pain. -2 Free from fear,  
fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving  
pain.

अव्ययथिषः [ न-मथ-विषच् Up. 1. 49 ]  
1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थि 1 The  
earth. -2 Midnight; night ( अव्ययथिषी  
पराश्रयोः Ujjval. )

अव्ययथय *a.* Free from pain; not  
giving pain.

अव्ययथ *a.* Not pierced; Si. 18. 47.

अव्ययन्त *a.* Ved. Not breathing,  
lifeless.

अव्ययपेक्षा Carelessness; °व्युत्तेन M.  
3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्ययभि ( भी ) चारः 1 Non-separa-  
tion; अव्ययव्यवस्थाभीचारो भवेदात्मरूप-  
नित्यः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy,  
steadiness, fidelity.

अव्ययभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or  
adverse, favourable; अव्ययव्यभिचा-  
रिणो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2  
Not subject to exceptions, true in all  
cases, without any instance to the  
contrary; यदुच्यते पारंति पापवृत्तये न  
रूपमिरव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36;  
रूपोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तद्व्य-  
भिचारि वचः S. 6; इतिवाच्यार्थनिकर्षज्ञान-

मव्ययव्यवस्थाभीचारि Gaut. Sū. -3  
Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady,  
permanent, faithful ( as devotion ).

अव्यय *a.* [ नास्ति व्ययो यस्य ] 1 ( *a.* )  
Not liable to change, imperishable,  
undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं  
निरयं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाश-  
मव्ययस्यास्य न काश्चित्कृतमस्ति 17, 4. 1,  
6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18,  
19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. ( *b.* ) Eternal,  
everlasting; अव्ययं मातृरव्ययं Bg. 15.  
1; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं 24. -2  
Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Econo-  
mical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit.  
-यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva.  
-यं 1 ( In the Vedānta ) A member  
or corporeal part of an organized  
body. -2 Brahma. -3 ( In gram. )  
An indeclinable particle &c. ; सरज्ञं  
त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वांश्च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च  
सर्वेषु यन् व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -अ-  
रम्भो of an imperishable or eternal  
nature. (-रमा ) the soul or spirit.  
-वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभाषः [ अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अ-  
व्यय-त्व-भू करणे वच् ] 1 N. of one of the  
four principal kinds of compounds  
in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indecli-  
nable compound ( formed of an indecli-  
nable, i. e. a preposition or an  
adverb, and a noun ); अविहारी, सत्तृणं  
&c. -2 Absence of expenditure (ow-  
ing to poverty ); द्वंद्वो द्विरपि चाहं मन्त्रे  
नियमव्ययीभाषः । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहु-  
व्रीहिः ॥ Udb. ( which, by the bye,  
gives the names of compounds in  
Sanskrit ). -3 Unchangeable state,  
imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruit-  
less, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effec-  
tual, successful.

अव्ययलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2  
Agreeable, having no disagreeable  
feelings ( निय ) ; इयं गिरः मितमा  
इव सोऽव्ययलीकाः शुभाव सततनयश्च तदा  
व्यलीका Si. 5. 1.

अव्ययवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate,  
without any intervening object,  
direct. -2 Not screened or concealed,  
open. -3 Not covered, bare ( as  
ground ). -4 Careless, inat-  
tentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °रं  
contiguity; carelessness.

अव्ययवहित *a.* = अव्ययवधान ( 1 ) above.  
अव्ययवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,  
unstable; स्थलारविन्दभ्रियमव्ययवस्था Ku.  
1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled  
indiscriminate; भयं जयं चापराधव्यवस्थं  
R. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular.  
-स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from  
established rule; किमव्ययवस्थां चलितो-  
ऽपि केशवः Si. 12. 36. -2 An incorrec-



opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

**अव्यवस्थित a.** 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable ; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्वप्नसाक्षोपि भयंकरा Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

**अव्यवहाय a.** 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

**अव्यसन a.** Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

**अव्यस्त a.** 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

**अव्याकृत a.** 1 Not developed, not manifest ; तद्देवं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं ( In Vedānt phil. ) 1 An elementary ( sub, stance from which all things were created ( considered identical with Brahman ). -2 ( In Sān. phil. ) The prime germ of nature ( प्रबल ).

**अव्याख्या -ख्यानं** Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

**अव्याख्यात a.** Unexplained, obscure.

**अव्याख्येय a.** 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

**अव्याज a.** Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness ; oft. in comp. with सुन्दर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally' ; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18 ; M. 2. 14 ; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

**अव्यापक a.** 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole ; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar ; तार, त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

**अव्याप्य a.** 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

**अव्यास a.** 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

**अव्याप्तिः f.** 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition ; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः ; यथा शिक्षाप्रधानं ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संज्ञा-विशेषाव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वविशिष्टाप्रधानाभावात्.

**अव्याप्य a.** Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent ; बहुविधमव्याप्यः.

**-Comp. -वृत्तिः f.** ( Vais. phil. ) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c. ; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः सुगुणो विशेषयुगल इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27.

**अव्यापार a.** Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business ; अव्यापारि-युः व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own ( which do not concern one ).

**अव्यायाम a.** Having no exercise. -नः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

**अव्यायत a.** Not occupied ; not detached.

**अव्याहत a.** Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed ; obeyed ; मरुतव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

**अव्युत्पन्न a.** 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant ; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation ( as a word ) ( अव्यवस्थितशून्य ), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist ( शब्दावधारणार्थमभिज्ञोऽव्यवस्थितः ).

**अव्रण a.** Without wounds or scars or rents, unscathed, sound. -मं One of the four diseases of the eye.

**अव्रत a.** Not observing ( the prescribed ) religious rites or obligations ; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रेण जीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषरवं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114 ; 3. 170 ; 10. 20.

**अवश्यं [ व्रतयः हितं, यत् न. त. ]** Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

**अशु I. 5 A** [ अशुते, आनशे, आशिश्र-माह, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिश्वते -अश्वते, अशितु-मष्टु, अशिते-अष्ट ] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate ; क्व प्रावृण्यैरिव चानशेऽश्वैः Bk. 2. 30 ; सद्विगच्छवानमिव विश्वमेजसा Ki. 12. 21 ; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to ; सर्वमानस्यमश्रुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience ; अश्रुत्कटे पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्रुते H. 1. 83 ; उद्यमस्तमयं चरुं हृद्वाहुभ्यां मानशिरं वसुधाधिपा R. 9. 9 ; न वेद-फलमश्रुते Ms. 1. 109 ; 4. 149 ; 5. 46 ; अथैवं हरमकलं भद्रमश्रुते Nir. ; फलं कुशोरानशिरं महिष्यः N. 6. 43 ; Bg. 3. 4 ; 5. 21 ; Bk. 3. 37 ; 5. 14 ; 14. 19. -4 To become master of ; to master, to be able ( Ved. ). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अशु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -अशु 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to add to one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire ; न च लोकादुपाश्रुते Mb. ; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ma. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain ; fill completely, pervade. -य 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one ( acc. ). -II. 9. P. ( rarely A. ) ( अश्रान्ति, आश, आशीत्, अशिता, अशिश्वति, अशित ) 1. To eat, to consume ; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51 ; अशनीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy ; यद्वाति यद्वाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165 ; अशनन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगाच्च Bg. 9. 20 ; प्रत्यक्षं फलमशनन्ति कमर्णा Mb. -Caus ( आशयति ) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink ( with acc. of person ) ; आशयच्छामुतं देवाश्च Sk. ; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220 ; ( for derivatives from the causal see under आ ). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उय to eat ; taste, enjoy.

**अशन a.** [ अश्-च्युत् ] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food ; अशनं धानं मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10 ; मांसाशनं च नाशनीयुः Ms. 5. 73 ; यज्ञशिष्टं 3. 118 ; फलमूलानां 5. 54 ; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c. ; फल-मूलानां, हुताशनं, पचनाशनं &c. -Comp. -कृत a. Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. -पर्णः a kind of tree.

**अशना [ अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-किर् ]** Desire to eat, hunger.

**अशनावति Don. P.** To desire food, to be hungry ; P. VII. 4. 34 ; यावदेष्टु-रुचयस्त्वं भवति नैव तावदाशनावति Sat. Br.

**अशनाया [ अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-त्रिषां भवे अ ]** Hunger ; च्युताशनायाः फलवद्वि-भूत्या Bk. 3. 40 ; अनाह्वाशनाया निवर्तते पानास्तिपासा Sat. Br.

**अशनायिद, अशनायुक् a.** Hungry. **अशित p. p.** [ अश्-कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

**अशितंगवीन a.** Formerly grazed by cattle ; see आशितंगवीन.

**अशितु a.** [ अश्-च्युत् ] An eater, eating.

**अशित्व a.** [ अश्-णिनि ] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

**अशकुनः -नि** An inauspicious or bad omen ; Si. 9. 83.

**अशक्त a.** Unable, incompetent ; ता, त्वं inability.

**अशक्तिः f.** 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity ; अशने तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामिय-त्तरा R. 10. 32. -3 ( In Sān. phil. ) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.



**अशक्य** *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यद्दशकं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* unavailing, useless.

**अशंक**, **अशंकित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted, certain, having no doubt.

**अशत्रु** *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. —2 One whom no enemy dells or challenges. —3 Without opposition from foes. —*त्र* *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —*त्रु*, The moon. —*अशत्रु* *m.* Ved. A stone for sling. *log*: a stone or cloud.

**अशनिः** *m. f.* [अश्नुते संदति, अश् अनि Uq. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; लक्ष्म्य महाशनिश्चजं R. 3. 53. —2 Flash of lightning; अश्वभमशनिर्गता Sk. ; अशनिः पालिय एव वेदसा R. 8. 47 ; अशनेरुत्तस्य योभयोर्वैशित्यां दुःखराशौ बोधः Ku. 4. 43. —3 A missile. —4 The tip of a missile. —5 A sacrificial rite (अशुभज) to kill an enemy. —6 A master. —*निः* *m.* 1 Indra. —2 Fire. —3 Fire produced from lightning.

**अशब्द** *a.* Not expressed in words; किमशब्दं कथ्यते K. 60 inaudibly. —*शब्द* 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahma. —2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature ; ईश्वरैर्नाशब्दं S. B.

**अशम्** *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

**अशरण** *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवद्दशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

**अशरीर** *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. *रः* 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मा), Brahma. —2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. —3 Cupid, the god of love ; योऽस्ति चित्तातिरिक्ताशरीरः Kā. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. —4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections ; ईश्वर-*वा* abeolution.

**अशरीरिन्** *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly ; usually with words like शशी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. —*री* *m.* 1 Brahmā. —2 A god.

**अशर्मन्** *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. —*न*. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow ; एकौषधं तद्गमं कृष्णं (शब्दे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

**अशस्** *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. —2 Cursing, hating.

**अशस्त** *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. —2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-esteemed. —*Comp.* —*शस्* *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, i. e. who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5 ; having indescribable treasures (?).

**अशस्ति** *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. —2 A curse, hate.

**अशस्त्र** *a.* Having no weapons, un-armed. —*स्त्रं* Not a weapon ; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85 ; °पुत्रं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मधातियेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं) ; अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

**अशांत** *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious ; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. —2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

**अशाप्य** *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

**अशारीरिक्** = अशरीरिक् *q. v.*

**अशाश्वत** *a.* Perishable, transient.

**अशासन** *a.* Having no order or rule —*नं* Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

**अशासनीय** *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

**अशास्त्र** *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. —*Comp.* —*विहित*, —*सिद्ध* *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

**अशास्त्रीय** *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox ; illegal, immoral.

**अशित्रः** [ अश्-संहो इव Uq. 4. 172 ] 1 A thief. —2 An oblation of rice.

**अशिरः** [ अश्-इत् ] 1 The fire. —2 The sun. —3 Wind. —4 A demon ; N. of a Rākshasa. —*रा* The wife of a Rākshasa. —*रं* A diamond.

**आशरम्** *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head, a trunk. —*Comp.* —*स्नानं* bathing the whole body except the head.

**अशिव** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief ; अशिवो दिशि दीप्तायो शिवास्तत्र भयावहः (रुद्रः) Rām. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. —4 Pernicious, dangerous. —*वः* N. of a certain divine being. —*वा* A female demon or goblin. —*वै* 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. —2 Mischievous. —*Comp.* —*आचारः* 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

**अशिशु** *a.* Childless, without young ones. —*शुः* A youth. —*श्वी*, अशिविका 1 A childless female ; without young ones (as a cow). —2 A childless woman.

**अशिष्ट** *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. —2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy ; °आहापेय Pt. 4. —3 Atheistical, profane. —4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. —5 Not prescribed in any work of authority ; °वा, °रं rudeness.

**अशिष्य** *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

**अशिव** *a.* 1 Eating much. —2 Ved. Reaching very far. —*इ*, Fire.

**अशीत** *a.* Not cold, hot. —*Comp.* —*करा* —*रश्मि* &c. the sun.

**अशीतिः** *f.* [ निताते P. V. 1. 59 ] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies) ; sometimes in dual and pl. ; विंशतिं त्रिंशदशीतिः Ms. 11. 221. —*Comp.* —*भागः* the eightieth part, one part out of eighty ; Ms. 8. 140.

**अशीतिक** *a.* [ अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठ्ठ् ] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. —2 Measuring eighty.

**अशीर्वक** *a.* = अशिरुक् *q. v.*

**अशील** *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. —2 Indifferent. —*हं* Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

**अशुचि** *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure ; शोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु ; in mourning ; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. —2 Black. —*चि* The black colour —*चिः* *f.* 1 Impurity. —2 Degradation.

**अशुद्ध** *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. —3 Unknown, unascertained. —*Comp.* —*वासकः* a vagrant, a suspicious person. —*अशुद्धि* *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Wicked. —*चिः* *f.* Impurity, foulness.

**अशोधन** —*धित* *a.* Unclean. —*नं* 1 Uncleanliness —2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

**अशुभ** *a.* 1 Inauspicious. —2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ) ; शुभेन-शुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. —3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —*भं* 1 Inauspiciousness. —2 Sin, a shameful deed —3 Misfortune, calamity ; नाथे कुतस्तद्व्यशुभं प्रजानां B. 5. 13 ; नाथः शुभं च विद्वद्धारयशुभं च जंतोः Māl. 1. 23. —*Comp.* —*उद्गः* an inauspicious omen.

**अशुष** *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. —2 [ न शुष्यति शुष्कं, न. त. ] Not causing to dry up ; Rv. 1. / 174. 3. —3 Not extinguished.

**अशून्य** *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant ; तस्य निष्पुत्रशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. —2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed ; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुर्व (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. —*न्यं* 1 Not a void. —2 Something sent to accompany another ; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिद्-शुभेति Mb. 5 ; अथ लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment as a customary present accompanying a letter). —*Comp.* —*शयनं*, —*शयनद्वितीया*, —*शयनवतं* N. of a certain ceremony or vow

**अशूला** The tree Vitex Atata.

**अशूत** *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.



अशुधित *a. Ved.* Not loosened.

अशेष *a. [शोचति न. त.]* Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a. [न. व.]* Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषमोषं माषमशेषमि केरल Ubd.; कतोरशेषेण फलेन पुत्रयत् R. 3. 65, 48. —*व.* Nonremainder. —*व.* अशेषेण, अशेषतः *indl.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्थान्मन्वथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वैयं यद्वाः शास्त्रं आवापिष्य-र्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —*Comp.* —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता *Totality.*

अशेषयति *Den. P.* To finish completely; म वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a. Ved.* Without offsprings or descendants.

अशेषः *An Arhat* (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —*क.* 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुसुमान्यशोकः... यदेन नपिप्लव संदरीणां संपर्कमाशितजितदुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकसिलककुर्वकरो वीक्ष-णालिंगनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रिययुक्तिरिति वक्तुः श्रीधुग्द्वयसेकात्। मैदारी नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमुद्रहसनाच्च-पको वक्ष्यतातः चूणां गतिनाभेरुक्तिरिति च पुरो नर्मवाक्यकारिकाः। —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. —5 N. of the tree वकुल. —*क.* 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jains. —*का* 1 Quicksilver. —2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). —*Comp.* —*अरिः* the कदंब tree. —*अष्टमी* [मासि शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —*तरुः*, —*नगः*, —*वृक्षः* the Asoka tree. —*तीर्थं* a holy place named Asoka near Beares. —*त्रिरात्रः*, —*त्रं* N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं शोक-भयाद्। त्रिरात्रं तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥ —*पूर्णिमा* N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phālguna. —*मञ्जरी* N. of a metre. —*रोहिणी* N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —*वमिका* a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —*वडी* N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिंते पक्षे षड्या वडी प्र-जयत्। हलाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च ॥

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquillity, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोचयानन्वशाच्चित्तं प्रज्ञावा-दांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशोचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्माशौच) or by the death of some relation (called स्मृतशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the स्मृतशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अशौचात्तुपासीरजशौचं पांथवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —*Comp.* —*अंतः* end of defilement. —*संकरः* blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्व *a.* [अश्वत्ते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्व-न्] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —*श्वः* 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्वया Hunger.

अश्वीतपिबता [अश्वीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशकियायां, मृगं सः] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्वीत-पिबतीत्यं प्रयुता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवायं कन्] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकः पुलिदाश्च कं-लिगाश्च विशेयतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a. Ved.* Eating or pervading. —*m.* [अश्वत्ते व्याप्नोति संहृत्यनेन वा मन्वि Up. 4. 145] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणी-याश्मनिष्येद्योप्यतितानलं R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A mountain. —*Comp.* —*अश्म्य* *a.* having a stone mouth or orifice, flowing from a rock. —*अश्म्य* bitumen. —*कदली* N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —*कुहः*, —*कुहक* *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone. —2. broken by a stone. —(हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a धानवस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —*केतुः* [अश्मेव केतुर्गन्धः] N. of a plant. —*गंधा* N. of a plant. —*गंधी*, —*गंध*, —*गंधजा*, —*जं*,

—*योनिः* an emerald. —*गर्भजः* fire produc-  
ed from a flint. —*गुहः*—*हा* a kind of  
weapon. —*हनः* N. of a tree. —*चक्र* *a.*  
furnished with a disc of stone. —*जः*,  
—*जं* 1. red-chalk. —2. iron. —*जतु* *n.*,  
—*जतुकं* bitumen. —*जातिः* an emerald  
named जन्त. —*दारणः* an axe or crow  
for breaking stones. —(जं) breaking  
stones or rocks. —*दिगु* *a.* one who  
has obtained a stony weapon, hav-  
ing adamant weapons or grasped  
weapons (व्याघ्रायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —*पुष्प*  
bitumen, benzoin. —*भालं* a mortar of  
stone or iron. —*भिद्*, —*भेद्*, —*भेदकः* the  
plant Colcus Scutellarioides (sup-  
posed to dissolve stone in the blad-  
der). —*रघा* N. of a sage. —*वज्र* *a.* in-  
cluded in rocks. —*सार* *a.* like iron or  
stone. —(रः, —रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वर-  
मश्मसारकाठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमो S. D.  
—2. sapphire. —*मय* *a.* made of iron.  
—*हन्मय* *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv.  
7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunder-  
bolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of  
stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky.  
—2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मान् राति रा- क गीरां जीर्] (In medicine) a disease called  
stone (in the bladder), gravel, stran-  
gury. —*Comp.* —*हन्ता* N. of the tree  
वज्र (used as a lithontription). —*भेदुनं*  
a lithontription. —*हः* N. of the  
tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithon-  
tription.

अश्मरिः —र Stone or gravel (the  
discreet.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky  
(अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —*तः* N. of a  
Marut. —*तं* [अश्मनोऽन्तोऽव शकं परकृष्य] 1  
A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3  
Death.

अश्मंतकः —कं 1 A fire-place. —2 The  
shade for a lamp (द्विधाधार). —3 A  
kind of grass. —*कः* N. of several  
trees :—(a) अश्लोक; its leaf; Mā. 9.  
7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N.  
of a plant from the fibres of which  
a Prāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end  
of comp; वदश्र, व्यश्र &c. —*श्रं* [अश्रुते  
नेन, अश्र-र] 1 A tear. —2 Blood  
(usually written अश्र q. v.). —*Comp.*  
—*पः* a blood-drinker, a fiend, can-  
nibal.

अश्रु *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbeliev-  
ing, diffident. —*द्व* Unbelief, diffi-  
dence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, inore-  
dulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, in-  
credible.



अश्वम *a. Ved.* Indefatigable, untiring. —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्वमण *a. Indefatigable.* —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्वत *a. 1* Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual; अश्वतपुष्पकर्मणः, *Mv.* 1. 26. —त Absence of rest. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्वतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः *U.* 6. 14.

अश्ववण *a. Deaf, having no ears.* —णः A snake. —णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a. 1* Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind. Ved.* In an uncooked manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध *a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.* —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha *q. v.* —0omp. —भोजिन् *a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.*

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* [अद्यते संहृत्यते अनया अश्रं वक्ष्यदि० किं; cf. *Up.* 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, बद् and a few other words; see चतुर्(त्रि)); अश्रिभिर्वै चक्रः *Ait. Br.* —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुटिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते *Ku.* 2. 20. —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिम्त *a. Cornered, angular.*

अश्रित *a. Ved.* Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a. 1* Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; *Si.* 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीम्त *n. 1* Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्यर्थः र] *Ved.* 1 Ugly, ill-looking; *Rv.* 8. 2. 20. —2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक *q. v.*

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुट् *Up.* 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; एषात द्रुमो सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः *R.* 2. 61. [cf. *Zend asru*; *Pers. ars*]. —Comp. —उपसृत *a. affected by tears, covered with tears.* —कला a tear-drop. —नाली *Fistula Lachry-malis.* —परिपूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अश्रु having eyes filled with tears.* —परिप्लुत *a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears.* —पतः flow of tears, shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a. filled with tears; अश्रुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg.* 2. 1. —सुरा *a. suffused with tears, sud-*

denly) bursting into tears; एकपदे-ऽश्रुमुखी संवृता *V.* 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ *R.* 15. 66; *Ku.* 6. 92. —लोचन, —नेत्र *a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.* —शालिन् *a. having tears, tearful.*

अश्रुत *a. 1* Unheard, inaudible. —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनासत्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् *Day. B.*

अश्रुत *a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.*

अश्रुत *a. Without ears.* —तिः *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमिनीय *U.* 3. —0omp. —चर *a. 1.* not striking the ear or attention. —2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a. 1* Not better, inferior, worse; *Ms.* 10. 64. —2 Worthless, useless. —न. (स्) Miechief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.*

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a. 1* Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. —2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms.* 4. 206.

अश्लील *a. [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1* Unpleasant, ugly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायाच कलकलात् *Dk.* 49; परिहार *Y.* 1. 33. —3 Abusive. —हं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; निषा अश्लीलं; विधेति ब्रह्मजुषु-पामगलव्यञ्जकत्वात् *K. P.* 7; *e. g.* in सायनं सुमहत्स्य, सुगंधा कुटमलिताननेन दधती बाहुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and सुदुपवनविभिन्नो माषियाया विनाशात्, the words सायन, बाहु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सायन suggesting the sense of लिङ्ग (male organ of generation), बाहु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under *S. D.* 574; द्वापरिबिजये राजन् सायनं सुमहत्स्य । प्रससार शनैर्बाहुर्विनाशो तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न मिलयति यत्रोपचनं शिङ्गना, श्लिप् चट् *Tv.*] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —जः, —भवा, —सूः *N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.* —ज्ञातिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣā.

अश्लोन *a. Ved.* Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्वते अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशने वा भवति *Nir.*; अश्व-क्त् *Up.* 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds — अश्वताद्वाप्यतो बह्वेदेभ्योऽण्दाश्च गर्भतः । साक्षो हयानामुपतिः सप्तया परिकीर्तिता ॥ —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्ततः सयुरवः सार्द्धलविक्रीडितं *V. Ratn.* —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठदुल्यवपुर्धृष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाशुलमेदूश्च दरिद्रस्तु ह्यो मताः ॥ —श्वो (*du.*) A horse and a mare. [cf. *L. equus*; *Gr. hippos*; *Zend aspa*; *Pers. asp*]. —0omp. —अश्वः *N. of a plant देवसर्षप.* —अजनी a whip. —अधिक *a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses.* —अर्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —अनीक a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —अवरोहकः *N. of a tree अश्वगंधा.* —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरुह *a. mounted, sitting on horse-back.* —आरोह *a. riding or mounted on a horse.* (—हः) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—हा), —आरोहकः *N. of the plant अश्वगंधा.* —आरोहिन् *a. mounted or riding on horse-back.* —इवित *a. hurried along by horses.* —उरस *a. broad-chested like a horse.* (—सं) the chief or principal horse. —कंदार, —कंदिका *N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.* —कर्णः, —कर्णका 1. a kind of tree (*Vatica Robusta*) *Māl.* 9. —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bone. (—र्णः) *N. of a mountain.* —कुटी a stable for horses; *Pt.* 5. —कुशल, —कोविद् *a. skilled in managing horses.* —क्रंदः 1. *N. of a bird.* —2. a general of the army of the gods. —खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च वा तायां जायते पुंवद्भावाः *Tv.*] a kind of horse, mule. —खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—रा) *N. of the plant.* अपराजिता. —पतिः *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. —2. *N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each.* —गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढूमिवः सुलमस्याः] *N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin.*; तैलं a kind of oil. —गोद्वगः, —गं a pair of horses. —गोष्ठः a stable. —ग्रीवः 1. *N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva.* —2. an incarnation of Vishnu. —पासा a pasture for horses. —पनः [अश्वं हन्ति अमनुष्यकर्मत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. —2. *N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait.* —चक्रं 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सका, —वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sci-



ence. —चञ्चितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अचनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित्  $\alpha$ . gaining horses by conquest. —तिथि N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gāṅgā. —व  $\alpha$ . giving horses. —दंष्ट्रा the plant *Tribulus Lanuginosus* (गोसुर). —वाः, —वाच  $m$ . giving horses. —वृत्तः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —वायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निर्वचिका a groom, a horse-fastener. —मणिज्ज  $\alpha$ . Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —व  $\alpha$ . Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पर्ण  $\alpha$ . [अश्वानां पर्णमनं यज्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बुद्धी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —वृद्ध horse-baker. —पेशस्  $\alpha$ . decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन  $\alpha$ . used for fastening horses. —(बंधं) fastening of horses. —बल N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, *Saccharum Spontaneum* Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुध  $\alpha$ . Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुध  $\alpha$ . Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहृषिका [अश्वमहिषयोर्वै बुज्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हंत  $m$ . 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, *Nerium Odorum* Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख  $\alpha$ . [अश्वस्य मुखमिदं मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. —(मुखः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. —(स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदो गतिमश्वमुखयः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक्  $m$ . a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रपानतया मेघ्यते हिंस्यतेऽथ, मेघं हिंसते च] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेघः कः तुराज् सर्वपापपानोदः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called *Asvamedha* was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. \*कांड N. of the thirteenth book of the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*. —मेधिक, —मेधीय  $\alpha$ . fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. —(का, यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. —(कं) the fourteenth parvan in the *Mahābhārata*; तयोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्वमोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंश Mb. —युज्  $\alpha$ . 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथनाश्वयुज् Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. —(ज्) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of *Āsvina*. —4. a chariot having horses. —युज् the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग  $\alpha$ . 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. —(था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नः, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्रवस्. —राघव  $\alpha$ . Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमारः). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the *Vikriti* metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोम  $n$ . horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रा = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वहवः a stud of horses and mares. —(वौ) a horse and a mare. —(वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वारा, —वालः, —वारका [अश्वं वावरयति उप. त.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुत्प्रववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वतरणं N. of the *Bos Gavæus* (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रयिन्  $\alpha$ . a horse-dealer. —विद्  $\alpha$ . 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विंदते विद्-किप्] procuring horses. —(म्) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शङ्कु  $n$ . —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शङ्कुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शवः a colt, a foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस  $\alpha$ . having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —(न.) f. a horse's head. —2. N. of a *Dānava*. —हृगालिका [अश्वहृगालोर्वै द्रवत् वैरं बुज्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—बहुगवं a set or team of six horses. —सनि, —वा, —सा  $\alpha$ . Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mb.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादुः, —सादिन्  $m$ . a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सुतानामस्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुवृत्त  $\alpha$ . Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a *Nāga*. —स्वामीय  $\alpha$ . relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान  $\alpha$ . born in a stable. —(नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु  $\alpha$ . killing a horse. —(ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय  $\alpha$ . [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारं अश्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यास्मानं K. 80.

अश्व A mare. —Comp. —सय  $\alpha$ . rich in horses.

अश्वक  $\alpha$ . Horae-like, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तरुहं शाकारोऽस्यस्य इति छीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर  $\alpha$ . Swift, speedy. —रः [तुः अश्वः, अश्वं तुल्ये हरत्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of *Gandharvas*. —री A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भाऽश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वत्थिरं शास्त्रमतीवृक्षादिवृत्ति-इति स्था-कृप् नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकृशास्त्र एवोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the *Asvattha* tree (मंदीवृक्षः). —3 N. of another tree गर्दभोद. —4 The constellation *Āsvini*. —5 The time indicated or presided over by *Āsvini*; अश्वत्यो सुहृन्; Sk. 00 P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the *अश्वत्य* tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमश्वत्या Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्यः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 8.



—स्या The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —स्त्री [सुदो अश्वत्थः अश्वत्थे कीर्] A small fig-tree. —Comp. —कुण्ड [अश्वत्थस्य वाकः पीत्वा कुण्ड P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —भेद N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —क [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य तत्र देवदण्डम् वृत् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [स्वार्थे क्] The *Asvattha* tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेन स्याम बलमस्य, एषो समस्तः; of. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्याम नन्दः प्रदिशो यत्म् । अश्वत्थामेव बालोयं तस्माच्चान्ना मविद्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kauravas*, son of *Drona* and *Kripī*. [After the last great battle in which *Duryodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other surviving *Kauravas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stamped *Dhṛiṣṭadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Krishna*. The next morning *Draupadī* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Krishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhiṣṭhira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve*. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajīvis* 'ever living persons.']

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ह् P. IV. 1. 10] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वत्थि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्था A desire to get horses.

अश्वत्थु [अश्वोऽस्तस्य युक्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

अश्वला [अश्वे लाति - क] N. of a sage, the *Hotrī*-priest of *Janaka*. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेह्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव *Bṛi*. Up. —अश्वत्थसि Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वत्थसि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-अस्वये इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv*. 4. 2. 5. —m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नो (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; of. त्वाग्नी तु सविदुर्मर्यां बहवस्त्वपारिणी । अश्विन महाभामा सातरिणि ऽश्विनाबुमि ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagandau*, *Svaraidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. —2 Two horses —3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमांगकारोऽस्तस्य इति कीर्] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —Comp. —कुमारो, पुत्रौ, सुतौ the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विमत n. Containing the word *Asvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विव a. Referring to horses. —य Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry; *Si*. 18. 5; *K*. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —श्वयं 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वयंत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —तः 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Mu*. 4. 7.

अप् 1 U. [अपति-ते, अपितुं] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषट्दशीण a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); 'जो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —नो A secret

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv*. 2. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Aśāḍha* (P. IV. 3. 34.). —हः 1 The month *Aśāḍha* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Malaya* mountain. —हः 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पञ्चषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढका The month of *Aśāḍha*.

अष्ट num. a. [अष्ट-घातो कनिष्ठं तद्वत् U. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादश, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापर &c. [cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okta*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hasht*]. —Comp. —अष्टर a. consisting of eight letters or parts. —(रि) N. of a metre. —अष्टग a. consisting of eight parts or members. —(यं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः, प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्काराः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणमामः fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जलस्यो च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्टया प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति). —2. the 8 parts of *voga* or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्वं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिना योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:—शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभूय, अमृतं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, *dica*. अष्टरि an offering of eight articles. —अष्टतः a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. 'सैयुनं' sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं दूषणं मापणं । संकल्पोऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियाजन्पातिरेव च ॥ अष्टयं N. of a medical work. —अष्टयात्री N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work



consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters.

-अष्ट a. having a wheel with 8 spokes.

-अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टिय a. octagonal.

-अष्ट (८) a. lasting for 8 days.

-आदिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar).

-इष्टः काशकृत्नापिशली शाकटायनः ।

पाणिन्यमजैन्द्रा जय्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल

a. (८) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans.

(-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans.

-कर्ण a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115).

(-र्षः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahma.

-कर्मन् m., -गतिः a king who has 8 duties to perform ; ( they are:—आदौ च विमर्शे च तथा प्रैविवधयोः पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेश्वरः ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तोत्रगतिको वृषः ।

-कुत्स ind. eight times. -कोण 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine.

-संघः a title of a collection of several sections of the Rigveda. -गर्भ

[ अष्टानां गवां समाहारः ] a flock of 8 cows. -गर्भ m. 1. a fabulous animal

supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold ; अज्ञादष्ट

गुणं चूर्णः द्वाप्यष्टगुणमस्य Ms. 8. 400.

(-र्षः) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇa should possess; द्या सर्वभूतेश्च

क्षातिः, अनद्या, शोचं, अनायासः, मेगलं, अकारिण्यं, अरघुहा चेतः । Gautama. °आश्रय a.

endowed with these eight qualities.

-ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight

forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या

मद्यो च बजा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चण्डिका इत्यष्टी तारिणी मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (३०) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [ अष्टाष्टं त्रिकं ]

the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon.

-दशन् (८) see below after अष्टाय.

-दिश्वर्ग [ कथं संज्ञात्वा द्विगुः ] the eight

cardinal points; पूर्वोद्योक्षी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरीशानी दिशा आष्टवि-

माः स्मृताः ॥ °करिष्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points,

करिष्योऽष्टकपिलांगिरादुपमाः कृमात् । ताम्रकर्णी छत्रदीप्ती चांगना चाजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the

eight regents of the cardinal points, इन्द्रो वह्निः विवृषतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋती वरुणा मरुत्

(वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदीना दिशां क्र-

मात् ॥ Ak. °नजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, रेवावतः पुंडरी-

को बामनः कुसुदोऽज्जतः । पुण्ड्रतः सार्वभौमः सु-

प्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्वयं the eight

materials of a sacrifice; अथर्व्योर्द्वयं वृषसं

न्ययोषसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्व्या-

न्यष्टी विदुर्मुखाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals

taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च

रं यशस्वेव च । शीसं लौहं रस्मश्चि पातवोऽष्टी

प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद् -द्व (८ or ८) a. 1.

eight-footed. -2. a term for a

pregnant animal. -पद् (८) 1. a

spider. -2. a fabulous animal called

Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jaamin. -5. a pin or bolt.

-6. the mountain Kailāsa (the

abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [ अष्ट-

व धातु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli. ] 1. gold ;

आवजिताष्टापकुन्ततोयः Ku. 7. 10 ; Si.

3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth

or a board for drafts, dice-board

(Mar. पट) ; °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196.

°पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प (पा) दि-

का N. of a plant. -पदी (८-ष्ट) 1.

wild sort of jaemin. -2. a variety

of metre, often used in Jayadeva's

GitaGovinda. -पल्लं a kind of medi-

cal preparation of ghee. -पाश a.

(८) eight-fold. -मंगला a horse

with a white face, tail, mane, breast

and hoofs. (-लं) [ अष्टशुक्तिः मंगलं, शां

तं ] a collection of eight lucky things ;

according to some they are—

सगराजौ वृक्षो नागः कलशो ध्वजं तथा । वैजयंती

तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥ according to

others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलाष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्दुर्गा शनः

हिरण्यं सपिरिदित्य आधो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं

one: kudava. -मासिक a. occurring

once in 8 months. -माष्ट्रः a measure

called कुञ्चि ; अष्टमुष्टिर्मेव कुञ्चि. -मूर्तिः

the ' eighth-formed ', an epithet of

Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements

(earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the

sacrificing priest ; of. S. 1. 1. -या सृष्टिः

सदृशाया वहति विविधं या हवियों च होत्री । ये द्वे

कालं विभक्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वे

यामाहुः सवैभुतपुत्रिरीति यय, प्राणिनः प्राणवतः ।

प्रविशामिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवतु वस्तुभिर्दृष्टामिरीतिः ।

or, briefly expressed, the names in

Saukrit ( in the above order ) are:—

जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्योर्ध्वमग्नी तथा । आकाशं

वायुरग्नी सूर्योऽष्टी पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः ' having

8 forms ', Siva. -रत्नं the eight

jewels taken collectively ; the title

of a collection of 8 Slokas on mora-

lality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in

dramas &c. ; सुगारहास्यकण्ठरोदवीरमयानकाः ।

वीरमसाद्भुतसंज्ञो चेत्यष्टो नाट्यै रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K.

P. 4 ( to which is sometimes added a

9th Rasa called शांतः ; निर्विद्व्याधिमाबो-

स्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः (ibid); °आश्रय a.

embodying or representing the eight

sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लौहकं a class

of 8 metals; स्वर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कान्ति-

कं तथा । वं लौहं तद्विणलौहं लोहायुष्टाविमानि तु ॥

-वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram ( चक्र )

showing the good or bad stars of

a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters;

(अवर्ग, क, च, ट, त, प, य, श, ङ). -3

a class of three principal medica-

ments. -वक्रः ( ८ ) see below. -विष्ट a.

[ अष्ट विष्टाः प्रकाराः अस्य ] eight-fold, of

eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (८) अष्टावि-

का विंशतिः शा. त. ] the number twenty-

eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः,

अवस् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears

or four heads).

अष्टक a. [ अष्टपरिमाणमस्य क् ] Con-

sisting of 8 parts, eight-fold ; क्रोच-

शोऽदि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1

[ अष्टकं ( पाणिनेः ) विंशतिं अर्थायते वा इत्यष्टकः

P. IV. 2. 65 Sk. ] One who studies

or is acquainted with the eight

books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N.

of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [ अर्च-

ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अशु-तकम् ] Up. 3.

148 ] 1 A collection of three days

( 7th, 8th, and 9th ) beginning

from the seventh day after the full

moon. -2 The 8th day of three

months on which the Manes are to

be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be

performed on the above days ; wor-

ship of the Manes on certain days.

-4 The 8th day of a month ;

Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole con-

sisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters

of Pāṇini's sūtras ; अष्टावध्यायाः परि-

माणमस्य इत्यष्टकं ; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk. ).

-3 The study of the Sūtras. -4

A division of the Rigveda (it

being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10

Maṇḍalā ). -5 Any group of eight ;

as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The

number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं

a kind of board or cloth for playing

with dice on ( having eight divisions ).

अष्टाकिक, अष्टाकिक a. [ अष्टाकस्यस्य

टन् इति वा ] Having eight parts. -की

One who performs an Aṣṭaka.

अष्टक्य a. [ अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V.

1. 2 ] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय c. [ अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्ट-तयप् ]

Having eight parts or limbs. -यं

An aggregate of eight.

अष्टा ind. [ अष्ट-यकारे वाच् ] 1

Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8

parts or sections, भिन्ना मकृतिरष्टधा Bg.

7. 4 ; भिन्नाष्टधा विपत्संसारं वंशः R.

16. 3.

अष्टम a. ( भी. f. ) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽष्टौ

कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः

The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth

day in a lunar half month ; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी

शैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेन्द्र

राविक्रान्तिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical

plant ( कोटालता ). [ cf. L. octavus ;

Zent. astemo ]. -Comp. -अंशः an

8th part. -कालिक a. [ अष्टमः कालः

भोजनेऽस्वस्य टन् ] one who omits seven

meal times ( i. e. full three days and

the morning of the fourth ) and

partakes only of the 8th ; Ms. 6.

19. -भावः the eighth condition or

position ( in astr. ).

अष्टमक a. The eighth ; यौगमह-

मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टतय a. Consisting of eight

parts. -यः A collection of eight

things.

अष्टादश a. [ अष्ट च दश च ] Eighteen ;

अगाहनाष्टादशतं जिगीषया नष्टद्वयक्षेप-

पृथग्यजप्रभिवो N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अष्ट्र ॥



—*n* the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [ कर्मसंज्ञात्वात् द्विः ] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पायमर्घ्याचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा सुप्रीपावत्र च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमःकारादिभिर्यज्जैनैः । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मेवै पूजां सभावेत्यत्र Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टादशपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकुमारिकं नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारैः तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवचर्मसंघं साक्षात्तदीक्षभाषितं । दुर्वास-सोक्तमाश्वर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसैरितं । ब्रह्माहं वारुणं चाय कालिकाह्वयमेव च । महिष्वरं तथा शावं सौरं सर्वार्यसंघं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं शोकं पुराणं तैर्म-बाञ्जितं । चतुर्थं संहितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमे-दता ॥ Hemādri. —ग्रान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कण्डकुल-स्थकाः । मषा मुद्रा मधुराश्च मिषावाः श्यामसर्प-पाः ॥ गेधुकाश्च नविरा ओदकयोऽप्य सती-पकाः । चणकाश्चिनकाश्चैव धान्यान्पट्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-पात्रं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यभार-तुयं च मार्कण्डेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आद्येयनटकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यत्रयमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं शोकं स्कान्दं चाप-त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च मार्कंडेयं चैव ब्रह्माष्टादशं तथा ॥ —युजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या यथाश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गार्ग्यश्रु-ति ते चतुर्धः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या अष्टादशै-व तु ॥ —विवादपटु the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dis-pute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारि-न् m. pl. the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Aryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवत्सरासृष्टिः । शातातपो वसि-ष्ठश्च यमपरिस्तव्यौतामः । देवलः संखलिखितो भर-द्वाजोऽशोभयः । शौनको जाज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [ अष्टकृत्यः अष्टमु भोगेष्टु वा वक्रः ] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana, son of the great sage Kaboda. [ Kaboda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con- demned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight ( aṣṭa ) limbs crooked ( vakra ); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्भुको भविताप्यष्टकृत्यः Mh. When Kaboda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Bud- hist, yčung Aṣṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight ].

अष्टिः f. [ अस्त्ये भूमौ शिष्येने अस् किन् वृ-नो-पत्वे ] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metrie consisting of sixty-four ayla- hles. —3 [ अश्-व्यानै-किन् ] Perva- sion, reaching ( Ved. ). —4 The body ( the instrument of enjoyment ) —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् a. Consisting of eight mem- bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [ अश्वते चाल्यतेऽजया अशु-करणे द्रु ] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः f. 1 A stone or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [ अद्विस्तनुवकाटिनाश्चान्न राति; रा-क, स्यल द्विः द्विः Tv. ] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body ( in general ). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-coorn.

अष्टीलाका 1 A kind of abscess. —2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् m. n. [ विजातोऽप P. VIII. 2. 12 ] The knee, the kneebone.

अस्तु I. 2 P. [ अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root स् ] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदा-सीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 120. 1; श्रुति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; शरधे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न स्वेवाहं जातु नास्ति Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस्तु not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish; नायमस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; ( for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति a. v. ). —2 To be ( used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिको सति राजनि Ma. 11. 11; आचा-र्यं संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of ( expressed in English by have ), with gen. of possessor; वनममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्य Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तरय Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तद्वस्तु S. 4; तस्य श्रेय कलं नास्ति Ma. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

—5 To arise, spring out, occur; आ-सीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 ( this occur- red to my mind. —6 To become; तं दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारमासं विंशतिपोजनः Rām. ; also बुद्धीरियात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be ( with dat. ); स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-मायासुतः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-र्युनयेस्तु सदां सतां 5. 24; oft with dat. alone without अस्तु; यतस्ते स्वस्वदुःखा-य Pt. 1. —8 To suffice ( with dat. ); सा तेषां पात्रनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अ-न्यैर्दुर्वालेः परिशीयमानं शाकाय वा स्वाह्व-णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः का-भि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To take place, happen. —11 To be in a per- ticular relation, to be affected ( with loc. ); किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियम-प्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form अस्तु joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातकं प्रथममासं पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [ cf. L. est and Gr. esti; Pers. hast, ast ]. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. —अपि ( with loc. or an adv. of place ). 1. to be in anything. —2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; वनममास्ति स्यात् Sk. —2. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass. —4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —आविसु to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend ( time ). —4. to pervade. —प्र 1. to be in front of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, sur- pass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. —2. to rival, emulate, vie with. —3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रादुस्तु to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोऽनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति ( Atm. व्यतिहे व्य-तिसे; व्यतिस्ते ) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —II. 4 P. ( अत्यति, आस, आस्यत्, अ-सितुं, अस्त ) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot ( with loc. of the mark ); तस्मिन्नास्थाद्विषीकारं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; द्रव्यं हेतुर्नस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. —2. To drive away, re- move. —3. To frighten or scare away. —4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-



शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having, shot beyond, having surpassed or: excoiled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ने, अस्ति) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निद्रप्रभस्य प्रहारास ध्रुवतः R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् रात्रेना 14. 23; लावण्य उद्याद्य-ह्वास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard अस्त in these instances as equivalent to वयू, either taking it, as Śākṣāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक-मय्ये, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; अस्तमेय यस्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण a. mercileless; Mā. 5. 24. -कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -घोर a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्येते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अम्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिरिमस्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्वयस्यसनिमप्रसूये R. 16. 11; यास्वेकतोस्तसिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, उकास्त, बुधास्त &c. -स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लयास्तमं स्थानं). -स्तं ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कथयपदोऽस्तं गता Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; वृद्धेनास्तमितिया Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितेषा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the setting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयो (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदय-वद्विषादमविभक्तकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Mā. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Home. अस्ततातिः Ved. Home. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमया 1 Setting (of the sun), करो-त्यकालास्तमये विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयनिवाहोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अम्-शतिष्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिकोरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the senses of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयाः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं ज्योमचारि विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ka. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रमवाच वृषलं राजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 145 it is that &c. -स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kāmasa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वर्ग्यं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jāinas); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अवयव°, and आकाश°. -कीरि° a. [अस्ति कीरिं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं', 'ता' doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तित्वम् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमनस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; this is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; 'आत्मन्' having the soul unrestrained. -ता N. of Viṣṇu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -कं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

असंविद्वान् a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7, Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव श्रोत्रेन किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Śiva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the saṃskāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुतं वृष परिपत्यो बाधणे जनाः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसन्नं भवेत् Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; चापरि पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमस्युष्टिं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose; straggling. -तः The Puruṣa or soul (in Śān. phil.).



—त A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तस्मिन् R. 9. 23; Ma. 92, 93. —*Comp.* —समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भ-पातः repeated birth.

असको *a.* = असौ this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्ता सुखमश्वदत् R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. —3 Incessantly ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्त्य *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुश *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —ल A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted; \*मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ma. 1. 80; 12. 15; \*ता, \*रेवं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

अनख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of Vishnu; (V. Sabas). —यः An exceedingly large number. —*Comp.* —गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगम-द्विषति सारवत्स्य R. 3. 63; तस्य मुनि-शितं खड्गमसक्तं परितेजस्य Mb. —3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment; Ma. 6. 75. —2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.) \*अ. *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. —2 Improbable, inconsistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unsteamed. —5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. —2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhot.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); भिक्षुदेशतया-त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोर्वच-रूपातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; वि-हृदं भिक्षुदेशार्थं कार्यहेतोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरोः पतिं मुक्तिताः पथिकागताः ॥ Kaval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —गः 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित्व *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असंचद्भिः *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

असंजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असंजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; तद्भावे सत्पपसत् H. 3. 3; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ma. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेद-मसंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil; as \*विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —म. (च) Indra. —न. (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो वै सदाजयत Ait. Br., Ma. 12 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.* —असंयुत *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sākhā and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यं कुरुते श्रमे । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत् क्रियास च ॥. —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. —(रा) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पन 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabrication of falsehood. —रूपातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —ग्र (या) हः 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —वैदित् *m.* harm, injury; प्राणिवसस्त्वैदित् S. 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines; नासो इत सतामसत्ययुधामाधुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (such as til) or from improper persons. —भावः 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. —(त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. —(रः) evil practice. —शास्त्र 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in व्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असत्तारी Wickedness.

असत्कर्म *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —न. (रः) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —त A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no animal. —3 Having no goodness. —रः 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंटापितबाहु-बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —रः A liar. —र्यः Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidions, treacherous; \*ये जने सखी पतं कारित S. 4. —संज्ञिभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; \*व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; \*संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वच-रते V. 5. 3.

असत्सं *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असत् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असत् after acc. pl.).



**असन्नं** Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसन्नं a bow. —नः N. of a tree ( वीतसत्त ); निरसन्नैरसन्नैरुपा-  
र्थता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree ( सातल ).

**असन्निः** One who throws &c.

**असंतति** a. } Having no issue,  
असंतान } childless. —तिः, —नः  
Childlessness, failure of issue.

**असंदिग्ध** a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —र्थ ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंदिन** a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

**असन्न** a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

**असंधि** a. 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of Sandhi or enphony.

**असंनद्ध** a. 1 Unarmed. —2 Pre-  
tending to knowledge, conceited ( पंडितमन्य ). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

**असंनिकर्षः** 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

**असंनिकृष्ट** a. 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

**असंनिधिः**, —निधानं 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

**असंनिहित** a. 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

**असंनिवृत्तिः** f. Non-return; असं-  
निवृत्त्यै तद्वतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49

**असपत्न** a. 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly. —3 Without enemies, not attacked. —रन् Undisturbed condition, peace. —रन्नी A sort of brick ( इटकाभेद ).

**असर्पिड** a. Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

**असह्य** a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent ( words &c. ).

**असम** a. 1 Uneven, odd ( as a number ); असमकीलाः खलु युगा Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. —2 Unequal ( in space, number or dignity ); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समतारसमैरसमैस्तटेः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्य-  
विशेषाणामसमता श्रुता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73. —4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —मा N. of Buddha. —Comp. —इषुः, —माणः, —सायकः 'having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —दृशं a metre in which the *ganyas* are not the same in all lines.

**असमग्र** a. Incomplete; partial.

**असमंजस** a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; खल्वसमंजससुखजल्पिते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. —2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. —3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्वाशमन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलावते चेत् Udb. —4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. —2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

**असमद** f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

**असमद** a [ सङ्ग मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलङ्गः स नास्ति यत् ] Without a quarrel or opposition.

**असमन** a. 1 Of different colours or minds. —2 Going in different directions. —3 Uneven, unequal.

**असमयः** 1 Unseasonableness. —2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरस्मिन्नपति ध्रुवं N 4. 57.

**असमर्थ** a. 1 Not able or competent. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 ( In Rhet. ) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; c. g. in कुंजं हति कुशोदरी, इत्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning. —Comp —समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; e. g. in अश्राद्धं भोजिन्, असूर्यस्य, अ goes not with श्राद्धं or सूर्यं but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

**असमवायिन्** a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —Comp. —कारणं ( In logic ) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; युक्तकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथा-  
प्यसमवायितुल्यं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तत्त्वज्ञानः पुटस्य.

**असमवेत** a. Not classed together, incoherent; रूपं incoherently.

**असमस्त** a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. —2 ( In gram. ) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. —3 Uncollected. —4 Separate, detached, unconnected ( = व्यस्त ). —स्तं An uncompound-  
ed word ( the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound ).

**असमाति** a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

**असमान** a. Unqualified, matchless; लावण्यं Dk. 13.

**असमाप्त** a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Not fully acquired.

**असमावृत्तः** —तकः } A religious stu-  
असमावृत्तकः } dent who has  
असमावृत्तकः } not completed  
the period of his residence with his  
preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

**असमाहार** a. Not joined. —रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. —2 Dis-  
union.

**असमीक्ष्य** ind. Not having ( properly ) considered. —Comp. —कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

**असपत्ति** a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —तिः f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. —2 Non-accom-  
plishment, failure.

**असंपूर्ण** a. 1 Not complete, un-  
finished. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

**असंप्रज्ञात** a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि ( = निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v. )

**असंबद्ध** a. 1 Unconnected, in-  
coherent. —2 Nonsensical, absurd, un-  
meaning; प्रलापिणी talking nonsense;  
असंबद्धः खल्वसिः Mk. 9 absurd fellow;  
ननोरथा Māl. 2; छंदः प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —  
छंदः An absurd sentence, unmeaning  
or nonsensical speech; e. g. यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by  
some one; see अवद्ध also.

**असंबंध** a. Unconnected, not re-  
lating or belonging to. —धः Non-  
connection, absence of any relation  
or connection; यद्वा साध्यवद्बन्धसि-  
द्धसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣā. P. 68.

**असंवाध** a. 1 Not narrow, spa-  
cious, wide. —2 Not crowded with  
people, lonely, solitary. —3 Open,  
accessible; Ki. 3. 53. —4 Separated  
by an interval; द्विपैरसंवाधमयं बभूवे  
Si. 3. 67. —5 Without pain. —धा N.  
of a metre consisting of 56 syllables.  
—धं Ved. Open space.

**असंभव** a. Improbable, unlikely;  
inconsistent; असंभवं हेमदुग्धस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वा 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि  
कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. —2 Improbability,  
impossibility. —वा, —वं An extra-  
ordinary event.

**असंभय**, असंभाविन् a 1 Impossible;  
असंभयं न वक्तव्यं. —2 Incomprehensi-  
ble. —व्यं ind. In an incomprehensible  
or extraordinary manner.



असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावीय, असंभाय्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्यं = असंभयं q. v.

असंभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. - Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगये: Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -भः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव्यमुक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; एतु दोषरसमतान् K. P. 7. -0omp. -आदायिन a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंयुट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असंयुक्त a. (नीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -0omp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सर्तितं सू-उन्. त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ज्ञेयं; असु, कलश्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असश्रवत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ka. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mn. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुंभयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -ह The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरारुढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = अह्वय.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, ineuf-  
असहित्य } ferable, intolerable;  
असह्य } असह्यपीढं भगवद्भजनं-  
त्यमवेदि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परमुखासहिष्णुः -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °तः, °सं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -0omp -कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वधेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. With ut means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-युवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वेद्यानादुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मता. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); विना पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or *heya* in logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकात्मिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहिमि संतुन-साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्म-तरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word). -रणी An unchaste woman. °ता, °स्व Wick- edness. -0omp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असाम्प्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाद्यज्ञानयाऽसाम्प्रतं कृतं M. 5. -सं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = असाम्प्रतः विषयदोषोऽपि सर्वस्य स्वयं हेतुमसाम्प्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसाम्प्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुतलपा-णिना Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, use- less; असारः खलु संसारः Udb. (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिहृषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mā. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु सं- सारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; क्षुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसारा- णां संहतिः कार्यमाधिक्रा (समायायि दि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dh. 40. -तः -तं 1 Unessential or unimpor- tant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभं- समपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (पट्टं). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worth- lessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहधृतामसारता R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness,



असिः [ अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-उत् Up. 4. 139 ] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [ अस्यति सेवनेन यापयति ] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (वास). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'स्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विमिर्य न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword; -गंडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -देवक्रः, -देवक्रः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kānadeva). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्मदद्वेषासिधायः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [ अधिधाराय स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं ] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थायि प्रमदा नोपसृज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति सुनिर्गुणतः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मुखमर्तुवदाचरेत् ॥ अंतर्नि-वृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं ति तत् Yādava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदस्ति ना सह संवासः Pt. 3. -धारकः, -धारकः an armourer, furbisher. -धेनु, -धेनुका [ असिधेनुविर यस्याः वा कर् ] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. -वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, पुच्छका the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). -नेदि [ असिरिव त्रीणो भेदो निपातो यस्य ] the feticid Khadira (विट्खदिर). -हृत् a. to be killed with a sword. (-रथं) fighting with knives or swords -दंतिः [ असिर्दंतिः साधनमस्य ] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [ सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरती, तद्विधा अट्टा, सित केशाः कीर् च P. IV. 1. 39. Vārt. ] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant; गौतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [ न सितः शुभ्रः ] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Śānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; लोचना, नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -तः 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिकनी. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Virapa and wife of Dakṣha. -5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुजं, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अविष्म m. fire. -अस्म m., -उत्पलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगा 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -हु a. (for 'जाहु') having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Me. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -सुगः the black antelope. -यवन = कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -द्वः A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of हेतु-मास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं हरमि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वल्पासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमात् क चनमयभूमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [ अस् क्षेपे किरिष् ] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see असि.

असु [ अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उत् Up. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र

नित्यमवस्थानं ] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यास्तु यशश्चिचिपतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभान्स्त्व पापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (ज्ञान Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long ayllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala, q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारण-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमतुभंगेयसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; सुहृत्सुसम गान्धरी नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुमत् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult; Ki. 5. 49. -खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दृष्टितं विकारेण M. 4. -Comp. -आवह a. pained with grief. -आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. -उद्व a. causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. -उद्वक a. productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् a. Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [ सु अभिषेच बां श. न. त. ] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतुष a. Insatiable. -यः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त a. Not asleep; दुष्टं नोत् closing the eyes in sleep.

असुन्न a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [ असुर Up. 1. 42 ] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Vā, ruṣa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman-divine. -रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानिष्ठ न हर्षु रताः स्थानिष्ठ चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानिभ्यः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वर्तो भवति रो मन्वर्थः; or सोर्देवान्मृजत तद्वराणां सुरत्वं, अतोः असुरान्मृजत तद्वराणांममुरत्वं; सोः = प्रज्ञास्तादात्मनः प्रज्ञात् ] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name:—सुरापाति-ग्रहदेवा मुरा इत्यभिहित्युताः । अप्रतिग्रहणाचस्य देवेष्वामुरास्तथा [ In the oldest parts of the Rīgveda the term asura is used



for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Pāṇinians state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas, distinguished from Rākṣasas descended from Pulastya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from *as* to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. -रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. -ती 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant *Sinapis Racemosa* Roxb. -Comp. -अधिपः, -राजः, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. -2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Prabhāsa. -अचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2. the planet Venus. -आङ्ग bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. -द्विष *m.* an enemy of the Asuras. *i. e.* a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Rākṣasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. -रिपुः, -सूदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Viṣṇu.

असुर्य *a.* [असुर्य दित, गवां यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुर्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). -ई 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न पुटु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलैर्दुःसुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [अ-वा- कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.] ; Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुर्यः [असुर्य प्राणात् सुवति ह-किप्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुः सासो येवायैवा-यवायवा Ki. 15. 5.

असुर्य *a.* Unwell, indisposed; \*ता indisposition, sickness.

असुरहृद् *m.* An enemy; S. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्ण [सूक्ष्म-आदेर्यदुद अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, अस्तूक्ष्ण.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27)

1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगते भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; marmur, grumbl at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयति सच्चिदोपदेहाय K. 108; असूयति महो प्रकृतयः V. 4; त्यसनाय मसौरभस्य कस्तूर-सुन्दर्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानो जनानश्चतुर्वादिनः Mb. -Caus. To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असूयन्तुल P. III. 2. 146]

1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Śānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); कृष्णदुर्दृष्ट्याऽसूयायानं ये प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविकरणं Sk. (=दोषारोपेण गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; वधूरसूयाकुटिलं दर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयसुका सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितु *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्रहित). -ई Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूते *a.* Not moving (असूतित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. -Comp. -न *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not yet; R. 3. 13; (रविनास्तमयो योगो वियोग-सूद्यो भवेत्).

असूर्यपश्य *a.* [सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृग्-खञ् सृञ्च P. III. 2. 36] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपश्या राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife

असूज् *n.* [न सृज्यते, इतराणामवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-किन् Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. -म. N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas;

षनीकुरूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलेपि पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः ॥ Śabdak. -Comp. -करः [असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of र्भु turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr. :- रसाद्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसोऽस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). -द्वारः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोहः shedding blood. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -पा, -पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākṣasas. -पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन *a.* Ved. drinking blood. -वह्ना a blood-vessel; phleae. -विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -व्या (वा) वः bleeding.

असूपाटः -टी [असृजः पाटी परिपाटी पृः] A stream of blood.

असूणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असूष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. -अज *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसदृश्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. -नं Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected; disused, abandoned from. -Comp. -ईश्वर or ईश्वर *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; ईश्वर *a.* having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-मसौष्ठवं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. -ई 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्ध *a.* 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कन्धित *a.* Not split; not gone; not attacked; व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु *a.* Not short or deficient; abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sāy.), Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

असलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-



hurt, sound and safe ; °आवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिराय-स्खलितोपचारा R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unflattering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अश्.

अस्तव्य a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °स्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तक्षिणं = असुक्ष्णं q. v.

अस्ताव a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; °यज्वन् a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यान् Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [ अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-भून् Up. 4. 158 ] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रयाहतास्त्रो गिरिशभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अक्षिस्तास्त्रं पिबुदेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कण्टकः [ अस्त्रं कण्टक इव ] an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक &c. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सका a. surgeon. -विकिरसा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant. -जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the bearing of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a weapon. -मन्त्रा a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -जर्जा a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सायका 1. an iron arrow. -2. the nara missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine, and neuter genders ; चल्कं चल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रेण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after: acc.) A bone.

अस्थो Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाय a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतिव महतामेतादृशी स्याद्वृत्तिः S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षी Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदाविन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूते K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्ना Mn. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः कियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [ अस्यते अस्-कथिन् Up. 3. 154 ] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, गुरुस्थ) -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; व कर्पासास्य नटुषाच Ms. 4. 78. [ cf. L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta ; Pers. astah ]. -Comp. -कुत्, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -साराः, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोरस्थिहीनोद्गते) -जा 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुण्डः [ अस्थिव कठिनं तुण्ड-मस्य ] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. 'a bird. -तोदा pain in the bones. -त्वक् f. periosteum. -धन्वन् m. N. of Siva. -यज्ञरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -युक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [ अस्थि युज्गति ] a kind of tree (हस्तिशृङ्गा-वृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-ह) N. of भृङ्गिन्, Siva's attendant. -शूलला, -संहारः, -संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (य-वेमतीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [ अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य ] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषा dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारका 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचयः 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपाः 'having the Bones for its pillars', the body. -संस्र a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्त, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थुरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थुरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sinews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्तिग्ध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -दाह n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पन्द a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पृश्यं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनादि प्रकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं चरि ; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -बाह्य a. unsheathed by ure.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टब्रह्मालिङ्गानि वेदांतावाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत् a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [ अस्-मदिह् Up. 1. 136 ] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; युयं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीमस्मितीराचपोः किं



जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -ब्रुह a. Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मत्रा ind. To us, with or among us.

अस्मद्विप a. [ अस्मद्-छ ] Our, cura; यवस्मदीयं न हि तत्परयोः Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयेरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्युच् a. [ अस्मानं वति P. VIII. 2. 80-81 ] Turned towards us. -रू ind. Towards us.

अस्मयु a. Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अस्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. -ति ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंस्मरेस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; वसि कृतागति भवस्थितिः प्रभृता पापपहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि इयं ॥ quoted by Malli; स्वामिस्मि वस्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अस्म्यत्र यूयं कुतुमावचार्यं कुशध्वजनास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; दुर्दृष्टिनाशकयोरेकास्मिनेवास्मिता Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्त्वामीयं [ अस्त्वामिति शब्दोऽस्यत्र नृके मन्त्रेण छ ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्व वाग् ( Rv. 1. 164. ).

अस्त्वयत a. = उपतासि with the aword raised.

अङ्गः [ अङ्ग-र ] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. -अङ्ग 1 Tear; अङ्गोऽस्मीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. -अर्जक a. producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कण्डः [ अङ्गः कोणः इव कण्डोऽस्य ] an arrow. -खट्विरः the red Mimosa -अङ्ग flesh. -जित् = अजित् q. v. -पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākṣhaa or goblin; वर्यतेऽस्त्रपुङ्गवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakahatra gūḍa. -पा 1. a leech. -2. a Dākinī or female imp. -वक्त्रक N. of a plant (भिडावृक्ष). -विस्त्र hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils -कला, -ली N. of a plant (सहकी).

-मातृका chyle, chyme. -रोषिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. -विंदुच्छ-द N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष). अन्नायते Den A. To shed tears.

अङ्गिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अङ्गि.

अङ्गिध, अङ्गिधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अङ्गु = अङ्गु q. v.

अङ्गमन् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अङ्ग a. 1 Indigent, poor ( नास्ति स्वं पदं यस्य ). -2 Not one's own.

अङ्गक, -अङ्गकीय, अङ्गिक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp. -ग a. Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; ता Ved. homelessness. -जातिः a. of a different caste or kind.

अङ्गत्वं -ता Absence of ownership. अङ्गच्छद् a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अङ्गत्वं a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अङ्गत्वं जी-युष्मधधाना Vasishta. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अङ्गंत a. Ending, ill. -ता Death. -तं Fire-place ( अङ्गंत q. v. ).

अङ्गव्रत a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अङ्गवक्त्र a. Sleepless.

अङ्गभाव a. Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अङ्गवर a. 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रा 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -र ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अङ्गवरूप a. Essentially different unlike.

अङ्गवर्ग a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अङ्गवर्गं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् Y. 1. 156.

अङ्गवैश a. Expelled from home.

अङ्गाध्यायः [ न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य ] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.).

अङ्गवस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अङ्गवस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; शरीरं ibid., K. 159, 211; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-health.

अङ्गावस्थ 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वावस्थमहं विवंचिदिः Si. 1. 51.

अङ्गामिक a. Unowned, unclaimed -कं ( Unclaimed ) Treasure &c. अङ्गामिन् a. 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -वि-क्रयः a sale without ownership; नि-क्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं न ह्ये लब्धवाप्यह्य वा । वि-क्रोयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽङ्गामिकक्रयः ॥ अङ्गाव्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. -र्य Absence of right to property.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अङ्गाति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आह्य, आहृष्टः, आह, आहृतः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह ind. A particle implying (a) 'praise ( पूजा ); (b) separation; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety; स्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पद्वति गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अपहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंस्, अहंस् a. Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहर् n. [ न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परितनं, न हा-कनिन् Uq. 1. 55 ] ( Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-र्याः &c.; अहरिति हंति पादमानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time, सव्यापारमहानि न तथा पीडये-न्नाद्विषयः Mo. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समाह्वे च मध्यमहः सविती K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Viehqu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी ( du. ) Day and night. ( At the end of comp. अहर् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अहः, see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहर् or अहः, &c. g, सहाहः, एकाहः



पूर्वाहः, पूर्वाहः, दुर्दिहः, अहः—पतिः or अहर्-  
तिः &c. &c. ). —Comp. —आगमः (अहर्)°  
the approach of day. —आदिः dawn ;  
Si. 11. 62. —करः (°हर्) or (°करः) 1 the  
sun ; अलेचकारस्य बहुरहस्करः Si. 1.  
58 ; ( P. III. 2. 21. ). —2. A kind of  
tree. —गणः (°हर्) 1. a series of asorific  
days. —2. a month. —3. any cal-  
culated term (Wilson). —जरः [अहेमिः  
परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जयति जु-णिच्-अच्, अहानि  
वा अहिन जयति आधरि अच्-वा Tv.] Ved.  
the year as making days old. —जात  
a. Ved. born in the day or from day,  
not belonging to night. —दिव a.  
(°हर्दि) existing every day. (—व)°  
ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समा हं.] daily,  
every day, day by day ; य इहमस्वा-  
स्थमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind.  
day by day, every day, constantly.  
—हृत् a. Ved. belonging to the day ;  
living. —नायः 1. The sun, the lord  
of the day. —2. a kind of tree. —निशं  
[अहश्च निशा च समा हं.] a day and night,  
a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (—इं)  
ind. day and night, during the  
whole day, continually. —पतिः [अहः-  
पतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहर्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70.  
Vart.] 1. the sun ; ननु रात्राहमहर्पतिं  
तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. —2. an  
epithet of Siva. —3. A kind of tree.  
—4. swallow wort. —वधवा the sun.  
—भास्त्र-लोकः a. Ved. partaking of  
the day. —मणिः the sun. —मुखं com-  
mencement of the day, morning,  
dawn. —रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vart.)  
a portion of Sāma to be chanted at  
day. —रात्रः (—च) also 1. a day and  
night (P. II. 4. 29) ; श्रीनहोरात्रान्  
Nala. 12. 44 ; विश्वकर्मा सुहृत्तः स्यादहो-  
रथं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11.  
84 ; Y. 1. 147. —2. a day of the  
Pitris, a month of the gods and a  
year of Brahmā. —विद् a. Ved. 1  
existing many days. —2. known long  
ago. —3. one who knows the fit time  
or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, —यं  
(°हः शेषः) 1. evening. —2. the last day  
of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Say.).

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-  
स्मद्) 1. [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ.  
*ich*.] —Comp. —अधिक्य a. context  
for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका  
[अहमं ज्ञातोऽस्मत्तु वीक्ष्यतो दिवं दत्तं न  
दिलेपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation,  
competition, assertion of superiority.  
—अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भ-  
व यदकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिकया प्रणाम-  
लाभस्तानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिकया  
मन्त्रकुरेदुत्तरयमानं 139. Mv. 6. 54.  
—2. egotism. —3. military want-  
ing. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to  
half. (—यं) the object of. अहंकारः  
कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

love considered as an अहमिका or spi-  
ritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.  
Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3.  
177. —2. pride, self-consciousness,  
self-conceit, haughtiness. —3. (in  
Sān. phil.) the third of the eight pro-  
ducers or elements of creation, i. e.  
the conceit or conception of indivi-  
duality, one of the 25 elements ; Sān.  
K. 22, 24, 25 ; चतु a. selfish, proud.  
—कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited.  
—कार्यं that which is to be done by  
oneself, personal business or object.  
—कृत a. 1. egotistic ; Bg. 18. 17.  
—2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः  
f. egotism, high opinion of one-  
self, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of be-  
ing first. —पूर्विका, —प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वो-  
हं पूर्व इत्यभिधानं यत्] 1. the running  
forward of soldiers with emula-  
tion ; (hence) emulation, competi-  
tion ; जवाहं पूर्विकाया विद्याभुभिः Kī. 14.  
32. —2. bragging, vaunting. —प्रत्ययः  
[अहमिण्याकारः प्रत्ययः] self conceit.  
—भद्रं [अहमेव भद्रं इति निष्पद्यते यत्] self-  
conceit, high opinions of one's own  
superiority. —भवाः 1. pride, egotism ;  
अहंभावावृत्तौ निष्पद्यते Bv. 4. 10. —2. मति  
q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-  
illusion regarded as spiritual ignor-  
ance (in Vedānta phil.). —2. conceit,  
pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speak-  
ing only of oneself, proud, hau-  
ghty ; Bg. 18. 26. —अयम् or \*सं n.  
claiming superiority for oneself ;  
अहंअयमे विचक्ष्मन्तः Sat. Br. —सन a.  
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽयस्य, अहं युम्  
P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, hau-  
ghty ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so  
अहारिन्-रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहर्ष a. 1 Not to be  
stolen, removed, or taken away ;  
अहर्षं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः  
Ms. 9. 189. —2 Not to be won  
over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ;  
Ms. 7. 217. —3 Firm, undimobing,  
inexorable ; निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5.  
8. —यः A mountain ; \*ता, —रं not  
being liable to be taken away, se-  
curity ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfur-  
rowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. —2 Not  
arabic. —ह्यः N. of a country. —ह्या  
N. of the wife of Gautama. [Ac-  
cording to the Ramayana she was  
the first woman created by Brahma,  
who gave her to Gautama. She was  
seduced by Indra who assumed the  
form of her husband and so deceiv-  
ed her, or, according to another  
version, she knew the god and was  
battered by the great god's conde-

scension. There is another story  
which states that Indra secured the  
assistance of the moon who, assum-  
ing the form of a cook, cowered at  
mid-night. This roused Gantama  
to his morning devotions, and Indra  
went in and took his place. Gau-  
tama, when he knew of her seduc-  
tion, expelled her from his her-  
mitage and cursed her to be a stone  
and become invisible till she should  
be touched by the feet of Dasarathi  
Rama which would restore her to her  
former shape. Rama afterwards de-  
livered her from her wretched state  
and she was reconciled to her hus-  
band. Ahalya is one of the five very  
chaste and pure women whose names  
every one is recommended to repeat  
in the morning ; अहल्या द्रोपदी सीता तारा  
मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशि-  
नीः ।। Kumārila Bhaṭṭa explains the  
seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the  
sun's) carrying away the shades of  
night, Ahalya signifying night].  
For a very succinct account, see also  
Mv. 1. —2 N. of a sea. —Comp. —जरः  
Indra. —नन्दनः the sage Sātananda,  
son of Ahalya. —न्दनः N. of a Tir-  
tha near the hermitage of Gantama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ङ्, विपातः  
संज्ञायाम् किन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. —2  
Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or  
sacrifices.

अहस्त्र a 1 Handless. —2 One  
whose hand is cut.

अहङ्-हा [अहं जगति, हा-कृ प्रो.] A  
particle or interjection implying (a)  
Sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ahh' ; अहह  
कष्टमपि विना विधेः Bh. 2. 92 3 21 ;  
अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनाः Mu. 2. (b)  
Wonder or surprise ; अहह महानं  
निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36.  
(c) Pity ; भुवं ते जिवंतोऽप्यहह सुतका  
मंदमतयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अ-  
हहारे स्वा युद्ध Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

आह a. Killing ; pervaded, per-  
vading. —हिः [आहिंते, आहन्-इण् स च  
दिङ् आहो ह्यस्य Up. 4. 137] 1 A ser-  
pent, snake ; अहहः सायिषाः सर्वे निर्विषा  
हुहुमाः रघुयाः Ks. 14. 84. —2 The  
sun. —3 The planet Rāhu. —4 A  
traveller. —5 The demon Vritra. —6  
A wicked man. —7 A cheat, rogue.  
—8 The Aśvaha Nakhshatra. —9 Wa-  
ter. —10 Earth. —11 A milch cow.  
—12 Lead. —13 The navel. —14 A  
cloud. —ही (du) 1 Heaven and earth.  
[cf. L. *anguis*, *Grehis*]. —Comp. —अर्घु,  
a. gliding away like a snake, not  
facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind.  
—कोषः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्रा,  
—क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east.  
—गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent.  
—हं the slaying of the serpent or



demon Vritra. —ही *m.* killing snakes. —उग्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. —2. a kind of vegetable poison. (—अ) 1. sugar. —2. the plant मेषशृंगी. —3. N. of the city अहिउग्र. —उग्रकं *a* mushroom. —जित् *m.* 1. N. of Kṛishṇa. (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). —2. N. of Indra. —जिह्वा N. of a plant (मणजिह्वाला). —तुंबिकः [ अहेस्तुं वृक्षं तेन विष्णोति उग्र, उग्र वा ] *a* snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. —विष, —दुह, —मार, —रिपु, —विद्रिक् *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. an ichneumon. —3. a peacock. —4. Indra. —5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. —नकुल snakes and ichneumon. —नकुलिका [अहिनकुलोर्वैरुद्र P. II. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. —नामधत् *m.* N. of Baladeva. —निमोकिः, —निमलघनी the slough of a snake. —पताका *a* kind of snake (not venomous). —पति 1. 'the lord of snakes'; Vāsuki. —2. any large serpent. —पुत्रका *a* kind of boat (serpent-shaped). —पुनर्ल, —नर *a* kind of disease. —फेना-नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake'; opium. —डुडिजनः, —वसनः, —अहिडुवनः —रुद्रा 1. one of the Rudras. —2. Siva. —3. Uttarābhādrapada Nakshatra. —4. a name of a Mubhūta 'देवता' the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. —भय 1. the fear of a lurking snake. —2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; \*वा [ अहिं मयं पति संघयति लोक ] N. of the plant मृगामडकी. —भातु *a* Ved. 1. shining like serpents. —2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्य गतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. —भुज् *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. a peacock. —3. ichneumon. —4. N. of a plant. —भुत् *m.* Siva. —मन्य *a* 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. —2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (—रुः) the anger of a serpent. —मर्दनी N. of a plant (गंधाकुली). —माय *a* having multifarious or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. —मारका, —मेवका 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). —2. = \*द्वि q. v. —जुता 1. the betel-nut plant. —2. N. of a plant (गंधाकुली). —गुह्य *a* having all pervading strength; \*सर्वत्र Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. —सक्य *a* having a long thigh like a serpent. (—कयः) N. of a country. —हरं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —हन् *a* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuḍa, Indra.

अहिकः 1 The polar star ध्रुव. —2 A blind snake. —3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days;

दशाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree (शारमली).

अहिसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. —2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. —सा, —सा N. of a plant (उल्लिख). —स Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिङ्का A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 *a.* Not placed, put or fixed. —2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. —3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. —4 Disadvantageous, evil. —5 Inimical, hostile. —नः An enemy; अहितानिलोद्धतजं पक्षिं केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तद्वहितयुक्तेरभीष्टमहर्षो Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. —सं 1 Damage. —2 Food. —Comp. —इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. —कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. —नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. —मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. —हिते good and evil; \*विचारश्चरुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —तेजस्, —युतिः, —रश्मिः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतधृतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. —2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहु-द्विपिणः शशाङ्ग R. 18. 14; 9. 5. —3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. —4 Not outcast or vile. —5 (अहीनिः सायते, अहन्-स P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; दृढहीन, जहीन &c. —ना 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (—नं also); Ms. 11. 198. —2 A large snake. —3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-नः). —Comp. —गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. —वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीराणिः [ अहीन् ईस्यति दूराकोति ईर-अणि ] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [ अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-कषा\* दीर्घः ] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [ अह-व्याधी-उत् ] 1 Narrow. —2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. —2 One who has not yet received any oblation. —नः Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा श्रुतं मेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. —Comp. —अद् *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. —2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहुपान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहुणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. —2 Willing.

अहुदय *a.* 1 Heartless. —2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहुय *a.* Not desired or agreeable unpleasant; \*हुत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे ind. [ अह-र ] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. —तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (हे) तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ (ह) तु, —हेडमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतश्रुली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी रस्ता पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरता-सां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलिता *m.* 1 Oh, it is B. —(meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो राग-पञ्चचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रसः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो छति-राम. (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचे-तनरं K. 146. —2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्टतस्य संशयमारुहः पित्रभाजा S. 6; विधिर्हो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. —3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. —4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'); अहो भो विरवल क्षात्रं Mb. —5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योसि H. 1. —6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. —7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. —8 Fatigue. —9 Doubt (probably for अहो q. v.). —10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ह्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भो) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वहीनद्वीपमवस्था प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5;



अहो उ खलु भोस्तदेत्काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो बत shows-(a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पार्प कर्तुं श्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration ( संतोष ); अहो बतसि सुहृणीयशीर्य Ku. 3. 20. ( Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संतोषन ); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. (अहो विगर्थं शोकं च करुणार्थविषादयोः। संतोषने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पादुपे ॥ अस्त्रया विवेकं च पायशोहो प्रयुज्यते। अहो बतदुर्कपाय

सेदामित्रयोस्तथा ॥ ). -Comp. —पुरुषिका = आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अहः ( The last member of a comp. ) See under अहन्.

अह्वारय a. Ved. 1 Not concealing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्वय ind. Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्वय सा नियमजं क्लमसुस्तसर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्वय तावद्वरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71 : Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयण a. Shameless, proud presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [ इ-कि ] 1 Luxurious, fat, -2 Wise, learned ( कवि ).

आहिक a. Shameless, impudent. —कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्वत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked ( अकुटिल ); °सु a. Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अह्वल a. Not fluctuating, firm, steady. —ला N. of a tree ( मद्गतक ).

## आ.

**आ** The second letter of the Alphabet.

**आ** 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (a) Assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (b) Compassion ( अनुकंपा ) 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret ( usually written आसु or आः q. v. ) 'alas'. (d) Recollection ( स्मरण ) 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But ( used as a disjunctive conjunction ). (f) And ( used as a cumulative conjunction ). (g) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya vowel ( does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel ) P. 1. 1. 14. -2 ( As a prefix to verbs and nouns ) (a) it expresses the senses of 'near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around' ( see the several verbs ). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come; दा to give; आदा to take; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 ( As a separable preposition with abl. ) it shows either ( a ) the limit inceptive ( अभिविधि ), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among आमुलात् ओतुमिच्छति S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; अजन्मनः S. 5. 25 ever since ( her ) birth; आ मनो U. 6. 18. Or, ( b ) it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive ( मर्यादा ), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषादिदुषां S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ केलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa; ओदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; ज्ञानमा जातीः upto a hundred births. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबाल ( or आ बालेष्वाः ) हरिमर्कः commencing with or including children; आमुक्ति ( or आ मुक्तेः ) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; आमेखल Ku. 1: 5 as far as &c.; आमर्ण Pt. 1 till death; आगे पालं नन्दतु R. 70 down to the cowherd; आगेपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा नामाफलोदयकर्मणा । आतमुद्वितीजानामनाकरयवर्तना R. 1. 5; आगेद्विलेखि S. 6. 17; आकर्णलेखि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' ( mostly Ved. ); गार्धो न यवसेष्वा Rv. 1. 91 13. —4 With adjectives ( or sometimes with nouns ) आ has a diminutive force; अपोद्गुर a little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slightly visible; आकेशः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. —5 ( As a separable adverb ) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means 'near, near to, or towards, thereto, further; and also, even'; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आसु q. v.

आः 1 = आसु q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi ( आ ).

आकश्यन् Boasting, swaggering. आकप् 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To shake, put in motion ( fig. also ) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; ( some take आकंपित = ईवरकंपन ); Ra. 6. 22. आकंप 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; आनाकंपयेर्व V. 5. 22 v. 1.

आकंपन a. Slightly shaking. —न् Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरयं [ अकत-यन् P. V. 1. 121 ] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण 10 P. ( properly a Den. form ) To hear, give ear to, listen; सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; स्पर्शमपि यावनमाकलयति K. 108, 23; 5 खिलमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3 -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; भयहेतुमाकलयत् H. 1. -4 (a) To bind, fasten, tie; रश्मिदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलेः K. 99, 84; ( b ) To confine, to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसुत्राकलितधरं Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र दूमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,



transfer. -8 To measure ; आकलयन्त-  
निव त्रिमुचनं K. 73 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing;  
मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42  
confinement -2 Counting, reckoning.  
-3 Wish, desire, -4 Inquiry. -5 Com-  
prehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decora-  
tion; आकल्पसारी रूपाजीबाजनः Dk. 63,  
K. 313, 365 ; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2  
Dress (in general), accoutrement.  
-3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to,  
increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with  
regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of  
sense or perception. -3 Joy or de-  
light. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or  
joint.

आकल्प्य Sickness, disease.

आकृषः A touch-stone.

आकृषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or  
testing with a touch-stone ; ( आकृषे  
कुशलः, तत्र निष्क्रो वा ) ; testing.

आकृषिक a. [ आकृषणं चरति हल् ] Test-  
ing, touching.

आकस्मिक a. ( की f. ) ( विनयादिगणः,  
अकस्मात्-उह् टिलोपः ) 1 Accidental,  
unforeseen, unexpected, sudden ;  
त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Cause-  
less, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वै-  
चित्र्यमाकास्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long  
or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसन्तं रिपुरा-  
चकाक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162,  
10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2  
To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ma.  
3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 ( In  
gram. ) To require some word or  
words to be supplied for the com-  
pletion of the sense ; see आकाक्ष  
below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2  
( In gram. ) Requiring some words  
to complete the sense ; अंगयुक्तं तिङर-  
कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -आ 1  
Desire, wish ; भक्त° Snr., Amaru.  
41. -2 ( In gram. &c. ) The presence  
of a word necessary to complete the  
sense, one of the three elements  
necessary to convey a complete  
sense or thought ( the other two be-  
ing योग्यता and आसक्ति ) ; आकांक्ष प्रतीति-  
पूर्ववसानतिरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the  
completion of a sense ; see Bhāṣā  
P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49 ; in the ex.  
गीरथः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्ष. -3  
Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose,  
intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The signifi-  
ficancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished,  
inquired ; looked at, wanted,  
necessary.

आयोक्षिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring,  
expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57.  
-2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. -क्ष्यं Need  
of supplying a word or words for  
the completion of sense ; P. III.  
4. 23.

आकायः [ आ-चि-कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुत्वम् ]  
1 The fire on the funeral pile ; आ-  
कायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk.  
-2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode,  
residence.

आकाय्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2  
Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2  
Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [ अकाले मयः टञ् ] ( की  
f. ) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4.  
103, 105 ; आकालिका स्तनयिस्तुः, आका-  
लिकी विद्युत्, उत्पश्यन्तरे विनाशिनीत्यर्थः  
P. V. i. 114. -2 Unseasonable, pre-  
mature, untimely ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य  
मधुकवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34 ; Mk. 5. 1. -की  
Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To  
view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [ समतादाकाशे सूर्यादयोऽत्र  
Tv. ] 1 The sky ; आकाशमवा सरस्वती  
Ku. 4. 39 ; 'ग', 'चारित्र्य' &c. -2 Either  
( considered as the fifth element ).  
-3 The subtle and ethereal fluid  
pervading the whole universe ; one  
of the 9 dravyas or substance re-  
cognized by the Vaiśeṣikas. It is  
the substratum of the quality 'sound' ;  
शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशः, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या  
नियता व्याप्य विषयं S. 1. 1 ; अथात्मनः शब्दद्रव्यं  
गुणज्ञः पदं ( scil. आकाशं ) विमानेन विगाहमानः  
R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity ;  
यश्चायमंतरात्पञ्चाकाशः Bṛi. Up -5  
Space, place in general ; संपर्वतवन-  
काशां पृथिवीं Mb. ; भवनाकाशमजायताह-  
राणिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma ( as  
identical with ether ) ; आकाशस्तद्वि-  
गात् Br. Sūt. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावय-  
मंतर्हृद्पाकाशः Ob. Up. -7 Light, clear-  
ness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero ( In  
Math ). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे  
लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some  
object out of sight. आकाशे in the  
sense of ' in the air ' is used in dra-  
mas as a stage-direction when a  
character on the stage asks ques-  
tions to some one not on the stage,  
and listens to an imaginary speech  
supposed to be a reply, which is  
usually introduced by the words  
किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c. ; द्रष्टव्यमाषणं  
यथादर्शनीनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे  
निगद्यते ॥ Bhārata ; cf. आकाशमाश्रितं  
below ; ( आकाशे ) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीराबुले-  
पनं युगालवेति च नलिनीपत्राणि नयिष्ये । ( श्रुतिम-  
भिनयः ) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is  
a contrivance used by poets to avoid  
the introduction of a fresh character,  
and it is largely used in the species  
of dramatic composition called भाष

where only one character conducts  
the whole play by a copious use of  
आकाशमाश्रित. -Comp. -अनन्तरायतनं the  
abode of infinity or of infinite  
space ; N. of a world with the Bud-  
dhists. -अस्तिकाशः N. of a category  
with the Jains. -ईशः 1. an epithet  
of Indra. -2. ( in law ) any helpless  
person ( such as a child, a woman, a  
pauper ) who has no other posses-  
sion than the air. -कक्षा ' the girdle  
of the sky,' horizon -कृष्णः Brahma.  
-गः a. moving through the atmosphere  
( -गः ) a bird. ( -गः ) the heavenly  
Ganges. -गंगा [ आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा ]  
the celestial Ganges ; नन्द्याकाशगंगायाः  
स्रोतस्तुहामदेगजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः  
the moon. -ज a. produced in the  
sky. -जननिन् m. a casement, loop-  
hole, an embrasure ( loft in castle-  
walls ). -जीपः, -प्रजीपः 1. a lamp  
lighted in honour of Lakshmi or  
Vishnu and raised on a pole in the  
air at the Divāli festival in the  
month of Kārttika. -2. a beacon-  
light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1.  
speaking off the stage, a supposed  
speech to which a reply is made as  
if it had been actually spoken and  
heard ; किं ब्रवीषीति यदाटचे विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते ।  
श्रुतेवाद्भुक्तमप्यर्थं तस्यादाकाशमाश्रितं S. D. 425.  
-2. a sound or voice in the air. -महलं  
the celestial sphere. -मांसी [ आकाशमवा  
मांसी ] N. of a plant ( शुद्धजटामांसी ).  
-मूली the aquatic plant ( कुम्भिका ;  
Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly  
oar, a balloon -2. moving or travel-  
ling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन  
प्रविशति enters passing through the  
sky ( frequently occurring in dra-  
mas ). -3. one who moves through  
the air. -रक्षिन् m. a watchman on  
the outer battlements of a castle  
( आकाश इव अयुधपञ्चाचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति ).  
-वचनं = भाषितं q. v. -वर्त्मन् n. 1.  
the firmament. -2. the atmosphere,  
air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a  
parasitical plant ( अमरवेल ). -वाणी a  
voice from heaven, an incorporeal  
speech ( अशरीरिणी वाणी ). -सलिलं rain,  
dew. -स्थ a. abiding in the sky,  
aerial. -स्फटिकः a kind of crystal  
supposed to be formed in the at-  
mosphere, hail ( कर्का ).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain  
vacuum or space. -2 Going through  
the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [ आकाशशब्दे,  
छ-यत् ] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकीचनं, आकीचन्य Poverty,  
want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (withabl.);  
leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. -Caus.  
1 To draw together, contract,



bend inward, curva, compress; आकु-  
चित्सव्यपाट् Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh.  
1. 3. -2 To abort.

आकुचनं 1 Bending contraction,  
compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction  
regarded as one of the 5 *karmans*  
q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4  
Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, burdened or  
filled with (in general); पचलकुलि-  
मालाकुले (समुद्रं) Bb. 2. 4; सुगपशि-  
गणकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala.  
4.18; आलापकुलकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru.  
81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted,  
smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3  
Busily or intently engaged or absorbed  
in; S. 4.18. -4 Confounded, agitated,  
flurried, distracted; अभिचैत्रं प्रति-  
ष्ठासुरासित्कार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1.; per-  
plexed, at a loss what to do, undeter-  
mined; Ki. 2. 54. \*आकुल very much  
agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5  
Disbevelled, disordered (as hair);  
असंयताकुलालकात् K. 60, 243; Kato.  
1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S.  
2. -7 Taken out of one's natural con-  
dition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory.  
-लं An inhabited place; रक्षितेष्वाकुलेषु च  
Rām.-ado. In bewilderment: Si. 1.2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Per-  
plexity, bewilderment, confusion,  
Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound,  
make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confound-  
ed, agitated; मार्गचलियतिकराकुलिनेव  
सिधुः Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K.  
83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः  
S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं,  
विपासां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged;  
R. 16. 67; Ra. 6. 17. -6 Tilted.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To  
confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To  
overcome; कुतूहलनाकुलीक्रियमाणो ल-  
खिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain;  
S. 2.

आकुलीकृ 1 P. To be perplexed or  
agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् 8.  
B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित a. [आ-कूण्क] Con. ract-  
ed, a little; मदनशरशङ्खवेदनाकूणितात्रि-  
भगेन R. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क] 1 Meaning,  
intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनील-  
वाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling,  
state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं  
तरलयस्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भास्वाकूतं  
Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11;  
स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly,  
meaningly (oft occurring in plays as  
a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curi-  
osity; सर्वं कर्तुं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः f. [आ-कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Inten-  
tion, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4;  
आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. परा.  
accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or  
towards; to drive near or together.

-2 To bring down; form wholly  
(Ved.). -Caus. 1 To invite, call,  
summon; रत्निकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk.  
174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति  
Mk. 4 calla or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2  
To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि  
कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. -3 To call  
out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To  
cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask  
anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-पञ्च] 1 Form, shape,  
figure; द्विधा\* of two forms or sorts, Pt.  
3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien,  
countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मा R. 1. 15,  
16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expres-  
sion of the face, as giving a clue to  
one's inward thoughts or mental dis-  
position; तस्य संवृतमंसस्य गूढाकारेणित-  
स्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताका-  
रमस्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो  
निःसूहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his  
inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233;  
Mv. 6, Ma. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign,  
token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Re-  
cognition of identity (in Sān. phil.).  
-7 The letter अ. -Comp. -गुप्तिः,  
-गोपनं, -गूहनं dissimulation, suppress-  
ing all outward manifestation of the  
internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -जा 1 Invitation,  
calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A  
challenge.

आकारवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Sym-  
metrical, well-formed.

आकारित a. 1 Called. -2 Agreed  
upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत p. p. Ved. Brought near to,  
being near.

आकूतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of  
anything); गोवर्धनस्याकूतिरस्वकारि Si.  
3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिष-  
हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकूतीनां S. 1. 20;  
बिकृताकूति Me. 11. 53; चोरः, सौम्यः &c.  
-3 Appearance; oft a good or noble  
appearance, good form; न ह्याकूतिः  
सुसदृशं विजहाति वृक्षं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकू-  
तिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāsh. ; आकूति-  
मधुरविष्टि गुणा Vb. 2. -4 Specimen,  
character. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp.  
-गणः a list of words belonging to a  
certain grammatical rule which does  
not give every word belonging to that  
rule, but only specimens, a list of  
specimens (frequently occurring in the  
Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्श आदिगण, स्वरा-  
दिगण, चादिगण &c. -ऊत्रा the plant  
Achyranthes Aspera.

आकूतिमत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Self-  
formed.

आकृष 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards,  
draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also);  
केशेष्वआकृष्य युवति H. 1. 109; दूरमनु-  
सारणेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शोभायितव्य-  
माकृष्टमयस्कान्तिं लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59;  
अनाकृष्टस्य विषये; R. 1. 23 not attracted  
or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3.  
5. 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru.  
2. 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow);  
Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take  
out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4  
To extract, borrow (from another  
source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or  
carry along; to waft or be charged  
with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take  
away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7  
To supply a word or words from  
another rule or sentence. -Caus.  
To draw near to oneself, pull  
together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयती Bs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing  
towards oneself. -2 Drawing away  
from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3  
Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction,  
fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing  
with dice; आकष्यस्तेष्वआकृष्टः Mb. -7  
A die or dice. -8 A board for a  
game with dice. -9 An organ of  
sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone.  
-11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive.  
-कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण a. Attracting, carrying  
to another place. -णं 1 Pulling,  
drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction.  
-णी 1 A curved stick for pulling  
down fruits, flowers &c. (standing  
on elevated places); any instrument  
for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudrā  
(or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक a. (की.) Magnetic, at-  
tractive (आकर्षणं चरित).

आकर्षित a. Attractive (as a smell  
at a distance). -णी 1 A rod with a  
hook at the end for pulling down  
boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः f. 1 Attraction (in general).  
-2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.);  
आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् खस्यं यत् स्वामिमुखं  
स्वशक्त्या। आकृष्टते तत्पततीति भाति समे समतात्  
कृतमित्यर्थे खे। Goldkdh. 1. -3 Drawing  
or bending of a bow उवाच \*Amaru. 1.  
-Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which  
another person is attracted; आकृष्टि-  
मंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread  
over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used  
chiefly in p. p. q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकारः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्यैव-  
स्मिन्; कृ-अर्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः  
R. 3. 18; आकारे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काश्च-  
मणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ma. 7. 62; Y. 3.  
242; (fig.) a mine or rich source.



of anything (उपचिह्नान्); मासो उ पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरे विकचिकरोति Bb. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mā. 9. 47. -3 Beat, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [ आकरे नियुक्तः उच्छ ] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् a. [ आकर-इति ] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णे मन्ये हृतवहपरिते गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णयुधिपरानीनामुदजहारोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -3 A crowd; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलवाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mā. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेका किंचित्कुटापागे प्रसारिता। नीलि-तार्थपुटालोके ताराभ्यावर्तेनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रिन् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रल-ग्रेष्ठहिनेः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रन्दीन्मीसेन वै Mb. -4 Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहोक्षति शिखंदिना पटुनैः केकाभि-राक्रवितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रन्द 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रन्द उर्व्यूत्तभ Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पारिण्यादं च संमेष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रन्दन 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक a. [ आक्रन्दं वाचति-उच्छ P. IV. 4. 38 ] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रन्दित p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -3 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रन्दिन् a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षे आश्रमे &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; युज्यपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुता Mk. 9. 12. covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितं प्रवृत्ता 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पद्म-स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; ऊर्ध्वदीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनायां सङ्घाणि बहुनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ka. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिणावका-नाक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्थानेनवाक्रामंस्तस्ता-ञ्जनपदाञ्जरी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न...ते-कुराकमितुमन्यपाधिवाः R. 19. 48; Bb. 1. 70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); वायव्यतापनिधिराक्रमते न भातः R. 5. 71; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.); दिवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, इवज्ज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). -Caus. (क्र-क्रामयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into: स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धांतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्राम, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, snatching; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षां हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयदुद्वेगः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव युज्यं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with; full of, occupied, covered, over- spread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलयतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bb. 2. 118; वलिभि-र्मुखाक्रांतं Bb. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 76; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Mā. 9. 48; so मदनं, भयं, शोकं &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); चाराक्रांता बहुधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118;

Amarn. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णा-तराक्रांतयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपठिं Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting. -डा, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आ-क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कलिपताः स्वेषु नेदमसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्यक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रामयिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर संभो त्रिनयन । पसीदेयाक्रोशश्च Bb. 3. 123; oall out loudly to; पतिमाक्रुक्षुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मांसाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुक्ष्य क्षत्रियो दृढ-मर्हति Ma. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c., Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -डं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमूषिकास्पृशं आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसेभवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रो-शमये परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °मर्मेवेद्युक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, -क्रोष्ट a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, श्रु and अम्; see Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयूतिक a. (की. f.) [ अक्षयूतं निर्दिष्टम् उच्छ ] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.



**आक्षेपः** [अक्षपट-उक् ] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

**आक्षेपाद्** *a.* (की. f.) [अक्षपाद्-अण् ] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama. -**कः** A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -**दं** The Nyāya system of philosophy.

**आक्षर** 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वन-  
क्षरितः पुंश्च Me. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

**आक्षारः** A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

**आक्षारणं**, -ण Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः शिष्यादाकोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak. **आक्षारित** *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

**आक्षि** 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

**आक्षित्** *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

**आक्षिक** *a.* (की. f.) [अक्षेण दीप्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-उक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारयुतानक्षानाहरति व-  
हति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं क्षणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -**कः** N. of a tree (= अक्षिक *q. v.*). -**कं** 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -**Comp.** -**पणः** a stake, a wager.

**आक्षिप्** 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फलं तरंगयति Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादि-  
को वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादक्षिप्य Bh. 1 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिपद्वाहृत Mb.; आक्षिप्यधिकारयोः Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षि-  
प्यते P. VI. 3. 54 Sk.; अश्वाद्य आ-  
क्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amarn. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरे राधागर्भभारयुते किमेवमाक्षि-  
पसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिप्यती-  
मिव प्रभां शनिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जात्या  
व्याकिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or  
state ironically. -16 To pass (as  
time); Si. 14. 45.

**आक्षिप** *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; -**Ratn.** 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुकं, कुतूहलं U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Per-  
plexed, distracted, bewildered, भ्रमि-  
मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled,  
abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

**आक्षिपिका** A particular air or song  
sung by a character while approach-  
ing the stage; V. 4.

**आक्षेपः** 1 Throwing off, tossing,  
pulling off, snatching away; अंशुका-  
क्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdraw-  
ing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shak-  
ing; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure,  
blame, abuse, reproach, defiant cen-  
sure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षे-  
प-वचसिस्तितितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, di-  
verting; कारासत्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346,  
348 power to interest. -4 Distraction,  
allurement; विषयाक्षेपपर्येतदुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in  
or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेप-  
भित्तिमयैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at,  
reference to, taking to oneself or as-  
suming (as the meaning of another  
word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8  
An inference. -9 A deposit. -10  
An objection or doubt. -11 Con-  
vulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining,  
as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi-  
gure of speech (of Greek paralipsis)  
in which something really intended  
to be said is apparently suppressed  
or denied to convey a particular  
meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचार-  
णात् । चंद्र सदैवशास्त्रानमयवस्ति प्रियमुक्त्वम् ॥  
Knyal. For fuller definitions and ex-  
planations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714  
and *Akshepaparakaraya* in R. G.

**आक्षेपक** *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or  
snatching off. -2 Censuring, revil-  
ing. -**कः** 1 A thrower. -2 A de-  
tractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A  
hunter -4 (In medic.) Convulsion,  
spasm.

**आक्षेपणं** Throwing, tossing.

**आक्षेपित्** *a.* 1 Drawing or snatch-  
ing up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in  
with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यंतरविषय-  
क्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to,  
regarding.

**आक्षीव** *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2  
Intoxicated. -**वः** = अक्षीव *q. v.*

**आक्षेत्रज्ञं** [अक्षेत्र-ज्ज्ञं] Spiritual  
ignorance.

**आक्षोटः** -**वः** A walnut; see अक्षोट.

**आक्षोदनं** Hunting (for अच्छोदनं).

**आक्षयत्** *a.* (fr. अक्ष or अक्ष्) Lead-  
ing to completion (as days), epi-  
thet of certain days on which the  
ceremony Ayana performed for the  
Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

**आखण** *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as  
a stone).

**आखंडलः** [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्,  
खंड-डलच् हस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] ludia; आख-  
ंडलः कामनिवृत्तं बभूवि Ku. 3. 11, तमी-  
शः कामरूपणामरणाखंडलविक्रमन् R. 4  
83; Me. 15.

**आखः, आखनः** [ख-ड P. III. 3. 125]  
A spade, hoe.

**आखनिकः** [आ-खन्-इक् P. III. 2. 45]  
1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A  
mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief.  
-5 A spade.

**आखनिकवक्ता** [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तृ वा  
इक्वक् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork  
in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man  
who behaves like a hero towards a  
weak person -2 = आखनिक *q. v.*  
above (= खनिज Sk.)

**आखरः** 1 A spade. -2 A digger,  
miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a  
stable.

**आखातः** -**तं** A natural pond or  
pool of water, bay.

**आखानः** [आ-खन्-चञ्] 1 Digging  
all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

**आखान्** [आखनतीरायुः, आखन्-डु Up. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; and अक्षे वाञ्छति शांभवे गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कर्णौ Pt. 1 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति जै-  
वात्ति न ददाति जहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass *Lipeocercis Serrata* (देव-  
ताड). -**Comp.** -**उत्कर्**: a mole-hill. -**उत्थ** *a.* produced from a mouse. (त्यः) [आखानामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -**करीव** a mole-hill. -**कणपणिका**, -**पणिका**, -**कर्णी**, -**पर्णी** the plant *Salvinia Cucullata* Roxb. -**गा**, -**पत्रः**, -**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of *Gapeas* (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh -**वातः** a Śūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -**वायाना** 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -**खुजः**, -**मुजः** a cat. -**विषहा** a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलना) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

**आखेटः** [आखित्वे वास्यते प्राणिनोश्च, आ-खिद् चञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. -**Comp.** -**शीर्षकं** 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुदिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern.



आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —कः A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunt-ing.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक् ] 1 Skilful in chase. —2 Terrible, frightful. —कः 1 A hunter. —2 A hound.

आखेटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय बधोपायमाचखुर्विद्युद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 48. 63; Ms. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं त्वाख्यायः Mu. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णविद्युरिषाख्यायते Mā. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). —Caus. (ख्यायति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [ आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या-अङ् ] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; यथादु-माख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्य-या सुविपश्ये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compound meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —नं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; वाच्येन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने। समर्थः स्वार्ययत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. —2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 30; रामसंदेशः Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तांति S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमातिशयोक्तिजैर्लेखितमूढाः प्रिताः V. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; मत्सराः पुस्तकसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ms. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; पद्माख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकर्म). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यान-काख्यातिर्लोहितहासपुराणार्कणेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —की N. of a metre

which is a combination of Indravajra and Upendravajra.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसुश्रुतिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथायत् स्यात् कथैव-शादिकीर्तने। अस्यामन्थकीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कथितं कथितं। कथाशानां व्यवच्छेद आध्यास इति बध्यते। आर्यवक्त्रावपञ्चम्यं छंदसा येन केनचित्। अस्यापदेशनाश्रयमुखं माध्यर्थ-चनं। S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकृता। —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रहस्याख्या-यिष्व स्वनसि मुदु कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आत्पण्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. —3 To have recourse to. —Caus. (—गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितपि विदूरे Git. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. 4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञानेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगाग-मिता विद्या प्रकीयधिनयाविह R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमते मया Mb. ; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; न्यायागमनं Y. 3. 205; °साक्षम afraid; °क्षोभ perplexed; °अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचदशं, संवेदं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —नं 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितपियत-मागतयः Si. 9. 48. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगतश्च *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगन्तु *a.* [ आ-गन्तु ] 1 Coming, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). —4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; निग्रमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्य-मागन्तुसाधन Ak. —तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —Comp. —ज *a.* arising accidentally or occasionally; आगन्तुजे रोगे Susr.

आगन्तुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगन्तुका वयं Dhātās. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागन्तुका विकारः Aśval. —4 Interpolated; spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वधूमनाद-नमित्यागन्तुकः पाठा Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —कः 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्त्याग-मः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अय्यकाङ् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे। राज्यागमे प्र-हीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकारं &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः Mn. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्ति-तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काष्ठावृत्तसामानं K. 5. —4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थो, धनं &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्तं, केन°. —6 A voucher or written testimony; see आगम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदुपागमः आगमैः सदु-पागमैः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकारो M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव युक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27, 28. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षताः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. —12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. —13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यगममेव प्रधानपुरुषेतिहेन K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भि-क्षाः धानाः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;



न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिहागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णमाहृतः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमा. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचचक्राणु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. -आदत्ता N. of the plant Targia involucreta Lin. ( वृश्चिकाली ). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. -नीत a. studied, read, examined. -रहित a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Sāstras. -वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रनीत इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदित a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Sāstras. (-मः) an epithet of Saṅkarāchārya's preceptor Gaṇḍapāda. -साक्षेय a. supposed by a voucher. आगमवत् a. 1. Having an augment or addition. -2. Having approached for sexual intercourse. आगमनं 1. Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2. Return, returning. -3. Acquisition, getting into; एतत् सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Rām. -4. Arising, birth. -5. Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse. आगमिन्, आगामिन् a. [ आगम् गिनि वा द्रुवः ] 1. Coming, future; कथयस्यागमिनमर्थे K. 46. -2. Impending, arriving. -3. Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागमिनौ M. 3. -4. An intruder. -5. Having an augment. आममिड a. Coming very quickly, or gladly. आगामिक a. ( की. f. ) 1. Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदक्षिणा Haima. -2. Impending, arriving. आगामिक a. [ आगम्-उक्तं P. III. 2. 154 ] 1. Coming, arriving. -2. Future. आगरः [ आगृ-अर् ] The day of new moon ( अमावास्या ). आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad. आगवीन a. [ गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यन्तं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ल ] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows. आगस्त n. [ इ-अभृ-आगदिशः Un. 4. 211 ] 1. Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सुनोस्त इति यश्चया Si. 2. 108. 1. 61 ; द्वौ रिष्टुमममौ समागतौ R. 11. 74 ; कृतागारः Mu. 3. 11 ; N. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 41. 43. -2. Sin. -3

Punishment. -Comp. -कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्गमागस्तकृतमशुशब्दिः R. 2. 32. आगस्ती [ अगस्त्यस्य इदं, अण्, यलोपः ] The south. आगस्तीय a. [ अगस्त्ये हितः, यलोपः ] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति. आगस्त्य a. [ अगस्त्यस्येदम् यन् यलोपः ] 1. Southern ( दिग्भाग ). -2. Pertaining to Agastya; आरुह्यान् सरः Mb. -3. Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्तयी 1. The descendants of Agasti. -2. Persons of their race ( गोत्र ). आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti; U. 2. आगाध a. [ आगाध एव स्वायं अण् ] 1. Very deep or unfathomable ( fig. also ). -2. Difficult to obtain. आगार [ आगृच्छति कृ-अण् ] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. -गोषिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिक a. an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant. आगृ 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगृ, see below. आगृ f. [ आ-गृ-किर् ] 1. Assent, agreement, promise. -2. N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formulae used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येन यजामह इत्यागूः Asval. आगृ ( गृ ) रणं 1. Recitation of the Agur. -2. A secret suggestion. आगृण-र्त्त p. p. Repeated ( as an exclamation &c. ). -र्त्त-र्त्त Exertion, resolution. आगृतिन् a. [ आगृ-तिन् ] 1. Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगृती वा एव भवति यो दर्शयिष्यमासास्यां यजते Sat. Br. -2. Resolute, industrious. आगुरव a. ( की. f. ) Belonging to agallochum ( अगुरु ); Si. 4. 52. आगूः ( f. ) An agreement, promise. आगे 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing. आगातृ a. Obtaining by singing. आगानं Obtaining by singing. आगापौष्ण a. [ आगापौष्णी देवते अस्य अण् ] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan ( as an oblation ). आगावैष्णव a. 1. Referring to Agni and Viṣṇu. -2. Containing the word आगाविष्णु ( as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक ). आग्निक a. ( की. f. ) [ अग्निर्देव वा० टक् ] Belonging to fire, belonging to be sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद a. [ अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा श्रुता० अण् ] To be done at or given to the fire-place. आग्निमारुत a. [ अग्रामरुतौ देवते अस्य अण् ] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c. ; so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa. आग्निष्टोमिक a. ( की. f. ) [ अग्निष्टोम-टक् ] 1. Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; कं भक्तं, कौ दक्षिणा. -2. One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम ( अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा ). आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the अग्नीध्र ( the priest who kindles the fire ). -ध्रं [ अग्निष्टे अग्नीन् तस्य शरणं, एण भस्वाच्च जज्ञ Tv. ] 1. The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2. The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्र Care of the sacred fire. -ध्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire. आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -या 1. The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2. The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र. आग्नीध्रच a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रचा The place for the fire. आग्नेय a. [ अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22 ] Belonging to Agni and Indra. आग्नेय a. ( की. f. ) [ अग्नेर्देव अग्निर्देवता वास्य टक् ] 1. Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2. Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3. Similar to fire ( as an insect ). -4. Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5. Kindling the fire ( as ghee &c. ). -6. Belonging to Agnāyi. -यः 1. An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of a country. -4. A worshipper of Agni. -5. An offering or oblation to Svāhā. -यी 1. N. of the wife of Agni. -2. The south-east quarter ( presided over by Agni ). -3. The first day of a month ( प्रतिपत्तिविधि which is presided over by Agni ). -यं 1. The lunar mansion called Kṛittikā. -2. Gold. -3. Blood. -4. Lac, the red animal dye. -5. Ghee. -6. A missile presided over by Agni. -7. A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8. A descendant of Agni. -9. Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body ( मसमर्देन पूर्वकस्नानं ). -10. A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटः a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v. आग्न्याधानिकी [ अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिण टक् ] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmaṇas. आग्रभोजनिकः [ आग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते ] अग्ने टक् P. IV. 4. 66 ] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.



**आग्रयणः** [ अग्र अग्रं भोजनं शस्त्रार्थेन कर्मणा, वृ० अग्रवर्षः आग्रयः ] 1 The first-Soma libation at the Agniśtotoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The time of the sacrifice. -अग्र An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयणः. -अग्र An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season ( आश्विनी पूर्णिमा ); आग्रयणे विविधं द्यामकं, व्रीहिं, यवम्, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसन्तेषु तत्करोषोपदेशात् Ait. Br. S.; आग्रयणेनेष्टु नवाग्रं शस्त्रेति यात् Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं व्रीहिर्यथा माकययानां Aśval.

**आग्रह** 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight ( as the reins ) S. 1 v. 1. -3 To persist in.

**आग्रहः** 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting ( लेश, अमिनिवेश ); चलेषि काकरूप पदार्थः नाग्रहः Naiśhadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

**आग्रहादिका** Favour, patronage, help. **आग्रहायणः** [= अग्रहायण-अण् ] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pāka-yejna. -3 N. of a constellation called युगाक्षरम्.

**आग्रहायणः** ( णि ) क अ [ आग्रहायणां देव-यणं दृष्ट्वा दत्तं वा P. IV. 3. 50 ] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष ( as debt ) -क ( -णिकः ) [ आग्रहायणी पूर्णिमास्यदिने मासे दत्तं P. IV. 2. 22 ] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**आग्रहारिका** a. ( की. f. ) [ अग्रहार दत्तः; see आग्रभोजनिक ] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार ( endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas ).

**आघट्** 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्टयामास गतागतारम्भा Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

**आघटक** a. Moving. -कः The red Apāmārga.

**आघट्टना** 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वत Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

**आघर्षः**, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; नन्दस्थलाघर्षगलम्-बोद्धकमृदुमस्कंधनितारिणोलयः Si. 12. 64. -णी A brush, rubber.

**आघाटः** [ आ-हृ वञ्च निपातः ] 1 Killing, striking ( sometimes used as an adj. ). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant ( अपामार्ग ).

**आघादिः** m. f. Musical instruments.

**आघातः** See under आहृ.

**आघुष** 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

listen. -4 To make oneself audible. 10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

**आघोषः** Calling out, invocation.

**आघोषणं-ण** A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायं कृतार्थं Pt. 5.

**आवृण** 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आवृणती-बालिलः ( अंबर ) Mk. 5. 27; पञ्चमाङ्गितपादप Hariy., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll ( as eyes ); Ku. 3. 38.

**आवृणनं** Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

**आघ** 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

**आघारः** 1 Sprinkling ( in general ). -2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

**आघणि** a. [ आगतो घृणिर्दीप्तिरस्य ] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -णि The sun.

**आघ्रा** 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch ( with the nose ) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 ( Fig. ) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten, affected; Mā. 5, 29; Bh. 3. 104

**आघ्राण** a. 1 Smelt ( as flowers ). -2 Satisfied. -ण 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

**आघ्रात** p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

**आक्षी** A musical instrument, a tabor.

**आकुक्षिकः** [ अकुक्ष-ठक् ] One who strikes with the goad.

**आंग** a. ( नी. f. ) [ अंग-स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 ( In gram. ) Relating to the base ( अंग ). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -णः A prince of the Anga country. -र्षः A delicate body.

**आंगक** a. ( की. f. ) [ अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वृत् ] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

**आंगविद्या** a [ अंगविद्यां वेद अण् ] Occurring in or being familiar with अंगविद्या ( chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body ). -द्या A work or अंगविद्या.

**आंगिक** v. ( की. f. ) [ अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated expressed by bodily actions; अंगि, कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

**आंगारं** [ अंगाराणां बहुवः अण् ] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

**आंगिरस** a. ( नी. f. ) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -सा 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ma. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras ( pl. ). -3 A particular Śūkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmā and by profession.

**आंगूषः** [ अंगूष स्वार्थे-अण् ] Praise, hymn.

**आचक्ष** 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate ( usually with dat. of person ); गुरवे... प्रसूतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ma. 4. 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यामविवृत् आचक्षते Mā. 2; sometimes with acc.; तस्मात् किमाचक्षमहे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say; सर्व इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचक्षे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect ( Ved. ).

**आचक्षुस्** m. [ Up. 2. 120 ] A learned man.

**आचतुरं** ind. [ चतुःपर्यन्तं अच् तमा० ] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं हीने पञ्चमे द्वंद्वे मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

**आचम्** 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap, drink ( a small quantity ); नाचमे हिममपि चारि चारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ma. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth ( with instr. of the thing ); Ma. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदलान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ma. 3. 251, 5. 142.

**आचमा** Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

**आचमनं** 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं तता Y. 1. 242, 195 ( part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down ). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

**आचमनकं** [ स्वार्थे आधारे वा कृ ] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot ( Mar. पिक्दणी ).

**आचमनीय** pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

**आचात** p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 ( Actively used ) One



who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [ चम् मने-वृत् ] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज् ; ) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक a. Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. —स्वं water used for rinsing

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक a. Skilful in collecting or gathering ( आचय कृशलः ).

आचर् 1 P. I To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्त्रविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practise rudeness; स्थिति R. 1. 89, 12. 22 ; एवं च तस्येष्टमाचरो V. 5. 20, 1. 17. नाचरोर्किंचिद्विषयं Ms. 5. 156 ; Y. 3. 65 ; न चाप्याचरतिः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mb. ; सो सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards ( with loc. ) ; तस्यां एवं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79 ; विष्णोविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.) ; जडबल्लोक आचरते Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat ; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chan. 11 ; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk. ; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality ; S. 7. -6 To come near, approach (Ved.). आ वां चरन्तु इत्येव Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To treat upon, pass through, wander over or about ; frequent, resort to, follow ; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām. ; व्यापदाचरिते वने Mb. ; अगस्त्याचरितामाशं R. 4. 44 ; परेताचरितं दिक्षु Rām. ; अविहज्जनाचारित एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with ; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. ( हस्तेन प्रेषयति प्रक्षिपति ).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing ; धर्मः, संगलं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour ; अधीतिबोधोपाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example ( opp. precept ) ; अधर्मः, दुरा &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute ; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरित्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c. ; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt ; Ms. 8. 49 ; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचरः [ आचर्-मने वृत् ] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself, सदाचारः good conduct ; नीच &c. ; लोकाचारविवाजिता Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour ; Bg. 16. 7 ; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपरिकमायता Ms. 2. 18 ; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept ( opp. व्यवहार in law ) ; आचार्य आचारणं K. 56 ; Ms. 1. 109 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality' ; पुण्यग्रहणार्थं M. 4 ; see धूम, लाज below ; परिकर्मच S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty ; मयतः V. 3. 2 ; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality ; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3 ; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 ; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule ( of conduct ). -Comp. —अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jains. —तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras ( with Buddhists ). —दीपः [ आचार्यः नरिराजतार्थे दीपः ] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony) ; R. 7. 27 ; Ku. 7. 82. —पूत a. purified by customary observances, of pure conduct ; R. 2. 13. —भेद difference by the customary law. —अष्ट, -वर्तित a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज ( m. pl. ) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect ( as when he passes through the streets of his capital ) ; R. 1. 10. —वर्जित, -हीन a. 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. —वेदी [ आचारस्य वेदि ] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् a. Well-conducted, virtuous ; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक a. [ आचार-वृत् ] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health ; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन a. [ आचर्-णिनि, आचार-नि वा ] Following established customs.

आचारि N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [ आचर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 35 ] 1 A teacher or preceptor ( in

general ). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher ( one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c. ) ; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यासेत् दिज्ञः । सकलं मरतस्य च तमाचारं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. —र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preptress. —Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher ; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. —भोगीन a. [ आचार्यभोग्यं हितं ख ] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor ; delighting the preceptor. —मिश्र a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्य a. Originating from a spiritual preceptor ; P. IV. 2. 104 VArt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching ( lessons &c. ) ; लंकाक्षिणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीरं R. 12. 78 ; आचार्यकं विजयि साम्प्रथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26 ; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, -त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [ आचार्य-द्विगो आनुक् ] P. VI. 1. 49 VArt. ] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor ; शत्रुमूलमहाराय न पुनर्हृदयुक्तहे । उयं चक्रे देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानि च पार्थेयं Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; शैलेरिवाचिनोऽर्चुर्नि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with ; कचाचितो विषगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 ; कुसुमाचितं वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c. -2 Tied, strung, woven ; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थिता वा R. 7. 10 ( v. l. for अधीचिता ) ; Ku. 7. 61 ; inlaid, set ( as with gems ).

-3 Collected, accumulated, heaped.

-4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. -2 ( a. also ) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads ( 80,000 Tola ) ; आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शकटो भार आचितः.

-3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक ( की. f. ), आचितिन a. [ आचित वृत् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4. Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita* ; e. g. आचितिक.



आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); आच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; आनोरास्तादयत्यभा Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छदः Mb.; पद्मे, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; विधाने an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (उद्-धञ्) Cloth, clothes. आच्छादक a. Covering, concealing. आच्छादन् 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाज्ञानै Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादिव a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= अधिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; घञ्, उप्यं &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोमुखात्मायी मियतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य inapite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; अर्धरमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीयम् Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -ते 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोटनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज (जी f.) [अजस्येदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां सङ्घः कुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (री f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the *Mahābhārata*.

आजग्वं 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

आजन्म -न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -3omp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः f. Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ जद्-ञञ्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be so n. also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). -ind. From the time of the creation. -3omp. -ज्ञ a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). -देवा a god from the very creation.

आजानेः f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sāy.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -चा A well-bred horae; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्दयारबललोपि पदे पदे। आजानंति यतः संज्ञा-माजानेयास्ततः स्युताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय्य a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजातु ind. Up to the knees; विलंबिवाहं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [अजंयस्वा, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vart.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्ट्वा स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि धाव् or इ, अज् or च्च to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.). -7 A buse, invective. -3omp. -अंता the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -च्यः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntā hymns in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

आजिरि a. [अजि-इण्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूप-जीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, छत्राजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इवानामाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविच् a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एक-दंष्ट्र).

आजीव्य pot. p. 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -च्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आज् f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, injunction, command; हर a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आज्ञा-अह्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिह भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -3omp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन्, -अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादक, -बह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. -(रः) a servant; करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नश्यत्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mytical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाभंगं सहेते



घृवर घृतयस्त्वाहुः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. —विधेय a. obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञातिः ईश्वरमायः Sankars.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञाप्तिम् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अङ्-अज्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्भूतः S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा क्षिपि याचकं। आज्यस्थानि नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते II. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजग्निमुत्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine. -Comp. —होह a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. —प a. drinking ghee. (पा pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulsatys and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भाक् m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. —वारिः sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

आचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आच्छ 1 P. (आच्छति, आच्छत, आच्छत) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg); चक्र-योगेनाच्छेद्वस्थि निर्गतः Suar.

आच्छनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी f.) [अञ्जनस्येद-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दशरथिभलेरिवाञ्जननीलमल-परिगतमतिः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -Comp. —करी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिर्क्यं [पुरोहितदिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनीयः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं दङ्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिक्थे [cf. आञ्जलिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनयः [अञ्जिन्या भवः दङ्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा दङ्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निवृत्ता वृः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. -Comp. —सुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय प्र-वृत्तः टण्, प्लृञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयोवरा-दिस्त्रीत्यंजा Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक्-स्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीलकं.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-टुप-वृत् प्रयोऽल्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपा मेवा दृश्यन्ते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आटंबरः [आ-टम्-क्षेपे, अल्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंहरूप(अं-वरं K. 5. 309; लिङ्गुणः शोभते नैव विदुः आ-टंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; दंतिनासाटंबररवेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. -Comp. —आघातः one who beats a drum.

आटंबरिन् a. Arrogant, proud.

आटिः = आटि q. v.

आट्टः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि० वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आट्टकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kūdavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoir.) ; अट्टकमिदं कुञ्चि कुञ्चयोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं 1 पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आट्टकः परिकीर्तितः II. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आट्टकिक, आट्टकीन a. [cf. आचतिक] Holding an Aḍhaka, sown with an

Aḍhaka of seed; cooking an Aḍhaka (of rice &c.)

आट्ट्य a. [आ-ट्य-क-प्रयो° Tv.] 1 Rich wealthy; आट्ट्योऽभिजनवानस्मिन्नोऽप्यस्ति सट्टोऽमया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. — (a) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. ; सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंप्रदायवण्याट्ट्याय Dk. 18; एवमाट्ट्योराट्ट्यः Vet.; समुद्रनिवरत्नाट्ट्यं Rām. (b) Mixed with, watered with; जंघाट्ट्यः वज्र उच्चमगंघाट्ट्याः Mb.; मृदाट्ट्यैः करंजफलसर्पयैः Suar. -3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. —आट्टु a. striving to get wealth. —कुलीन a. [आट्ट्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर a. (री f.) [मृत्पूर्वं आट्ट्यः चरट्] once opulent. —चातः [आट्ट्यो वातो यत्] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आट्ट्यकरण a. (गी f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —णं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आट्ट्यमणिष्णु -भाट्टुक a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आट्ट्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. —कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं दुरतं नाम देवयोः पापसंस्थयोः 1.

आणव a. (ची f.) Exceedingly small. —ञ् Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन a. [अणुवायानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः m. f. [अण्-इण् खिवां वा दीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जातुन ऊर्ध्वमुप-तन्त्रयं छलमाणिनाम् Suar.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंढ a. [अंढे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —डः An epithet of Hiraṇyagarbha or Brahmā. —डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —डौ (Ved.) The testicles. -Comp. —ज a. born from eggs. (-जः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं) the body of a bird.

आंढी Ved. A testicle.

आंढीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंढीर a. [आंढमस्यस्य ईदङ्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतृ The latter आ. —ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, यद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपि च). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an



interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, उ added to किं (possibly, at all).

**आत** *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. —त; Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. —2 A scaffold. —3 The frame of a door.

**आतच्** 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

**आतक** [आ-तञ्-क्त्वं] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; वैषेतीनामयग्रस्तं बाह्यं नामयपि वा । वृद्धा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. —2 Fever. —3 Pain, affliction (of the mind); disquietude; anguish, agony; किञ्चित्प्रसन्नमृतः; आतंकश्रुतिकठोर-गर्भश्च U. 1. 49; S. 3, V. 3. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 Fear, apprehension; दुर्वाद्युषजीविनो निरातंका निरीयतः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratn. 2. 2. —6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

**आतचने** 1 Causing to coagulate (or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. —2 Causing to contract in general. —3 Curdled milk. —4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. —5 A sort of whey. —6 Conveying. —7 Gratifying, satisfying. —8 Casting away, destroying. —9 Danger, calamity. —10 Speed, velocity. —11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. —12 The flux so used. —13 Making fat.

**आतच्** 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, cover; निषादिवक्षः स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. —2 To spread, diffuse. —3 To cause, produce; आनन्दनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. —4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुरतमातचान K. 57; सपरी 64. —5 to illuminate. —6 To take hold of; seek to attain. —7 To assume a hostile attitude. —8 To stretch (as a bow.)

**आतच्** *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. —2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

**आततायिन्** *a.* or *s.* (आततेन विसर्जिने शब्दादिना अविदुः शीलमस्य Tv.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; & a desperado; दुर्गं वा बाल-चर्या वा बाह्यं वा बहुधुते । आततायिन-मायातं हन्यादेषाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. —2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisier, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गतश्चैव शत्रोन्मोतो वनापः । श्रेयदाहरश्चैतां पदं विद्यादातवायिनः ॥ Sukra N. ॥ तत्, -त्वं murdering, stealing, destroying &c.

**आततायिन्** *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

**आतन्** 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. —2 Sight, view.

**आतानि** *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

**आतानः** [तन्-ञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). —2 Long extension.

**आतप** 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. —pass. To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (auaterities) upon one-self.

**आतप्** *a.* Ved. Heating (आतभिन्). —f. Heat.

**आतप** *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. —यः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोऽस्मिन् धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकृतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातात् Ms. 12. 77; पंचदं Ra. 1. 11. 10; सूर्यं Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आकांत- exposed to heat. —2 Light; छायातपो ब्रह्मविदो वदन्ति Kath.

—Comp. —अवयवः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीचारात् R. 1. 52. —अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —चं, —चकं [आतपात् वायते, वैक] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकृतमनातपचं R. 2. 13, 47; पञ्च 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तभूत-बृंहिमातपचं S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वरधशरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. —वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपे वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; चपतिककुर्वं दृष्ट्वा यूने सिततपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

**आतपना** N. of Siva.

**आतपवत्** *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

**आतपीय** *a.* Sunny.

**आतप्य** *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

**आतमाश्** *ind.* Very near.

**आतापिः** [आतप्-इन्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातायिश्च महा-सुरा । सधुदः शोषितो येन स मेघमरुता प्रसीदतु ॥

**आतापि (यि)** न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

**आताली** *ind.* Compounded with अम्, भू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

**आतिः** A kind of bird.

**आतिः** = आटि q. v. (of P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

**आतिथेय** *a.* (यी f.) [अतिथिः साधुः इत्; अतिथेय इदं दृक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-ज्जगामातिथिमतिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. —2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि-वारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 60. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

**आतिथ्य** *a.* [अतिथिदं व्यञ्] Hospi- table, proper for a guest &c. (= आ- तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. —द्यः A guest. —द्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया शान्तरक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). —Comp. —रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

**आतिदेशिक** *a.* (की f.) (Ingram.) Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

**आतिरे (रे)** क्यं [अतिरेकं व्यञ्] Super- fluous, excess, abundance.

**आतिवाहक** *a.* [अतिवाहे विद्युः उक्] Employed to convey to the other world; अगतिवाहिकास्तल्लिगात् Br. Sāt. —कं An epithet of the Śākhya S'arira (in Sān. phil.) from its sur- passing the wind in swiftness.

**आतिशय्यं** [अतिशयः स्वार्थं व्यञ्] Ex- cess, abundance, large quantity.

**आतिष्ठं** [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

**आतुः** [आ-उण्] A raft, boat.

**आतप्** *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

**आतुज्** *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

**आतुजि** *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rush- ing on, hastening towards. —2 Car- rying off (आदात्). —3 Injuring, de- structive (हिंसक).

**आतुह** 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

**आतोदिन्** *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

**आतोद्यं** —यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1. सज्ज- मातोद्यशिरोनिबोधित R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

**आतुर** *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उत्तरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र रावचं मदनतुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so कामं, भयं, व्याधिं &c. —3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; अक्राशोशास्तु विजया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. —4 Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. —5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suf- fering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. —2 Illness, disease. —Comp. —शाला an hospital. —संन्यासः a kind of



संवास ( taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life ).

आतुर्यं [ आतुरस भावात्त्वञ्च ] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुङ् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतुङ्गं Pushing open, opening.

आतुण्ण *p. p.* [ आतुङ्-क ] Pierced, cut. -ण 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतुप् 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतुर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 While-washing the wall, floor or seat ( on festive occasions ) ( भगवत्-लेपनं ) -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतुप्यः A kind of tree, the con-lard apple tree. -त्वं The fruit of the tree.

आतु 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतुरा, आतारः [ आतरति अनेन आतु अर्चयति ] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य *a.* 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore ( Ved. ).

भात्त See under आदा.

आत्मन् *m.* [ अन्-मनिष् उप. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also ] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मानं रयिने विद्धि क्षीरे रयमेव तु Kath. ( In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river ). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अन्यया चित्तयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1 ; आत्मन्दर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; युते वृद्धात्मानं सर्वा स्वमेव वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी...प्रसन्नवदनात्मानं गंगादेव्यं चिञ्चति U. 7. 2 ; गोपयन्ति कुलत्रिण आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature ; कश्चिदात्मन् इति S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body ( considered as one and opposed to the separate member of it ) ; स्थिता सर्वोत्तेजोर्वा कात्या मेरुतिषात्मना R. 1. 14 ; पोश्यात्मनः कारयित्वा Ma. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; मंदार-त्मन्, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; of. आत्मसंनय, आत्मबद्ध &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image ; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यात्मने S. 6. 23 -myself being implanted in her. -13 A son ; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मम् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. The form आत्मन् is also found to be used ; कृतार्थं मयते त्मानं Mb. [ cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen* ]. -Comp. -अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. ( -नः ) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3. the jester or विद्-वक्त्र ( in dramatic literature ). -अनु-रूप *a.* worthy of oneself ; Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 1. 33. -अनुगमनं personal attendance. -R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारका one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट *a.* self-counselled. ( -दा ) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. -आराम *a.* 1. striving to get knowledge ( as an ascetic or योगिन् ), seeking spiritual knowledge ; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निरिहकस्ते समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self ; Bh. 3. 93 ; cf. Bg 5. 24. -आश्रित *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मस्या इव जना नित्ये मय्यंति परस्परं Rām. -आश्रय *a.* dependent on oneself or on his own mind. ( -यः ) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्वाः समाधिमेवमभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -उद्वहः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव *a.* born or produced from oneself. ( -वः ) 1. a son ; R. 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. ( -वः ) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant ( मय्यर्णी ). -उपजी-विन् *m.* 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife ( Kull. on Ma. 8. 362 ). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिबद्ध *f.* N. of an उपनिबद्ध which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम *a.* like oneself. ( -नः ) a son. -काम *a.* 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahma on the Supreme spirit only. -कथं one's own business, private affair. -कृत

*a.* 1. self-executed, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. -गत *a.* produced in one's mind ; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. ( -तं ) *ind.* aside ( to oneself ) being considered to be spoken privately ( opp. पकाद aloud ) ; frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अत्राद्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः *f.* 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. a. one's own course. -गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः *f.* a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् *a.* selfish, greedily. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घात-का, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादयेत् व्यात्मानं स्वयं योऽ-ग्युद्धादिभिः । अविधेयैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते H. -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a oock ( calling out to himself ). -2. crow. -जा, -जन्मन् *m.*, -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तस्मात्सज्जमानमजं चकार R. 5. 39 ; तस्यामात्मानुरूपमायात्मज-मसत्सुक्तः R. 1. 33 ; Māl. 1 ; Ku. 6. 28. -2. Cupid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter ; वधं युगे चरणयोर्जनका-त्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding -जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञा, विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows him- self. -ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit ; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. -ज्ञाः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrine. -तुष्टि *a.* self-satisfied. ( -हि *f.* ). self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् *m.* 1. a suicide ; आत्मत्यागिन्धो नाशो बोद्धव्यजनः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -वार्ण 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -वृक्षः a mirror ; प्रसन्नवदामी-यमिवारमवृक्षः R. 7. 68. -वृक्षेण 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157 ; of. Ma. 12. 91. -वृत्ता *a.* Ved. granting one's existence or life. -वान् self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -वृषि *a.* Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. -दे-वता a tutelary deity. -द्वेष्टिन् *a.* 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -निरय *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निद्रा self-reproach. -नि-वेदनं offering oneself ( as a living sacrifice to the deity ). -निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -वराजित *a.* on who has lost himself ( Ved. ). -हृ-राजं N. of a work elucidating the



Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रभ α. self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सुता। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबंधवाः Śabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू α. self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brāhmā; ब्रह्मस्य योनिरे तस्मिन् ससर्जं मित्रमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. —2. N. of Viṣṇu. —3. of Śiva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भू f.) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत α. 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (—तः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—ता) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूव 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brāhma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिक 1. self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant; proud. —मूर्ति 1. a brother; प्रता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः. —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूलं N. of a plant (पुलला). —मूलि n. the universe. —वाञ्छिन् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चारमामं सर्वभूतानि चारमि । समं पश्यन्नाभयं राजी शशाङ्गमविचलति; Ms. 12. 91. —येनिः = \*यु (m.) q v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (क्ष्वाण्वीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लाभः Mu. 3. 1. 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —वञ्चक α. self-deceiver. —वञ्चना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, —वधया, —हत्या suicide. —वश α. depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2. one's control, subjection; \*शं नी, \*वशीकृत to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य α. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रया sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Śiva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ma.

7. 43. —विद्वद्धिः, —वृद्धिः f. self-exaltation. —वीर α. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रा) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother. —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तान्तः account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति α. dwelling in Atman or soul. (—तिः f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ति R. 2. 33. —3. practicing one's own duties or occupation —शक्तिः f. 1. one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; द्वैरे निहृदयं कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2. illusion. —शह्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा, —स्तुतिः f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् α. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट α. self-sufficient. —सनि α. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम α. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भव 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brāhmā, Viṣṇu, or Śiva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (—वर) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न α. 1. self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख α. self delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् α. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self-destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हननं, —हरया suicide. —हित α. beneficial to oneself. (—ते) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक α. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पञ्च° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय α. Belonging to oneself, one's own; सः कात्मस्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वात्मिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीये न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीया क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, —स्व Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना ind. (instr. or आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चात्मनितो स्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना जुक्तनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; so तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन α. [ आत्मने हितः स्व ] 1. Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्वेव आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? —2. Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3. Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A wife's brother. —3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [ आत्मने आत्मार्थकल्लोचनाय पदं अलुक् सः ] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि α. [ आत्मानं विभर्ति, भू सि सु च P. III. 2. 26 ] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितैरेराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् α. [ आत्मैव मनुष्य मयः चः ] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 5. —2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —ind Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु पः पश्यति स पठितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिप्वारमज्जमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; वृत्तितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य α. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक α. (की f.) [ अत्यंतं भाग्यं दत्त ] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुह्यतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेष्ठे Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्मिन्वृत्तिः Mit. —Comp. —द्वःस्मिन्वृत्तिः f. absoluteness.



—बलः the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आस्थायिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) [ अस्थायः नाशः प्रयोजनमर्थ इत् ] 1 Destructive, disastrous. —2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. —3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आस्थूः A gallinule

आस्थी *a.* ( की.फ. ) : [ अस्थिरपत्न्य इत् ] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —1 A descendant of Atri. —2 The head of the descendants of Atri. —3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. —4 An epithet of Siva. —5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —6 A female descendant of Atri. —7 The wife of Atri. —8 A woman in her courtesa (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. —4 Any woman of the Brahmanical order. —5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आस्थिका [ आस्थी स्वार्थे कन् ] A woman in her courtesa.

आथर्वण *a.* ( की.फ. ) [ अथर्वणा मुनिना इत् : वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133 ] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. —2 A descendant of Atharvan. —3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणा सङ्घः). —5 A house-priest. —6 A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. —2 A tooth.

आदघ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth ( आस् + दघ् ).

आदधि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आद्, आद्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. —2 Injuring, killing. —3 Reviling, despising. —4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt ( आदहतेस्मिन्निति ).

आदा 3 A. ( आदे ) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारसमाददे युवा R. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददेन पद्वति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणादिहिरण्यरादे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. —2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवस्यासत्त्वत्तः Bb. 3. 42. v. l. —3 To seize, take hold of; शिथिलगतिकयामादानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 : स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. —4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यदच्छरीरमाददे Svet. Up. —5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रवीपः स्नेहमाददे दक्षायाम्यनरस्यया Si. 2. 85. —6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अगृह्युराददे सोमं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, धुत्वं, वृद्धं &c. —7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. —8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशामादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Ms. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्चिदपदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. —9 To perceive, comprehend; ध्रुवेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व च ध्रुवा ओष्ठेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. —10 To agree to, undertake, begin. —11 To imprison, make captive. —Caus. To cause to take. —Desid. (—दिरसते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद् *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Taking, receiving; as in द्याद.

आदत्, आत् *p. p.* [ आ-दा-क्त ] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्सारश्च ध्रुवा स्वविद्यया M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. —2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. —3 Attracted. —4 Drawn out, extracted; नामात्तसारां रघुरत्यक्षय R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —Comp. —गंध *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षिद्विधा गंधविधात्तगंधा R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. —2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has aenae 1 also). —गर्व *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —द्वंद्व *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —मनस्क *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —लक्ष्मी *a.* stripped of wealth. —वचस् *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. —2. having commenced speaking.

आदातु *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशार्कुराठानपरिक्रान्तः सुलि Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिधुचामिह R. 4. 86. —2 Earning, getting. —3 A symptom (of a disease). —4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). —5 A horse's trappings. —नी N. of a plant इति-वोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. —Comp. —वर *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत् परस्व° &c.

आदिष्ठ *a.* ( Fr. desid. of आद् ) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारण Ak. —2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. —3 First in time, existing before. —दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत). अप एव सप्तजिह्वा तासु बीजमवाचुजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनदि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera' and others, 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others ( इन्द्रः आदिर्येवा ते ); एवमादि this and the like; व्याख्येयं धातुश्च and others, or words beginning with धृ, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, विधादि, स्वादि &c. —2 First part or portion. —3 A firstling, first fruits. —4 Prime cause. —5 Nearness. —Comp. —अंत *a.* 1. having beginning and end. —2. first and last. (—नं) beginning and end. —वत् having beginning and end, finite. —अंतर्धीति *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —उदात्तं *ind.* from first to last. —कर्तृ, —कर्तु, —कृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahṃā; Bg. 11. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* the beginning of an action. —कविः 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahṃā and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse ( श्लोकमापद्यत यत् शोकः ); he was subsequently told



by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana; cf. U. 2 Viṣṭakambhaka. —कांड the first book of the Rāmāyana. —कारण 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣhikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —काव्य the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि —तालः a sort of musical time or taal; एक च लघुर्धन आदितालः सकल्पते. —देवा 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं ज्ञात्वा तं दिव्यं आदिवैवर्ज्यं विशुः Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. the sun. —दैत्यः an epithet of Hiranyakāśipu. —दर्शन n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —पुराण the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —पुरुष 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛtishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च पुरुषवन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषा R. 10. 6; तमयमवर्णदिकयादिपुरुषा Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power, first vigour. —बुद्ध a. perceived in the beginning. —बुद्धि the primitive Buddha. —भव, —भूत a. produced at first. —(बः, —तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —मूल first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्य 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Siva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. गुणर or love —राजा the first king; an epithet of Menu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation on. —विद्वन् m. the first learned man, विद्वत्. —शक्तिः f. 1. the power of magic or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —शरीर 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [आदी मयः आदि-मिन्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, —त्वं Priority, precedence. आदिमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [आदी मयः रत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unequalled,

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; असीं श्रीशितामाद्यः प्रथमश्चैव समाविष्ट R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Sūt. 27 immediately before the 11th. i. e. 10th; २० संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Ratable (अर्प्यत्). —द्याः (m. pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिस्रि) of a month. —द्यौ 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृयादमेद). —Comp. —कवि 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhya, is prāṇa or the inanimate principle. —मायकः a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains troy).

आदितेय [आदितेयस्य रुक्] 1 Son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदितेयस्य 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —स्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmaṇas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; पाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो विष्णुश्च २५ च सविता दशमः स्युतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा स्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।) ; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. V. 3. 6; दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्गोदितो द्वादशार्कः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभुः क्षंसुरादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —स्यो (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —Comp. —केतु 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रो (dual) the sun and moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. —(चं) the leaf of the Arka tree. —पङ्क्तिः a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [अदित्य भक्ता] N. of a plant; see अर्धभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —पूजं worship of the sun. —सुतः 'the son of the sun' N. of Sugriva, Yama, Saturn and Karna.

आदिन् a [अधीति अद् भिन] Eating (in comp.); परस्परं आदिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नयः, —ई 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hindrance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनय. —Comp. —दर्श a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिग 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्ग आदिग (oft in dramas) lead the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुच्यतः Kn. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतद्वादिशोत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिश्वरव्याभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65 to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोतारमादिश्व M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्त्रिभुवनं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; इतिविराणांमादिशद्वादिशो दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 480; बुद्धिमगदित्य R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुराक्षरसंगरो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माक्षमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty —Caus. To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश्व f. Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट p. p. 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —हं 1 Command order. —2 Advice. —3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन a. One who gives orders. —म्. (अस्यर्थ इति) 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारी). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; ब्राह्मराजसमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालः प्रतिग्रहाह R. 1. 92; राजादिदेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मराजसः Ch. Ud. —3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64; see हिजादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रति संभवे ज्ञायत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —Comp. —कारिन् a. obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् a. 1 Ordering, commanding. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-



oiting, instigating; कपोलपाटलादेशि  
बभूव रघुदेति R. 4. 68. —m. 1 A  
commander, director. —2 An astro-  
loger, fortune-teller.

आदेह a. One who orders. —m.  
1 An adviser, commander, director.  
—2 An employer of priests (पञ्चमान).

आदीनदः 1 Distress, pain, un-  
easiness. —2 Fault, transgression;  
Si. 2. 22. —3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् Caus. To kindle, set on  
fire; to illuminate.

आदीपन् 1 Setting on fire, inflam-  
ing. —2 Exciting, stimulating; em-  
ballishing. —3 Whitening the walls,  
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त p. p. Set on fire,  
blazing up.

आह 6 A (—द्विषे) 1 To respect,  
honour, reverence; सीतां रघुसमभव-  
स्थितिमाद्रिपत्य Mv. 7. 3 receive re-  
spectfully; द्वितीयाद्रिपते सदा H. Pr.  
7; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्मै ते त्रय आहूतः  
Ma. 2. 234; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed  
or care for, mind, take notice of;  
usually with न; न त्पाममाद्रिपते K.  
104, 167; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः  
Bh. 3. 111; अनाहृत्य disregarding;  
मम वचनमनाहृत्य in spite of or not-  
withstanding my words. —3 To feel  
timid from a feeling of respect, be  
awed. —4 To apply or devote one-  
self closely to, have regard for;  
भूरि श्रुत शास्त्रममाद्रियते Mā. 1. 5. —5  
To desire, be eager for; Mv. 6.  
3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [ आदकृ ] 1 Respect, re-  
verence, honour; निमोणमेव हि तदादर-  
लालनीय Mā. 9. 49; न जातहादेन न  
विदिवादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. —2  
Attention, care, notice, close appli-  
cation; आदरप्रयत्न Mā. 7. careful  
efforts; तां प्रणामादरस्तज्जांयुनद्धवत्स-  
का Ku. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness,  
desire, regard; भूयान्दाराधमादरः Ku.  
6. 13; आदरादुपसर्पितहृगः K. 119  
eagerly; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः 120;  
अग्नेहुमात्रमकरनं 152 made up my  
mind; Ki. 8. 41, 26; 13. 58. (b)  
Earnest desire, request; S. 6. —4  
Effort, endeavour; गृह्यंयत्पताकाभिर-  
योरादरानिमित्त Ku. 6. 41. —5 Com-  
mencement, beginning. —6 Love  
attachment.

आदरण Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्य p. p. Vene-  
rable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-  
tion, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N of  
a plant naed instead of Soma (when  
it is not available).

आदारिन् a. Ved. 1 Attracting. —2  
Destroying.

आदुरि a. Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.  
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,  
diligent, earnest; आदृतमरमोचत् K.  
211, 170; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive,  
careful; वृद्धनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽदृत् Dk.  
154. (c) Respectful (सादर); इत्यादृ-  
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72; इति स्म वृद्धव्य-  
हृतेनमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-  
nestly; Ma. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-  
hold. —Caus. To show, indicate, ex-  
hibit; उत्कलादृशितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [ आदृश्येत्, दृश् आवर्तिष्य ] 1  
A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मान-  
मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शनिषे स्तिमिता-  
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original  
manuscript from which a copy is  
taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type;  
आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः  
सर्वज्ञाज्ञानां K. 5; सो गुणानां &c. —3 A  
copy of a work. —4 A commentary,  
gloss. —5 A particular boundary of a  
country. —6 N. of a country. —Comp.  
—मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the  
surface of a mirror (—लं). —3. a  
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap-  
parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः f. Looking at, power of  
looking.

आह 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split  
open. —2 To make accessible, bring  
to light, manifest.

आहर्दरि a. Ved. Crushing, split-  
ting open.

आहारिन्, आहुरि a. Crushing, de-  
stroying.

आदिवक a. [ दिव्युक् ] One who  
sports or plays.

आदिवनं 1 Gambling. —2 A die used  
in gambling. —3 A board for gambl-  
ing; place for playing.

आय See under आदि.

आहूत a. [ आदिवक्, ऊढन् च P.  
V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अह्  
to eat ] Shamelessly voracious, glut-  
tonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आयोतः Light, brilliance.

आत्रिसार a. Made of iron.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको  
ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये; Kāty.;  
योगाधमनविक्रीते योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ma. 8.  
165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods  
at a sale.

आधमण्यं [ अवमण्य भावः कर्म वा ध्यञ् ]  
The state of being indebted.

आधमिक a. [ अधमं चरति दृश् P.  
IV. 4. 41 Vārt. ] Unjust, unright-  
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-  
posit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः

पदमाधाय R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुष्कृते-  
नाहितं तेजा S. 4. 3; आहितो जयविप-  
र्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me;  
19. 26; सभूते शिखिनि गृहमाधायुः 19.  
54 consigned to the flames, burnt;  
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked  
up greater courage. —2 To apply,  
propose, fix upon, direct towards;  
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन  
आधस्व Bg. 12. 8; गर्मने मदिमाधत्  
Rām.; S. 2. 3; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च  
क्षीः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः  
K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself,  
hold, possess, take, carry, have,  
bear; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमाधायाना Ku. 7.  
26; आधत्ते कनकमायातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.  
29 takes or assumes; गर्ममाधत्त राज्ञी  
R. 2. 75. 5. 57; आहितकोषा Amaru.  
18. —4 To bear up, uphold, support;  
शेषः सदैवादहितधूमिभारः S. 5. 4. —5 To  
cause, produce, create, rouse, excite  
(fear, wonder &c.); द्यायाश्चरति बहुधा  
भयमाधायानाः S. 3. 17; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,  
8. 46, 57; Ku. 2. 20; Bk. 2. 8; विस्मयं  
M. 5. 17; K. 246; नभरंरुचिरां निमि-  
तिमाधत्त भारती K. P. 1; to put in,  
infuse; Si. 2, 76. —6 To supply, give;  
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.).  
हृदिमाधायान R. 1. 85; इंद्रे त्रैलोक्य-  
माधाय Mb. —7 To appoint; तनेव चाधाय  
विवाहसाहये R. 7. 20. —8 To consecrate  
(as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्सामिजं  
Ku. 1. 57. —9 To perform, practice  
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु a. One that puts in, de-  
posits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon;  
समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. —2 (a) tak-  
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-  
ing. (c) Containing or being in  
possession of anything or consecrat-  
ing. —3 Keeping the sacred fire (अन्ना-  
धान), a ceremony performed with the  
sacred fire; पुनर्दासक्रियां कुर्वते पुनराधा-  
नमेव च Ma. 5. 168. —4 Doing, exe-  
cuting, performing. —5 Infusing,  
putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो  
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मा S. D. 2;  
निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रजायां विनयाधानाद्-  
क्षणान्तरमाधाय R. 1. 24 imparting or  
providing moral instruction. —6 (a)  
Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधान-  
हेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.  
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-  
ploying. —7 Effort, exertion, appli-  
cation; Mv. 3. 13. —8 A pledge,  
deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. —9 A place  
where anything is deposited, a recep-  
tacle, as in पक्षान्, उग्रपानं. —10 A  
surety. —11 Enclosure, circuit. —12  
A ceremony performed previous to  
conception; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [ आधात-उच् ] A cere-  
mony performed after cohabitation  
to cause or favour conception.



**आधापः** One who has placed anything.

**आधापक** *a.* Putting, placing; assigning.

**आधिः** [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोदत्तेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आधे in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mā. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; व्याधेयं गृहिणीपदं युवतये वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, Ma. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (घटन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बप्राप्त). -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -मन्त्रः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

**आधिरसं-**ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

**आधीकु** 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

**आधीकरणं** Pledging; a pledge.

**आधेय** *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -य=आधानं.

**आहित** *p. p.* 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक *a.* marked, spotted. -आत्मुत्पन्न *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -कृम *a.* exhausted, tired. -लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽश्वः R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -स्वय *a.* pained, grieved. -स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

**आहिता** *f. Ved.* Placing on, anything placed on.

**आधिकरणिकः** [ अधिकरणे निदुक्तः ] A judge; Mk. 9.

**आधिकारण्यं** Possession, location.

**आधिकारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

**आधिक्यं** [ अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

**आधिदेविक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अधिदेव-उच् ] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधिपज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Sūtra pain is of three kinds: आस्थान्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

**आधिपत्यं** [ अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यज्ञ ] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

**आधिभौतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अधिभूत-उच् ] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

**आधिराज्यं** [ अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज ] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ द्रुपः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 50; Ma. 2.

**आधिदेविकं** [ अधिदेवताय हितं उच् तस्य कलि दत्तं उच् वा ] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयकामार्थेना पूर्वविक्षेपास्ति-विक्रयं दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Viśṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

**आधु** 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

**आधवः** Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

**आधवन्** Shaking, agitating.

**आधवनीयः** A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed. **आधवः** That which is shaken.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अधुना भवः उच् ] Now, modern, of recent origin.

**आधृ** 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हृदि Ka. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

**आधारः** आ-धृ-वञ्ज्; आधिपदेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kāsi. ] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचरानां भूतानां कुत्सितराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुचरं Ku. 3. 48; तोषाधारपथाश्च वल्क-

शिलानिष्पन्दरेकाक्षिताः S. 1. 14.; आधारः क्षमोभसो K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधधनुसैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकार्यं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: - अपेक्षितिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेय-भावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

**आधारकः** A foundation.

**आधारणं** Holding, supporting, sustaining.

**आधार्य** *pot. p.* To be supported. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

**आधृत** *a.* Ved. Contained, supported.

**आधृष** 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

**आधर्षः** 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

**आधर्षणं** 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

**आधर्षित** *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

**आधृष्ट** *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

**आधृष्टिः** *f.* Assailing, attacking.

**आधिनवं** [अधेय-व्यञ्ज] Want of cows.

**आधारणः** [आधारे गतिचातुर्यं लब्ध्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणां गजसंज्ञिते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

**आध्मा** 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled; V. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

**आध्मात** *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्त्यः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृतं U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भरं हृदयः U. 1. 29; दृषं filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -सः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle



आध्मानं [ आ-प्मा-ल्युट् ] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Ma. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यात्म [ आध्या-त्मा ] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की f.) [आत्मानं अधि-कृत्य भवः टङ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see अधिदेविक.

आध्यापकः [ अध्याप-क् एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यापिक a. (की f.) [ अध्याय टङ् ] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

आध्यासिक a. (की f.) [ अध्यासेन कथितः टङ् ] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्मे 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -न् The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [ आ-धृ-क् ] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की f.) [ अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा टङ् ] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातरिष्वपि विभ्रामो जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वारिक a. (की f.) [ अध्वर-टङ् ] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -का [ अध्वस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रन्थः ] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (की f.) [ अध्वर्योः इदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -न् 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [ आनयति उतावयतः करोति अन्-णिच्-ण्वल् Tv. ] 1 A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पञ्च-वानकगोमुखाः सहस्रैवायमहस्यं Bg. 1. 13. -2 The thunder-cloud -Comp. -दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Kṛishṇa; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुन्दुभ्यः प्राण-दुन्दुभिः ॥ आनकानां च सैनादः सुमहानमवादिभिः । -भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनकुह a. (ही f.) [ आनकुह इदं अण् ] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [ आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट् ] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; द्वयस्य कानं विवतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānānas* of Rāsgaṅgādhara).

आनन्तर्य [ अनन्तर-भ्यञ्ज ] 1 Immediate accession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनन्त्यं [ अनन्त-भ्यञ्ज ] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं द्विवः प्राप्तिः प्रयोजन-प्रयोजके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कुनमर्तिर्धर्मैवाभिपश्यते । अशकमानः कल्याणि सोऽसुखान्तर्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वं दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gīt. 11. -Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [ आनन्द-भञ्ज ] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाञ्च विभक्ति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्द एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानं दास्मानो हेवं सर्वदेवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). 7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Śākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the *Dandaka* metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarāchārya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -द, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -वृत्तः [ आनन्दो दृष्टो येन ] the membrum virile. -पदः [ आनन्दोजनको पदः ] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -रोहि 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarāchārya addressed to Pārvatī.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्द्यु a. [ आ-नन्द-अयुच् ] Happy; joyful. -भ्युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुदुस्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञायन एवानन्दमयो ह्यनन्दसुखं Māṇḍ. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -यः A form of Durgā. °कोरः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितु a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [ आ-नन्द-इत् ] 1 Joy, happiness; कोसल्यानन्दिर्वर्धनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन a. [ आनन्द-णिनि ] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleading, giving delight.

आनपस्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योयितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयपतिमानमितं बलेन Mb. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclining; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8; १० द्रव्यम्, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); युगवन्निजनिबानर्ति प्रयेद्वे Ki. 13. 15; खरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44; किं वक्षश्खरणानतिव्यतिकर-व्याजेन गोपाच्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजानिसृष्टीं किलानति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आननः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. द्रुपदम्.

आनञ्ज A little bent, bowing, stooping.



**आनर्तः** [ आनुस्यत्यन आशरे षञ् ] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Drāskā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -तं Water. -Comp. -पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

**आनर्तक a.** 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

**आनर्तीय a.** [ आनर्त-ञ ] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

**आनर्थक्यं** [ अनर्थस्य भावः षञ् ] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty. ; आम्नायस्य क्रियापेक्षादानर्थक्यमतवर्त्यानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

**आनव a.** [ आनुः प्राणी तसेदं अण् ] 1 Human ( as strength &c. ). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

**आनस a.** ( सी f. ) [ अनसः शकटस्य पितृशब्दं अण् ] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

**आनह 4 U. 1** To bind to, fasten. -2 ( A. ) To be stopped.

**आनद्ध p. p. 1** Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive ( as stomach ). -द्रः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accouttring. -Comp. -वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

**आनाहः 1** Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length ( especially of cloth ).

**आनाहिक a.** [ आनाह-ठञ् ] To be used in cases of constipation.

**आनाथ्यं** [ आनाथस्य भावः षञ् ] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

**आनिर्हत a.** Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world ( Mahidhara ). -तः A class of principal deities.

**आनिल a.** ( ली f. ) [ अनिलस्येदं अण् ] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu ( as an oblation &c. ). -लः, -अग्निः N. of Hanumat or Bhima.

**आनी 1 P. 1** To bring, fetch; भुषणं मत्पार्श्वमनीयते S. 7. 8; वेनामुदकमनीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय सुवः कर्ष B. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To

reduce or lead to any condition; वनं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring ( with instr. of person who brings ); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

**आनयः, आनयनं 1** Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread ( of. उपनय ).

**आनायः** [ आनीयते मत्पार्श्वेन नी-करणे षञ् ] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

**आनायिन् मे.** [ आनाय इति ] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकुट्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

**आनाय्य a.** To be brought near. -ठञ् [ आनी-य्यत् आगच्छेत् P. III. 1. 127 ] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side ( also called दक्षिणाग्नि ); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानयिते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

**आनीतिः f.** [ आनी-क्तिञ् ] Leading near; चंकुमित्रा मियानीति रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः। Magdha.

**आनेतव्य a.** To be brought.

**आनेष a.** To be fetched.

**आनेतु a.** Bringer, bringing.

**आनील a.** Darkish, slightly blue.

-लः A black horse.

**आनुकल्पिक a.** [ अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्त्याम् ठञ् ] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

**आनुकूलीक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुकूल-ठञ् ] Favourable, conformable.

**आनुकूल्यं** [ अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ् ] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitability; यत्रानुकूल्यं वृत्त्योन्निवर्तनं वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

**आनुगत्यं** [ अनुगत-षञ् ] Acquaintance, familiarity.

**आनुगतिक a.** ( की f. ) Relating to a follower.

**आनुयुष्यं** [ अनुयुष्यस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ् ] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

**आनुश्रामिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुश्रामं भावः ठञ् ] Rural, rustic.

**आनुजावर a.** Ved. Posthumous.

**आनुनासिक्यं** [ अनुनासिकस्य भावः षञ् ] Nasality.

**आनुपदिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुपदं प्राप्तिरुक् वेदं अधीते वा ] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

**आनुपूर्वी, -व्ये-र्वी** [ अनुपूर्वस्य भावः षञ् ततो वा ऋषि बलायः ] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 ( In law ) The regular order of the castes, यदाहनुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोद्वराय Ms. 3. 23. -3 ( In logic ) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

**आनुपूर्वे-व्ये-ण, आनुपूर्व्यं ind.** One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

**आनुमानिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुमानाद्गतः ठञ् ] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred -कं The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकमिति चेन्न Br. Sūt.; एवं the state of being inferable.

**आनुयात्रिकः** A follower, attendant; Māl. 6; U. 4.

**आनुरक्तिः f.** Passion, affection.

**आनुलेपिक a.** [ अनुलेपिकायाः शिवा ष-र्म्य ] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

**आनुलोमिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम ठञ् ] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

**आनुलोम्य a.** In the direction of the hair, produced in natural or direct order. -म्यं [ अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्रह्म षञ् ] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जास्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's fight place.

**आनुविधिस्ता** Ingratitude.

**आनुवेश्यः** [ अनुवेशं वसति ] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्पाने विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; ( on which Kull. says; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्या, तदन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः ). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

**आनुशासनिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुशासनाय हित ठञ् ] Relating to or treating or instruction.

**आनुशूक a.** ( की f. ) Being with or within the awns ( as rice ).

**आनुश्रु ( आ ) विक a.** ( की f. ) [ यत्र पाठानुश्रुयते अनुश्रुते वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठञ् ] According to hearing, resting on tradition. -कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

**आनुषङ्ग ind.** Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

**आनुषंगिक a.** ( की f. ) [ अनुषंगात् आगतः ठञ् शिवां ऋषे ] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुषंगिः स्यात्तु यज्ञश्चिन्तितः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्तरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽप्याचयः Sk.; २०० अन्वयः. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 ( In gram. ) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

**आनुषङ्ग ind.** In order, successively.



आनुषूक *a.* Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुशुभ *a.* (भी. *f.*) [अनुशुभ उद्देश्य उत्पन्न अन्] 1 Consisting of Anushtubhs. -2 Relating to Anushtubh, formed like the metre. -अन् The Anushtubh metre.

आनुसूय *a.* (सी. *f.*) [अनुसूयया अभिवर्ण्य दत्तं अन्] Coming from or given by Anushtubh; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं *ind.* Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप *a.* (पी. *f.*) [अनूपदेशे भवः अन्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. -अन् Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); मंसं the flesh of such animals.

आनूक *a.* Living in marshy places. आनूपय [अनूपय भावः कर्म वा ध्वञ्] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनूपता.

आनूत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [अनूत शीलमस्य अन्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनूशंस-स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. -सन्, -स्य 1 Mildness. -2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

अनिपुणं, -ण्यं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अन्, ध्वञ् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनिश्वर्यं [अनिश्वरस्य भावः ध्वञ्] Absence of power or supremacy.

आन्त *a.* (ती. *f.*) [अन्त-अन्] Final, terminal. -तं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आन्तः Ved. One who finishes.

आन्तर *a.* [अन्तर मध्ये भवः अन्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. -अन् Inmost nature. -अन् Comp. -ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Mā. 1. 8.

आन्तरतम्यं, आन्तर्त्तम्यं Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आन्तरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आन्तराल *a.* [अन्तरालं बोधि अन्] One converseant with the inner nature.

आन्तरिक्ष (री)क्ष *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्तरिक्षे भवः अन्] 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. -2 Produced in the atmosphere -अन् The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्तर्गणे भवः अन्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.).

आन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्तर्गणे भवः अन्] Being or produced inside a house.

आन्तिका [अन्तिकेव अन् टाप्] An elder sister.

आन्त्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [अन्त्र-अन्] Relating to the bowels. -अन् Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आन्त्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आन्दोल 10 P. [आन्दोलति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro -2 To shaka, tremble (fig. also) Mā. 4; मन्दामपतदोलिता लतेव Dk. 17, 21.

आन्दोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Trembling.

आन्दोलनं [आन्दोल भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; किन्वातामरविन्दुद्वन्द्वानां द्वाकृचामरादोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling; oscillation.

आन्धसः The soup of boiled rice.

आन्धसिकः [अन्धो मत्तं शिष्यमस्य टक्] A cook.

आन्ध्र्यं [अन्धस्य भावः ध्वञ्] Blindness.

आन्ध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). -अन्ध्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अन्ध्र.

आन्न *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न-ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्न्यभाष्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः अन्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. -2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वह-अन्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पक्षि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्ष्य शब्दजननस्याः अन्] 1 Logic, logical philosophy. -2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वीक्षिक्यामविद्या रथादीक्षणानुसृतुः खबोः ईक्षमाणस्या तस्य ईक्षणी युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीअवचनाय Mā. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पञ्चाध्यायी गीतमेव प्रणीता Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [आन्वीप्य वर्तते अन्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P, rarely 1 P; (आप्तेति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आपयति, आपु. आत्) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेच्छुणोपतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12; अनुद्योगेन तैलामि तिलेभ्यो नाहुमहि B. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविचनमाय सः R. 3. 8; ३० कले, कीर्ति, सुखं &c. -2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; श्वरीमापनुर्वे Bk. 6. 59. -3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

undergo, suffer, meet with; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. -5 To equal. -पाप्. (आप्ते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. -2 To arrive at one's end or aim. -3 To become filled. -Caus. (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् वच्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. -प [अप सङ्घः] 1 A flood or stream of water, water. -2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक *a.* [आप्-ण्डल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयितु *a.* [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (पुं); स्त्वं friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्-क] 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. -2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reaching to, extending as far as. -4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). -5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. -6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राज्ञक-श्रेष्ठदेवातः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit. -7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विषेरासदाक्षिणैः Ms. 7. 79. -8 True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयेति पितरो जामतुरासं जने U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101. -10 Appointed. -11 Generally received, commonly used. -12 Accused, prosecuted. -13 Reasonable, sensible. -अप्ता 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, credible person or source, guarantee; आप्तः यथार्थकता T. S. -2 A relative, friend; निग्रहार्थस्त्वसुरासानां दधाच्च धन-दातुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गोऽयं भवत्यस्य Ms. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -अप्ता A twisted lock of hair. -अप्ता 1 A quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -अप्ता. -अप्तिः *f.* 1. an augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word of received acception and established by usage only; see आप्त-वाच्य also. -काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. -2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-सः) the supreme soul. -कारिन् *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-म.) a trusty agent or confidential servant. -वर्मा a pregnant woman. -दक्षिण *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. -वचनं 1. received text or authority;



revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence, = वचनं above. -वाच्य a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते वैविधेयि ते संतु किलतवाच्यः S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आसवाणमुमानाभ्यां सार्वं रत्नं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28 -श्रुति f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smṛitis &c.

आप्तिः f. [ आ-प्-क्ति ] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याप्तिं जगतां मतिष्ठं Kath. -7 Future time. (-pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आप्य a. [ अपां इदं अण् स्वायं ष्यञ् ] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आ-प्यत्). -त्यः A class of gods. -त्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

भापकर a. (री. f.) [ अपकरे भवः अण् ] 1 Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [ अपां समूहः अपां ; तेन गच्छति गच्छ- ] A river, stream; केनाचमानं प- तिसापगनां Si. 3. 72.

आपनेया [ आपगायां गंगायां भवः टक् ] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhiṣma or Kṛishṇa.

आपणः [ आपण-पञ्च ] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [ आपणादागतः टक् ] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपद् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; ए- तस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जेजनमपतितं Pt. 1; आप- ततिं हि संसारं पृथग्दर्शनीं मानिने बुधांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव रज्ज्वलितमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173-5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतरा- प्यापतितं मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -Caus. (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; काचित् प्राक- रणिकादुपायमाकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing (सततगतिवर्धः)).

आपतिक a. (की. f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking.

-तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, at- tack, descending, alighting; तदापात- भयात्पि Ku. 2. 45; गङ्गापातविरहिते- वनादाबन्धनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरस्या विषयाः पयैत- परितपिनाः Kl. 11. 12; आपातसुरमे भोगे निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mā. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिव a. Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (त्पी. f.) [ अपत्य-अण् ] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एव रात्रिगिरापादि दानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मार्ततः Sik. 9; निर्वृतामपद्यते becomes disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पादुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामा- पेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; अविश्वासं, मित्रं हि, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get intemperate, to fall into misfortune;

अर्धधर्मो परित्यज्य यः काममदुवर्तते । एवमा- पद्यते क्षिप्रं राज्ञां दुःशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. : see अपाज below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is, -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कुजद्विरापा- दितवंशशत्रुयं R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; लुप्तिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणमापाद्यति makes the host of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [ आ-प-क्ति ] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्व्येषु धर्म- लाभः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occur- rence (अनिच्छसंग).

आपद् f. [ आ-प-क्ति ] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adver- sity; वैवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां त्वमाप- द्वा R. 1. 60; अश्विकः परमापदां पद्व्यं Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भार- रहितसन्निवेशं वात्यापदः Bh. 2. 90; आपद्दि- श्वा, आपद्वा प्राप् to fall into difficulty. -Comp. -कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अमाह्वना- द्धयनमापरकाले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. -कालिक a. (का-की. f.) occur- ring in time of difficulty. -गत, -ग्रस्त-मात a. 1. fallen into mis- fortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [ आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः ] a prac- tice, profession, or course of pro- ceedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्त्त) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

आपदा f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीवि- कः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टो दृशामापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दोक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Ms. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पादिर्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सदृशः a pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापादुराविषः R. 10. 59.

आपादः [ आ-प-पञ्च ] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -द्वयः 2 Reward, remuneration.



आपादानं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; दृश्यस्य संरूपतरापादाने Sk.

आपानिकः [आपन्-इकृन् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kira'to or barbarian.

आपमित्यक a. [अपमित्य परिचयं निधुम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. —क Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण गति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्णिक a. (की f.) Being in the afternoon.

आपर्तुक a. (की f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवर्ग्य a. Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् n. [आप्-अवृत्] 1 Water; आपोभिर्मार्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); बहाननपातिपयोधरास्तु R. 14. 22; आपतिपुर्णे नमः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ना राघवं दृष्टिमिरापिचक्ष्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथास्तुधामापीव कर्णजालिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता देवेनाभिगणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (शुभे); ताबलीनां दलेस्तत्र रक्षितापानसूचयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपापिच a. Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समेतात् परिवेश्य पच्यतेऽन] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपाने देयं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिजर a. Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल a. Originating from आपिशलिः. —लः pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आचै.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Git. 12; हजाम्यां तमापीडय clasp him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड a. 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m) A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलम्बंदाकिनोवारयः Mā. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडानिभे विपदि R. 18. 29; Mā. 1. 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित p. p. 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with obapleta.

आपीत a. 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकात्).

आप्यिक a. (की f.) [अप्य-टक्] 1 A good maker of अप्य (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (सङ्ग). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अप्यपानं समूहः).

आप्यः [अप्यस्य सप्थुः क-य] Flour. आप्यं A kind of metal (perhapatin).

आप्य् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A) To satiate oneself.

आप्य a. [पृ-क्वि] Connected, blended. —ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आप्य 9 U. or Caus. To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); श्रुत्यैरापूर्यते ह्यपः H. 2. 74. —pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानज्ञानानां K. 16.

आपूर a. Becoming full. —र 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरे शुबतिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्कृष्टया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण a. Becoming full. —नं Filling, making full; गर्तं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य p. p. Filled &c.; आपूर्यश्च कलाभिरिन्दुरमलः Mā. 9. 39.

आपूरितः f. 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण a. Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक a. (की f.) [अपेक्षा-टक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं पठनममये चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. apoklima].

आपोमय a. (ची f.) [आप्-विकरि प्राडुर्णे वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमन्त्र The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सङ्क-तारामकुस्तयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आर्.

आप्तयः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्ये 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्या Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —Caus. (—प्यायति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तद् तेजश्च विश्वराप्याप्ययति Mb.; सेव कर्तितेर्ममचाप्यायिता श्रुतिः S. D.; बाहुभिराप्यायितज्ञारारः Pt. 1; Mo. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी a. Fat, stout. —पी f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन p. p. [प्ये-क्] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. —नं An under, seat; आपीनभारोद्गहन-प्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान p. p. 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन a. Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —न, —न [प्या-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —Comp. —शील a. satisfying.

आप्यायित a. 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्य a. Ved. [आ-पृ-ल्ल-क्] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आप्रच्छस्व मियस्तममं तुंगमालियं शैलः Ma. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Mā. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on



receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor ( साधो यमि इति वचनं ). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [ प्रच्छ-अच् ] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Beautiful.

आपृच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Secret, hidden.

आपृच्छन् *ind.* For ever.

आपृच्छन् [ प्रच्छ पदार्थं तत्पर्यंतं अय्ययि ० ] A dress reaching to the feet. -*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [ आपृच्छन् व्याप्नोति स ] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130; ( आपृच्छन्कं also ).

आपृच्छा *f.* [ अपृच्छात्यनया आ-प्री-ड गोरा-ली ] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 ( Pl. ' Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animalsacrifice : some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12.—*Suamiddha*, *Tant-napāt*, *Narāsama*, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, *Barhis*, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses *Ilā*, *Sarasvatī*, and *Mahī*, *Tvashtī*, *Vanaspati* and *Svāhā*, (all these being regarded by *Sāyana* to be different forms of *Agni*); स एता आपृच्छयश्चाभिर्वै स सुखत आपृच्छानामप्रीणीत; cf. also Max Muller's *Hist. Anc. Lit.* pp. 463-466.

आपृच्छन्, -या: *N.* of *Vishnu* ( protecting those who have appeased his anger ).

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपृच्छन् पदार्थयै Mb.; ( रयं ) आपृच्छन्ने सिंह इवाचलाय. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रवागे आपृच्छन् गजानि Mb.; आपृच्छन्काश-गजायां *ibid.*; Ma. 7. 216, 11. 203. -*Caus.* ( -पृच्छयति ) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपृच्छन् गजानि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अज्ञ-गच्छन् वारिणा Ma. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 ( *Atm.* ) To bathe.

आपृच्छन्, -कृन् 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water: ( on

all sides ). -*Comp.* -कृत्तिन् or आपृच्छ-कृत्तिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order ( ब्रह्म-वर्ध ) and is admitted into the second ( गृहस्थ ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आपृच्छन् 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवधृथाहुतो मुनि: R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वाय्वं, यत्सनं, रुधिरं &c. -तः, 'कृन्ती An initiated house-holder, see आपृच्छकृत्तिन्. -त Bathing.

आपृच्छन् *m.* [ आपृच्छन् Uq. 1. 152 ] Wind, air ( आपृच्छन् according to Ujjval ).

आपृच्छन् The neck.

आपृच्छन् Opium.

आपृच्छ 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमावधनात् अवधन्: K. 290; न कृत्तिन्भिर्मावधना-नि पदं 104 places; तेषां पद्विः पद्वि-तरि स्नेहमावधन्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आपृच्छन्जलिः, see आपृच्छ below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्थूनापृच्छद्विषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आपृच्छमंडला तापस-परिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आपृच्छरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. -ज् ( ज्: also ) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -*Comp.* -माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9.

आपृच्छ: Ved. Binding.

आपृच्छन्, -धन् 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमांधविधित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आपृच्छ *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. -ई, -ईण [ -आ-ई-ईणाय वल् लुट् वा ] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [ आपृच्छ-इति ] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्थावहि P. IV. 4. 88.

आपृच्छन् [ अवलस्य भावः ] Weakness.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आपृच्छा 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणावाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

( Ved. ). -या 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आपृच्छन् Age ending with oldhood.

आपृच्छ *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= सा विल q. v. ). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आपृच्छन् = आपृच्छ q. v.

आपृच्छ 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand ( Ved. ).

आपृच्छन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

मावद् *a.* ( रयी *f.* ) [ अन्-अण् ] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आवृद्धि *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अन्-ठक् ] Annual, yearly; आवृद्धि करः Me. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आवृद्धि: Ved. A partner ( of any thing ); to be shared in ( Say. ).

आवृद्धि: See under आवृद्धि.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रश्मिभाति चामीकरिणीयोजितं Subhāsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितदि: R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [ भा-अह् ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपार्भां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रजातमिव शुद्धार्भा Me. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; रश्मिभां appearing or shining like gold; वसुधतः Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्तभां R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभाति: *f.* [ आ-भा-क्ति ] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभा 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्चन्द्रपिण्डमावभावे K. 117; कुर्वते नालापमाभाति Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभा-दि रामेण वचः कनीयात् Bk. 3. 51 -3 To say or speak; सती वेदप्रवाचभावे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [ भा-वच् ] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to ( संबोधन ). -2 Conversation; संबोधनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाष्यमिदं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. -ज् What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आभा 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear



seem, look like ; स्थानान्तर स्वर्ण इ-  
वाहभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;  
14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly,  
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-  
भासे ; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-  
minate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [आम-अच्] 1 Splendour,  
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-  
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येद्वाभासात् वरः स्फुरेत्  
Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance,  
likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ;  
नमश्च दधिराभासं Rām. &c. ; चिदाभास.  
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-  
क्यतदाभाससमाश्रयः S. B. ; तत्साहसभासं  
Mā. 2. 2 looks like wantonness. -4  
Any unreal or fallacious appearance  
(as in हेलाभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.  
-5 A fallacy, fallacious rea-  
soning, semblance of a reason, an  
erroneous but plausible argument ;  
see हेलाभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-  
tention, purpose.

आभासने Making apparent or  
clear ; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र *a.* Splendid,  
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective  
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an  
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक्, आभिचारिक *a.*  
(की *f.*) [आभिचरण-चार-उच्] 1 Ma-  
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.  
—कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (की *f.*) [आभिजन-अण्]  
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-  
tronymic (as a name) ; at पार्व-  
तीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं  
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजार्द [अभिजातस्य भावः षच्]  
1 Nobility of birth ; शंसिनी च न-  
द्वता Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.  
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जाता  
अण्] Born under the constellation  
Abhijit.

आभिधा [अभिधेय स्वधिः अण्] 1 A  
sound, word. -2 A name ; mention-  
ing ; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contain-  
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-  
cographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a  
word or name. —कं The property  
of a name.

आभिधुविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-  
भिधु-उच्] Relating to the religious  
ceremony called अभिधुव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः षच्]  
1 Direction towards ; रुह्यं यति  
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-  
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-  
vourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good,  
agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप उच्  
अच् च] Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-  
भिवेचन-उच्] Relating to the inaugu-  
ration of a king ; आभिवेचनिकं पते  
रामार्धसूयकल्पितं Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिवहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभि-  
हार उच्] 1 To be offered as a pre-  
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.  
—कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीक [आभीकन दृष्टे साम अण्] N.  
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [अभीक्ष्णस्य भावः षच्]  
Continued repetition ; बहुलमभीक्ष्ण्यं  
P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chap-  
ter of Pāṇini which ends with  
bha (भ ).

आभीरः [आ समेतात् भिय राति, रा-क Tv.]  
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहुतमा-  
नसाय वृत्तं मनो वदुपतेतविदेष्टुहाण Udb. ;  
according to Ma. 10. 15 आभीर is  
the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa and a  
female of the Ambastha tribe. -2  
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabi-  
tants ; श्रीकृष्णाद्योभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।  
आभीरदेशो द्देशि विषयशैले व्यवस्थितः ॥ -री 1  
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of  
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of  
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रयोग्या)  
S. D. 432. -Domp. -पक्षिः -ह्री *f.*,-  
पक्षिका a station or abode of herd-  
smen, a village inhabited by  
cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क]  
1 Fearful, terrible ; Si. 18. 78.  
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,  
physical pain.

आभु *a.* [आ-भ-उ] Pervading,  
reaching (Sāy.) ; empty ; stingy,  
empty-handed.

आभूक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.  
आभूय *a.* A little curved or  
bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present,  
continue one's existence.

आभू *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a  
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-  
cacious. -3 Applied according to  
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-  
ous. —m. A prison, a place of con-  
finement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-  
powering strength. -3 Capability,  
efficiency.

आभूषण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभू 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्रे  
एषि भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कृत्वाप्याहृतं दुःखं  
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill  
with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration  
(fig. 'alec) ; किमित्यप्याभरणानि यो-  
चने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वृत्तकलं Ku. 5.  
44 ; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-  
भरण occurs in the names of works ;  
e. g. सरस्वतीकंडाभरण). -2 The act of  
nourishing.

आभरित *p. p.* -1 Filled. -2 Decorat-  
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music  
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भुज-चच्] 1 Curving,  
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला  
(गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit,  
circumference, expanse, extension,  
precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-  
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तमोवनरयेति S. 1 ;  
गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,  
wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3.  
57. ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Mā. 9. 16. -4  
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-  
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from  
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरदाभोग Mā. 3.  
8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; प्रतिभवा भोगः दृग्भावे  
Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ;  
U. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगोद्दिष्टाः Bh. 3.  
42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5  
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a  
cobra (used by Varuna as his  
umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,  
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा द्रः Sān  
tilakeśana. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य *a.* [आभोगं याति वा-क] To  
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं  
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2  
Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भव-  
अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as  
आभ्यंतरो भूयस्वर्गः. -2 One of the two  
kinds of प्रत्यक्ष or effort giving rise to  
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living  
in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहा-  
रय हितं टक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-उच्] A kind  
of जीवन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-  
उच्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2  
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,  
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युद-  
यच्] 1 Tending to good, granting  
prosperity ; अनभ्युदयिकं श्रेयसकदर्शनं  
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-  
ginning of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12.  
88. -3 High, exalted, important.  
—कं A Śrāddha or offering to an-  
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति  
उच्] One who digs with a spade.



**आद्य** *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yee'; अं कृमी M. 1; (b) recollection : अं तस्मिन्नुद्दिष्टा वचनं स्वलितमासीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', अं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिशुद्धोऽस्मि; (d) reply.

**आम** *a.* [आम्यते ईषन् पश्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Veda); आमाम् Ms 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -अं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -नः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्षेऽप्यिलाषवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते महाभ्याधि समाश्रयः ॥ Snar. -Comp. -अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -अन्नं undressed rice. -आश्रयः [आमस्यापक-नस्याश्रयः] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गन्धिकं the smell of raw meat. -ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौसभसा परिचिचति Si 2. 54. -रक्ष *a.* of tender skin. -पाकाः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपन्मासपात्रमिव अभि Ms. 3. 179. -पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. -मांसशिन *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -रक्तं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. -वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. -श्राद्धं a Śrāddha performed with uncooked food; आपयनस्यो तीर्थं च चन्द्रसूर्यदे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शूद्रेण च तदेव हि ॥ Prāchetasa.

**आमक** *a.* Raw.

**आमता**, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

**आमंजु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

**आमंढः** The castor-oil plant.

**आमने** Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

**आम (मा) नस्यं** [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

**आमंत्र** 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S 3; अतामन्मिमी S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तथामंत्रयामन्वृत् K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परजिनोप्येषमामन्वयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

**आमंत्रणं**—णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अचेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामंत्रणादुते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनन्ति तज्जनान्तिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

**आमंत्रयितु** *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —म. (—ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmaṇas.

**आमंत्रित** *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. —तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संवोधने यां प्रथमा सामन्तितंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

**आमन्त्र्य** *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —इयं A word in the vocative case.

**आमंत्रः** Castor-oil plant.

**आमिद्र** *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमिद्राणां फलमिव कलं लप्ससे गजितान् Me. 34. -द्रा A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

**आमयः** [आ-मी कर्णे अच्; Tv.: said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दुर्षामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समी हि सिद्धैरात्मनां वर्यर्थतामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. —यं N. of the medical plant *Coelus Speciosus*.

**आमयविच्छ** *a.* [आमय-विच्-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; विच्छं indigestion, dyspepsia.

**आमरणांत**, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंग्युराः H. 1. 118; अत्योन्मत्तस्याप्यभीचारो भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

**आमरितु** *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

**आमर्षः**, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

**आमलकः**, -की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblicia Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आवका). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). —कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलकाम्रदादिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

**आमहीया** *f. N.* of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig-veda*; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

**आमात्यः** [अमात्य स्व स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

**आमानस्यं** [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

**आमावास्य** *a.* (स्वी *f.*) [अमावास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —इयं The new moon oblation.

**आमिक्षा** [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्ते पयसि दृष्यान्वयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

**आमिक्षयं**, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत् ङ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshā*; ७० आमिक्षीयं in the same sense.

**आमित्र** *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious,

**आमित्रि** *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

**आमिश्र-श्लु** *a.* Readily mixing.

**आमिष्** *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

**आमिष** [अम् टिष्ठत् दीर्घश्च Up. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिबिमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मस्त्वैर्महयते श्वापदेर्दुष्टि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रक्षान्नेषणदक्षणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. -Comp. -आशिन *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. -मिया, -मुख 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

**आमिष्ठ** *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

**आमिषी** N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

**आमीक्षा** = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

**आमील** 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव K&v. 2. 11; to shnt; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक-द्वंशजोद्बुद्धिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

**आमीलनं** Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

**आमीवत्** *a.* Ved. Attacking.

**आमुखं** 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी द्विषको वापि पारिषार्थकं पृथक् । पृथगपि संहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकायैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिमिष्ये । आमुखं तपु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. —*अं* *ind.* To the face.



**आमुच** 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on ( as a garment &c. ); account with; करोऽयमाचुविवाहकृतः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आमुचतीवामरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आमुचमर्हन् रत्नादयं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge; आमोच्यते रथि कदाज्ञानं Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside ( as garments &c. )

**आमुक** *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

**आमुक्ति** *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). -*क्रि* *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

**आमोचन** 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on. **आहू**, -*रि* *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

**आमुष्मिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः उक् ] Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैषालोच्च गतीयसीरपि विरादामुष्मिकीयतनाः S. D.

**आमुष्यायण** *a.* or -*णः* ( नी *f.* ) [ अमुष्य स्यात्स्वायणं नडां फल् अमुक् ] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदाशुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुयुहीतमान्मो भङ्गोपास्यस्य पौत्रः Mā. 1; Mv. 1.

**आमुष्य** *a.* Vulnerable.

**आमुद्** 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

**आमर्द** 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्धवीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्रि-केशरं S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

**आमर्दि** *a.* Crushing, pressing.

**आमुक्ष** 6 P. 1 To touch; handle ( roughly ), lay hands upon; नवातपा-सूक्ष्मसोज्ज्वलः Ki. 4. 14; ( at ) सुहृदासुशम्यगधराऽयकरैः Si. 9. 34; शरासनज्यां सुहृदाममर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. -2 ( a ) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. ( b ) To attack, assail; आमुक्षं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

**आमर्शः**, -*क्षेन* 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

**आमुक्ष** *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, rubbed against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

**आमेन्य** *a.* To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt ( ? ).

**आमोदनं** Crushing; Mā. 3.

**आमोद** *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -*वः* 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2 Fragrance ( diffusive ), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रसो र्वानिःश्वासाद्यकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं सुदेव धमे सुदुर्धनं हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

**आमोदन** *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -*नं* 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

**आमोदित** *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

**आमोदि** *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; ननुकुदजकद्वन्मामोदिनो गंधवाहा Bk. 1. 35. -*m.* ( *दी* ) A perfume for the mouth ( made in the form of a pill of camphor &c. ).

**आमोष** *a.* Robbing, stealing. -*वः* Theft, robbing.

**आमोचि** *m.* A thief.

**आमोहनि** *a.* A kind of fragrant odour.

**आम्ना** 1 P. 1 ( *a* ) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्स्वणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Mā. 7. ( *b* ) ( Hence ) To regard, consider, mention, lay down; स्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुत्रवर्धयन्ति Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मेवमुचमं Bk. 17. 30; यद् ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

**आम्नात** *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातो वस्यतावामयः स ( शत्रुः ) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -*तं* Study.

**आम्नाति** *a.* [ आम्नात-इति ] One who has studied the Vedas.

**आम्नान** [ आ-म्ना-मि ल्युट् ] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

**आम्नाया** [ आ-म्ना-यच् ] 1 ( *a* ) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. ( *b* ) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively ( including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also ); अधीतो चतुर्वर्णायायेषु Dk. 122; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोदुष्टाः Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. -3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or interuaction ( in past and present usage ). -6 A Tantra. -7 A series of families. -*Comp.* -*सारि* *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

**आम्नायवत्** *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

**आंबरीषपुत्रकः** A country inhabited by the Ambarīṣhaputras

**आंबहः** An inhabitant of Ambashtha.

**आंबिकेयः** [ अंबिकाया अपत्यं उक् ] An epithet of ( *a* ) Dhṛitarāshṭra; ( *b* ) Kārttikeya.

**आंबस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ अंभ-अण् ] Watery, fluid.

**आंबसिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अंभसा वर्तते उक् ] Aquatic. -*कः* A fish.

**आम्नः** [ अम् गत्यादिङ् र्त् र्द्विष्वच् Un. 2. 16 ] The mango-tree. -*म्न* The fruit of the mango-tree. -*Comp.* -*आवर्तः* 1. N. of a tree ( आग्रतक ). -2. impissated mango juice. ( *नै* ) the fruit of आग्रतक. -*कूटः* the name of a mountain; साधुमानाम्कूटः Me. 17. -*गंधकः* N. of a plant ( समहिष्ठवृक्ष ). -*वेदी* [ आम्नस्य पेक्षीव ] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -*वणं* [ आम्नस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5 ] a grove of mango-trees; सोहमाग्नवणं छिस्वा Rām.

**आम्नातः** [ आम्न आग्रसत् अतति अत्-अच् Tv. ] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera ( its juice resembling what of the mango ). -*न्त* The fruit of this tree.

**आम्नातकः** 1 The hog-plum. -2 Impissated mango juice ( *मा* : सात ); आम्नस्य सहकास्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । धर्मशुक्लो मुहुर्दिव आग्रतक इति स्वतः Mb. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

**आम्नि** *m.* Acid taste; see Gaṇa to P. V. 1. 123.

**आम्नेद्** *Caus.* To repeat; एवमेव यदा वाक्यमाग्नेदयति देवराट् Mb.

**आग्नेदनं** Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

**आग्नेदित** *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated ( as words ). -*न्त* 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 ( In gram. ) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाग्नेदितोऽपि Sk.

**आम्लः**, -*म्ला* The tamarind tree. -*रसः* Sourness, acidity.

**आम्लि** ( ली ) *का* 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

**आयः** [ आ इ-अच्, अच्-यच् वा ] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring ( opp. व्यय ); आयो द्वायं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाद्यो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयवहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययौ च



नियताकारान् कोषमय च Ma. 8. 419, आयधिकं व्यर्थं कतेति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Oomp. -न्ययो (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् a. Ved. Coming, approaching; वस्तु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवत् ind. At the time when cows return home; प्रक्रांतामायतीगव Bk. 4. 14.

आयत् Ved. Coming.

आयिच् a. Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक n. (की f.) [अयःशूल-ट् P. V. 2. 73] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तिष्णोषेन योजन्निच्छेत् आयःशूलिको जनः) of. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थम्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिह a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयगः A gift given at a sacrifice; \*भूत a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (withloc.); चयं स्वस्थावतमरे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयतेज्, यत् आयते स्तु] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतना Mu. 7 hangmen, स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वायिनयान-मैकैकमग्नेयमायतनम् K. 103 \*युगेन 130 domestic deer; Chap. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanatorium, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, मन्त्रायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with manas as the six Ayatanas). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनवत् State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

आयत् p. p. [आयत्-क्] 1 Depend-ent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); देवायत् कुले जन्म मन्वायत् त्वं पी-रुषं Vo. 3. 33; आग्नायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; तत्, त्वं dependance, humili-ty, docility.

आयत्ति f. [आयत्-क्ति] 1 Depend-ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Bound-ary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continen-ance in the right path. -9 Length -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitable-ness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयत् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वस्त्रं-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वर्गमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1; आय-च्छति कृपाद्वज्रं Sk. draws up; बाणमुच-मन्वायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Akm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk. 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत् p. p. 1 Long; दशाल्लमायत्ता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतम-ध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयत्ता Mb.; \*स्वमावा-नि च दृक्कानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif-fuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -सः An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long; as in आयत्तं निश्चय. -Oomp. -अय a. (की f.), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अपण a. having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an ob-long. -आयतिः f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -च्छदा a plantain tree. -लेख a. long oarved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तुः m. [आयत्तं स्तोति, निः दीयः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयति f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; \*भ्रंज K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदावतयातिः Si. 14. 5; रहस्यस्यायुतेयमा-यतिः Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वक्षः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; \*रुलानिभूतः Mu. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदावत् च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, ac-cepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं भुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kult.). -7 Connec-tion, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायतिः Dk. 164 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिम् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयत् m. Ved. One who approach-es, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Re-straint, onrbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आयम्-वञ्] 1 Length; तिष्ठ-गायामशोभी Mo. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; प्राणाशमपरायणा Bg. 4. 29, प्राणायामः परं तपः Ma. 2. 83.

आयामवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित a. Stretched out, ex-tended.

आयानिच् a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; \*यामाह Ki. 11. 48.

आयलुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवन् Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः, -सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयत् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पिदार्यमायत्ततः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यति तपस्यशी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict; आवायसयति ना जलामिलावः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; leas-en, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

आयत्त p. p. [यत्-क्] 1 Fained, dis-tressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labour-ing, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आयस्-वञ्] 1 Effort, exer-tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुदयापास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहयूलानि दुः-खानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षौ त-थायामः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक m. [आयस्-प्बुल्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासिन् a. [आयस्-णिजि] 1 Ex-hausted, fatigued. -2 Making ex-tensions, striving; सन्तु तज्जावदशनावा-सि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस a. (सी f.) [अयसो विकारः ङ्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;



आयस इन्द्रमेव वा Mc. 8. 315; सस्त्रि मा जल्पः तवाचसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -स्त्री A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धिमात्मानं हेमिभूत-निवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स च कर्ष परस्माच्चद्व-स्कात् इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); सये, वशे, वचने, तुला &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance (उद्वेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting. आयचित्त a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उप् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Pururavas and Urvasi. -Comp. -वक्त्र a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तप-स्यामा K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकारुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलो-न्वेषणस्यायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack; oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पादुचारनायोधयन्ति U. 5.

आयुधः, -यं [आयुध् धनर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a disc; (3) यंत्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वद्वन्येन हस्तौदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -यं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ma. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier. -धर्मिणि the tree called जयंती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुधमेषात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -कः [आयुधेन जीवति दृश्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इति-ठ] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णामतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतो त्वयि वीर वति 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; प्रययौ तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुश्च n. [इ-असि-णिच् Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दूर्ध्वमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तन्नकेणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मेमाणि रक्षति Bh. 2. 16; आयुर्वच-शतं वृणा परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; मागे हि भूतानामायुः तस्मात्सर्वायुधस्यते । सर्वमेव ते आयुर्गति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final s of this word is changed to व् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones). -Comp. -कर a. (री f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्वयं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदाः [आयुर्भिन्न् विद्ये-ज्ञेन वा आयुर्विद्वीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments: (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदन्तं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) बाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेदद्वयः, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् a. [आयुस् मतृप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मते सुते सुते Ma. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; of. Ma. 2. 125; आयुष्मन् मय सोम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga atarukṛitika; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविण्याः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्का [आयुः कायते, के-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jains) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमय, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इष्टं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःशयं परं Ma. 1. 105, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. l.; Dk. 158. -वर्ध 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आयि ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव. स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Śūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ma. 10. 48); इन्द्रादयोगवः क्षत्रा बाहिलश्रावयो मुणाम् । वैश्याजन्मविश्रातु जायते वर्णसंकरात् -वो A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -र [आ-र-घञ्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मनुष्यक्रल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रतिभाग). -र (आ-र-अच्) 1 A shoemaker'sawl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; of. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारामय-कायोद्वितस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -झडा, -इ brass; U. 5. 14.



आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -*क्ष*, -*क्षा* 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मयमे स्थितात् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुमसिंघ). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाह्या) largely used in medicinal recipes. -यं Its fruit.

आरक्षित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see रक्षित.

आरक्षः [ आरक्ष् ] An actor.

आरक्षुः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Rāvalpindi still call their country Halrat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). -2 A horse from this country.

आरण्यं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरणिः [ आ-ञ्-अणि ] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ अरणि-ट् ] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. -यः N. of Saka. -यं or एवञ्च Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* ( प्या, -प्या *f.* ) [ अरण्य भवः ] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. वाय) ; अरण्यः Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपञ्च is of 7 kinds:—सखिणे रुक्षेत्रे महिषो वानरस्तथा। पुष्यक्षौ मृगश्च पञ्चैव सखा मता ॥). -पयः, -पय 1 A forest. -2 A kind of oorn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see राशि below). -4 Cow-dung ( -पय only ). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyana. -Comp. -कुक्कुटा a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Gāṇas or palmbooks of the Sāma yeda. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -पक्षः a wild beast. -मुद्गा a kind of bean. -राशिः (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्य भवः वृक्ष] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अध्याय, मधुय, ग्याय, पयिन्, विशार and हासिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt.). -कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपावृद्धागमसत्यं वृद्धारण्यका हि ना S. 2. 13; R. 6. 15. -कः An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *a. g.* वेतारण्यकं, वृद्धारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं, अरण्येऽध्यमानवात् आरण्यकं Bri Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽध्यमानादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -Comp. -कः the title of the third book of the Rāmāyana.

आरथः [ ईषत्स्वलो रथः ] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्ध 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभ्येऽरुते बाह्याः Subhāsh. ; आरब्धा बलिबिम्बं Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अत्पन्नारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; यूतेः पंचभिरारब्धे वेदे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -यं Beginning.

आरब्धिः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [ आरभ्-अटि ] An enterprising or courageous man. -टः, -टी Boldness, confidence. -टी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage; सार्धेद्राजसंभ्रामकौषेद्रात्तादिवेष्टितैः । संयक्ता वयंवाथैरुद्धतामयी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style ( वृत्ति ). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.); मालत्याः प्रथमाश्लोकविषयादारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134. 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपदिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

आरंभः [ आरभ्-पञ्च सुम् ] 1 Beginning, commencement; उपरायः plan of commencement; वृत्त्यारंभे हर पञ्चपतेराईनागोजिनेच्छा Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरंभेः सङ्गृह्यारंभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4 (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंद्रारंभः समारः Vo. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रारंभितारंभ इवावतस्थे R. 2. 31. -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [ आरभ्-पञ्च सुम् ] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभण [ आरभ् लुट् सुम् ] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमसं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 62, 3. 38. -2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off; विरामोऽस्तिवति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत् *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki 5. 6; see अनरत् also. -2 Quiet, gentle. आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [ र-यञ् ] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र मुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. -मः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आरमारामा Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेद्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकाविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [ cf. Pers. آرام ]. -Comp. -जीता N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंभण (Vedio for आरंभण) Support.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [ अरस्य भावा यञ् ] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [ आ-रा-वा-आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v. ] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमस्यमारादुभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 6. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [ आरात्-छ ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt. ] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [ आ-रा-किञ् ] An enemy.

आरात्रिक [ आरात्राणि निर्दुष्टं ] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औवाढेण); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमार्रात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भ्रूयस्ते कृपाई कटाक्षा Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमारुप बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येनामारुधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमयि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे पृथा 1. 12.



41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सकीर्तनेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रघेः Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इवं तु ते भक्तिमन्त्रं सतामाराधनं वयुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नव्यमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव S. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं कृटिलं चरति टक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a crook; (चनलोमेन पररोस्ताहिः पाचको विषादिसमृष्ट पचतीति तस्य तथासं).

आरिच 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच-वृ] 1 Emptying. -2 Contract. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरोचित *a.* [आ-रिच-यिच क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरोचितध्वतुरैः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर(रा)वः [आ-र-अप् पक्षे वज्र] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रारवः Bām -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; द्यु-रावाविन् M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. -रुफ. A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचये-रण्ये Bām.

आरोकः 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुणस्य आपत्ये ण्] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruna. q. v. -णि 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vṛatā (वैतेयः)

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; वंशुता शुच-मारुधन् Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. -*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of अरिषे.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called महातरु q. v.

आरुह 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, beatride, get upon (with acc. some- times loc.); सिंहासनमारुहो K. 111; आरुह रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुह-कुशालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल धृतयमिष नामारुहमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारुहे दुन-रिचल्लेख चरणः Mn. 3. 30. 27; 80 यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौदुर्यस्य पारमारुह न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां यद्वारोहति दंष्ट्रामाम्ना Ku. 5. 34; आरुहो कुमुद्वारोपमां R. 19. 34. The sense of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरुह-रुवा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारुहयुग्महर्षः R. 5. 61; मंत्रि-पद्मारुहः Mu. 6; तर्कारुहः 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमरोहति 8. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुहः M. 8; संजयं पुनराकरोह 1. 7. running a risk; सज्ञयमारुहो हेलः Ki. 13. 16.

-*Caus.* (-रोह-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अमारुयोऽस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारो-यिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; सूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मना Ku. 6. 17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); करोष्यारोहयेत् निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ञे चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपित-पुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To cause, produce, bring out; उत्सर्गं K. 105; व-यं 134, 142; आरापितमोतरवृत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अं-कमारोचयि placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः east a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशंवादमारो-यन्तः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pre-nouncing; आभरणभारमणेषु नारोपयन्ति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रं आरोपितं कु-

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिल्प-ज्ञे H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, ap-point to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्य-भारमारोप्य K. 57; अमारुपयेद् आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; कर्तुं कर्णपुरताम-रोपितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्म-न्यारापिताभिमानः K. 108. 185; छाया हि भूमेः अग्निनी मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुसारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमा-रोपितपुष्पचपि Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8. आरुक्षु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुह-क्षो R. 2. 35; योऽं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह *a.* Ved. Ascending. -*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. -हो Ascend.

आरुह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरुहो वृक्षो भवता Bk.; oft used actively; आरुहमदीन् R. 6. 77; Ma. 8, 18; S. 4; 80 वृक्षं. नावं. हयं, रथं &c.; चक्रं, वोलं. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen. pro-duced. -हं Ascending, mounting; See अरुह.

आरुहः *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अरुहारुहि-र्भवति महतामप्यपञ्चजनिना S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपोऽष्टरापः Vedānta S.; attributing or assigning to, Imputa-tion; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Con-sidering as equal; identification (as in सारोप लक्षण). -3 Superimposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, plant-ing.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आदित्यसारोपणमवभूतं R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) estab-lishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mn. 3. -2 Causing to mount or as-cend, raising (to heaven). -3 Plant-ing. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-वृ] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, रथ-नारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनं Bām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 As-cent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-



tion, altitude, height; नगाधारोह उ-  
त्तरयः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5  
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's  
waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरा-  
रोहा Udb. ; आरोहेति विष्णुहस्तित्तवर्धिवः  
Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of  
measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-  
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-  
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.  
-3 Rising. -कः 1 A rider, driver; ह-  
स्तरारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहण 1 The act of rising, as-  
cending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयो-  
वनेन कामरूप सोपावसिष्य प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1.  
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3  
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or  
growing of new shoots, growing (of  
plants) -5 A raised stage for danc-  
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-  
ing or ascending.

आरोह्य a. Ascending, mounting.

आरु a. Of a tawny colour. -क  
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog;  
a crab; see आरु. -3 N. of a medici-  
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरि ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from  
(with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अव  
a. Ved. having evil far removed.  
-अवय a. one from whom blame is  
far removed. -अनु a. one whose ene-  
mies are driven far away.

आरिहतः N. of a tree (आरव  
q. v.). -तं The fruit of this tree.

आरोहण Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [आरोग्य भावा अङ्] Free-  
dom from disease, good health.  
-Comp. -शाला an hospital.

आरिः [अरुण अपत्य इङ्] A son of  
अरु, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the  
planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Su-  
griva, (5) वैद्यवतमनु.

आक्ष (क्षी. f.) [क्षस्येद अङ्] Stel-  
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining  
to them. -क्षी A son or descendant  
of Rishka. -Comp. -वर्षा a stellar  
year or revolution of a constella-  
tion.

आक्षौद [क्षक्षौद-अङ्] Inhabiting  
the mountain Rikshode.

आगलः -ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थे अङ्] A  
bolt or bar; see अगलं.

आरुवध = आरुवध q. v.

आधा [आ अव-अङ्] A kind of  
yellow bee.

आरुध a. Relating to this bee. -रुध  
Wild honey.

आर्च a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण  
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-  
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik  
or Rigveda.

आर्चिक a. (क्षी. f.) [ऋषि मयः, ऋ-  
चो व्याख्याने ग्रंथो वा उङ्] Relating to the  
Rigveda, or explaining it. -कं An  
epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आर्चिक a. [ऋचिके पर्वते मया अङ्]  
Belonging to the ऋचिक mountain.  
-कः The mountain ऋचिक.

आर्जवं [ऋचोर्मात्रः अङ्] 1 Straight-  
ness; दूरं यावद्दूरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-  
वं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforward-  
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-  
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-  
edness; अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7;  
क्षेत्रमार्जवश्च K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3  
Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13;  
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जिक a. [ऋजीकस्येदं अङ्] Be-  
longing to the ऋजीक country, or  
a vessel called ऋजीक. -कः A lake  
in the ऋजीक country; (according to  
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or  
celestial vessel in which the heav-  
enly Soma is purified.

आर्जकीय = आर्जिक a. -या 1 A  
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river  
(विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इङ्] The son  
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-क-क] 1 Afflicted with-  
struck by, suffering from, pained  
by; usually in comp., कामार्ते, क्षुभार्ते,  
रुधार्ते &c. -2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य  
वयोवधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3  
Distressed, afflicted, struck by cala-  
mity, oppressed, unhappy; आ-  
र्तत्राणां वः शब्दं न प्रहर्तुमनामसि S. 1.  
11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.  
-4 Perishable (विनाशित्). -Comp.  
-नादः, -ध्वनिः, -स्वरः a cry of distress.  
-बन्धुः, -साधुः a friend of the dis-  
tressed.

आर्ति f. [आ-ऋ-क्तिर्] 1 Distress,  
affliction, suffering, pain, injury  
(bodily or mental) : आर्ति न पश्यसि  
पुरुषस्तत्तुर्वथं V. 2. 16; अकार्तिमश-  
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2  
Mental agony, anguish; उत्कण्ठाति  
Amaru. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4  
Sickness, disease. -5 The end of  
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,  
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिदी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com-  
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. (वा-क्षी. f.) [ऋतुस्य प्राचः,  
अङ्] 1 Conforming or relating to  
the season; seasonal; अभिदूय विभू-  
तिमार्तवीर्यं R. 8. 36; स्वयमेवेष्टु ममेवमार्तवं  
Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R.  
9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating  
to or produced by this discharge.

—वः A section of the year, a com-  
bination of several seasons (Ved.).

—वी A mare. —वं 1 The menstrual  
discharge (of women); नोपमच्छे-  
र्यमचोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्विने Ms. 4. 40,  
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-  
strual discharge, favourable to  
conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेची A woman during her  
courses.

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्तिजीन a. (क्षी. f.) [ऋत्विजं तत्क-  
र्महिति वञ्च] Fit for the office of a  
sacificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्तिज्य [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वाच्यश्च]  
The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्थोदागतः अङ्]  
1 Relating to a thing or object.  
-2 Relating to, dependent on, sense  
(opp. शब्दः); आर्थी उपमा &c. -3  
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,  
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (क्षी. f.) [अर्थं गृह्णाति उक्]  
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4  
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द-क् दीर्घश्च Up. 2.  
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp; तन्वीमाद्री  
नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43; आर्द्राक्षता-  
रोपणमन्वभूता R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,  
living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्र  
द्रव्यं दिवा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3  
Fresh, new; कामीवाद्रोपराधः Amaru.  
2; कांतमाद्रोपराधे M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4.  
-4 Soft, tender; oft used with  
words like स्नेह, दया, कृष्ण in the  
sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,'  
'melted'; स्नेहाद्वै ह्रव्यं a heart wet or  
melted with pity; कर्षणा, दया, प्रेमा-  
द्रोः चेष्टाः Māl. 5. 7. -5 Full of feel-  
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -द्रो N.  
of a constellation or the sixth lun-  
ar mansion so called (consisting  
of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. -Comp.

—काङ् green wood. —दाड a. Ved.  
giving moisture. —नयन a. weeping.  
—पद्मी a woman with wet feet.  
—पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet strain-  
er, epithet of the Soma. —पृष्ठ a.  
watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः कियंती  
वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा a leguminous  
shrub (माषपर्णी). —शाकं fresh ginger.  
—लुब्धका (र्द्रा) the dragon's tail or  
descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, fresh-  
ness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. (क्षी. f.) Born under  
the constellation Ardra; cf. P. IV.  
3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried  
state, wet ginger (Mar आले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten;  
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध a. (Only used at the be-  
ginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.



—पातुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. संप्रसारक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —परिचक, —कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) brought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ अर्थमर्हति ढक् ] Sharing half, relating to a half. —क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्पयितु *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ ऋ-यत् ] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; so आर्यदेव: respectable deas; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्य:, आर्यो अर्धघटी &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यो नदीक्ष्वाराचार्यमात्रा परस्परं । (2) वयं स्वेच्छुवमैवाच्यो मधैरायति चाग्रजः । (3) (व-कृत्यो) अनाथ आर्यति चेत्तरे: । (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्वैर्विर् आर्यति चेत्तरे: । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —य: 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, द्रुयु and दास; विजानीनाचार्यन्ये च द्रुयव: Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारं स वा आर्य इति स्वतः N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भव-रायार्थो न घनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaisya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in भार्यपुत्र) —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvarka. —यो 1 N. of Pāravati. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टाशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्त: [ आर्यो आवर्तते अत्र ] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; of. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्वोदासमुद्रात् पश्चिमात् । तयोर्विचित्रं गिर्यो: ( हिमवद्भिर्धियो: ) आर्यवर्तं वि-दुर्वा:; also 10. 34. —युद्ध *a.* [ आर्यस्य युद्ध: पक्ष: ] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं निरुद्धीतप्रेतः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देश: a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्र: 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —ग्राम *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —महन्: N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भाव: honourable character or behaviour. —मार्ग: the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. — (—अ: ) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वाधर्मिश्रैः प्रथमेव आज्ञतं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्रा प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —लिंगिन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (—त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेश *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noble-men. (—त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्वेत: a noble or honourable man. —संपा: the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्य: a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [ cf. P. I. 1. 47 ] forcibly. —दृष्ट *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यक: [ अर्य-स्वार्थे-कन् ] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्श *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्य *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ ऋषिर्दं अथ ] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्य: प्रथम: संजुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावन्नार्षे Sk; आर्यो धर्म: Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्यो प्रत्यय: P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्षी A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयं Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; आर्षेता a wife married according to this form. —र्षी A class of Vedic metres. —र्षि 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्येय *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ ऋषि-ढक् ] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्ष 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis ( ऋषिसङ्ग्रह: ).

आर्यभ *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ ऋषभ-अथ ] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्यभ: [ ऋषभ-ज्य ] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ अर्हत्-अथ ] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —त: A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —त्तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्त्व The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [ P. V. 1. 124 Vārt. ] Fitness.

आल *a.* [ आ-अल् पर्यायी अल् ] Large, extensive. —ल:; —लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अक्रुत anointed with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,



fraud ; रेषां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288 ; जालानि चित्तपरी 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्ष्य a. [ लक्ष् ] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; दंत-मुकुलात् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यण्य [ अलक्ष्यण्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [ अलगद एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A water cobra.

आलप 1 P. To address, speak to, converse ; व लपामि K. 164 ; तस्या नाम धेयेन भर्त्रा वेश्यापिता V. 2 addressed. -Caus. To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चिस्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation ; अथे दक्षिणतद्वृत्त वाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; प्रवसना-लाप Amaru. 97 ; ललितालाप Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a quotation in an arithmetical or algebraical lesson. -5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or converse with. -न 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-वाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय pot. p. To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिक् a. Speaking to, conversing with. -नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गमाल-न्याकंभीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5:87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायधमालभे ; सत्येन (सत्यं) आरमानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतिवरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (चयुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; Kām. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices) ; प्रातर्बै पशूनालभन्ते Sat. Br. ; गर्दभं पशु-मालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. -Caus. 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलभ्य p. p. 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः f. 1 Touching. -2 Killing ; immolation.

आलभन् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय pot. p. To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, -भन [ आलभ्य वञ्चयद् मुञ्च ] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं Adipurāṇa.

आलभिन a. Touching, seizing.

आलब्ध् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; आश्रामाल-ब्ध Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंभ्य चक्रुः रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; आधोर्णालंभिते R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कवि-ता मन्त्रिचत्तमालंभते Dhātara. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अहुमेवार्थमाश्रयम् Ms. 2. 20 ; स्वा-तन्त्र्यमालंभ्य K. 181 ; 13. 14 ; यशः-शरीरे नवमालंभे Mv. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so इयानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-र्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंभितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंभ्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंभ a. Hanging down. -भः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंभो न चापि निवर्तन् Sānti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection ; तवालंभाद्वयं स्फुरदलपुगर्वण सहसा Jag. ; सीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निरालम्बं हरिष्यामि Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -भ N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंभन 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 ; sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a rasa or sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a Rasa are classified as two: -आलंभन and उदीपन ; e. g. in the Bṛhastaa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंभन of the Rasa and the attendant circumstance which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उदीपनानि (exciters) ; for the other Rasas see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 Dharma or law corresponding to manas.

आलंभित p. p. 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंभिन् a. 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंभी जाटका Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंभी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गन्नाजिनालंभि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क a. [ अलर्कस्येदं अण् ] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रवृत्तं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्य [ अलवण्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवाल [ आसमात् लवं जललवं आला-ति, आ-ला क Tv. ] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree) ; पूरणे नियुक्ता Si. 1 ; विश्वासाय विहंगा-नामालवालकुपायिनो R. 1. 51.

आलस a. (सो f.) [ आलसाते ईषत् व्याप्रियते अङ् ] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य a. Idle, slothful, apathetic. -स्य [ अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज ] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; ज्ञानस्य चाप्य-दुस्मादः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Snar. ; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभि-चारिभावः) ; for example: -न तथा भूषय-त्वं न तथा भाषते सर्वज्ञ । जृम्भते मुहुर्वासी-ना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलात [ अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण् ] A fire-brand.

आलान् [ आलीयतेऽत्र, आ-ली-युट् ] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अस्तेतुश्चिवालयनमनिर्वाणस्य दं-तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आरुन्ते युष्मत् इस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक a. (की f.) [ आलान-उक् ] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विषे-द् R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (ह्र) f. A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाबु.

आलावर्ते A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [ आल पशोवमास्यं अस्य ] A crocodile.

आलि a. 1 Useless, idle, unmean- ing. -2 Honest, sincere ( विशदशय ).

-लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -ला,

-ली f. 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वदुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Ama- ru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आगलि) ; तपस्यातर्भास्तरलीष रेजे सुनिपरेपरं Ka. 6. 49 ; रथपालि Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A ridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.



**आलिख** 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निद्राशून्यं धमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्पतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; तामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketch. -4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विषमालिखंतमिवारं.

**आलेखः** 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

**आलेखन** a. Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

**आलेख्य** pol. p. To be written, painted &c. -रूपं 1 A painting, picture; इति संसंभयो वणीचलस्यालेख्यदेवता। Si. 2 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

**आलिङ्ग** 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

**आलिङ्गा** 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

**आलिङ्गन** Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप); आलिङ्गननिर्द्वलिः R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds: आमोदं, स्रुदितं, प्रेमन्, मानसं, रुचि, मदन and बिन्दु). -

**आलिङ्गित** p. p. Embraced, clasped. -सः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.

**आलिङ्गित्व** a. Embracing &c. -म (नी), आलिङ्गया A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (वर); चतुरंगुल-हीनोऽक्रयान्मुखे चैकाग्रलेन यः। यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाञ्छते ॥ Sub-dārpava.

**आलिङ्गर** [ अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थः अण् ] A large earthen water-jar.

**आलिङ्गः**, -दकः [ अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थः अण् ] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

**आलिङ्ग** m. A scorpion.

**आलिप्** 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपयन्नुतमयेरिष प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

**आलिप** a. Anointing,

**आलिपन** [ लिप्-त्युद्-स्य ] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

**आलेप** a. To be anointed. -पः, -पमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.

**आली** = आलि. q. v.

**आली** 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भियोपरि कणिकारकुसुमाभ्यालीयते पद्-पद्। V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; सुहृदाली-यते भीता Mb. -3 To melt.

**आलयः**, -यं [ आलीयते स्मिन्, आ ली-अच् ] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवज्ञाणां सुधोरं खाडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्गं निवर्तयत्याले चिरं Rām.; सर्वज्जनस्थानकुलालयात्र Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna.

-2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमाल-यो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवा-लयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःखं Bg. 8. 51; गुणः. -3 Contact. -4 ind. Till destruction.

**आलीन** p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Stick- ing or clinging to; आलीनचन्दनौ R. 4. 51; so अन्तरे पक्षे. -3 Melted, fused -नं, -नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

**आलीढ** p. p. [ आलिङ्ग-क ] 1 Lick- ed, eaten, lapped, snorped. -2 Wounded, hurt; सेनान्यमालीढमिवासु-रात्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. -द A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee be- ing advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिप्रवालीढविशेषाभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

**आलीढकं** The frolicking of a calf.

**आलुः** 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः f. A pitcher, water-jar. -लु (n.) A raft, float.

**आलुकः** 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. -कं An esculent root.

**आलुचन** Rending, tearing to pieces; इत्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

**आलुङ्** 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरवचनमा- लुङ्यते Ve. 3. 4; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः।

**आलुडन** 1 Stirring, shaking, agi- tating. -2 Mixing, blending.

**आलुडित** p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

**आलुटन** Plundering, taking away by force.

**आलुल** a. Shaking, unsteady.

**आलु** See आलु

**आलून** p. p. Cut, cut off. Ku. 2. 41.

**आलोक** 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, per- ceive, behold; स्वन्मार्गमालोक्ते S. D.; अथालोके तपोवर्चं Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुल- मिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं मधुचः Ve. 4.

**आलोका**, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; पद्मालो- के चूर्ध्वं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुखं V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3,

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोकं ते नि- पतति पुरा सा बलिष्ठाकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सदसा वज्रत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Māl. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); यगावुदीरालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

**आलोकित** p. p. Seen, beheld &c. -तं A look, glance; Māl. 1. 27.

**आलोकित्व** a. Seeing, beholding.

**आलोच** 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, per- ceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोच- यतो विस्तारमभसां दाक्षिणोद्यो Bk. 7. 40; इति-एव-आलोच्य so thinking.

**आलोचक** a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. -कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

**आलोचन**, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

**आलो** a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलायतलोचना। Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आ- लोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलः Me. 61. -लः Trembling, agitation.

**आलोलित** a. Shaken, agitated.

**आवक** a. [ अव-ङ्ङल् ] Protecting.

**आवत्** f. Ved. Proximity.

**आवनेयः** [ अवन्ना उपत्ये इक् ] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

**आवंतः** [ अवन्तयं राजा अण् ] A king of Avantī.

**आवंतिक** a. (की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

**आवंत्य** a. [ अवन्तिष्ठ भवः ज्य ] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. -रसः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Me. 10. 21.

**आवृ** 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; व्योमश्चावृषेऽह्वि Mb.; so अक्षान् throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Śrāddha). -Caus. -1 To have, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

**आवपन** 1 The act of sowing, throw- ing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

**आवपतिक** a. Ved. Scattering.

**आवाप** a. [ आवृ-चक् ] Throwing, scattering; (as in अक्षवाप q. v.). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, direct-



ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -य Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sāy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आव.

आवरसमक a. (की. f.) [अवरसमे देव-वृणं बुज्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालिः, -ली f. [आ-बल्-इन् वा कीर] 1 A line, row, range; आवाली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित a. [बल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवलयज a. Produced from the plant अवलयज.

आवश्यं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की. f.) [अवश्य-बुज्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhāṣhā. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवह 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रिपायै V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमावसत् Rām.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; युद्धयाग्रमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Ca. 2. 50

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथक् Up. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसत्तावसथे पुरादहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की. f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ट्व Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ्यं] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षीमुखवह्निगानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अण्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चाडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की. f.) [अवस्थायां भव-ट्व] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्रे पत्नी-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीडमावहति मे स संगति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रेदीर्घ्यमावह Mārka. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्रैशवहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5; -so दुःखं, व, क्षय° &c. -हः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the स्वर्लोक or atmospheric region between the मूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing. आचमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः; आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवाचनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्धाऽनामिकाक्षयवर्णोः । अंशुदो निक्षिपे-त्येवं मुद्रां त्वावाहनीं स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-बल्-णिच् अण् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

आविक a. (की. f.) [अविना तहो-ग्रा निर्मितं टक्] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं कीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. -स्तोत्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्रह a. distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्र).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयति-अथवा किमावेदितेन V. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयस्व मां संग्रामं Rām.; आयुषः प्रमाणावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयति प्रत्यक्षमानन्दं...मिमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविष् and आविच.

आविद्ध्य a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्याद् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nārada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, -वेद्य pot. p. : 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -तः The person to whom something is made known. -तं That which is communicated.



आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आविर्द्यु [ अविदूतस्य भावः ध्वज् ]  
Proximity.

आविद्यु, आविध See under आव्यधु.

आविर्भाव &c. See आविस्.

आविल *a.* [ आविलति दृष्टिं स्तृणाति विल्लु स्तृणो-क Tv. ] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; पक्वच्छिद्रः फलस्यैव निकषणाविल पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलोभः परिच्छिद्धितोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also: स्वदीप्यश्चरितैरनाविलः Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आविलं सुमलं वा R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आविष् *p.* 1 To enter; गौरी-हरीरैर्गङ्गायाः आविष् R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मृदमाविशन्ति न पण्डितं H. 1. 3; ३० भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मृत्युं &c. -5 To arise. —Caus. 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रां; कृपयाविष्ट Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कञ्जुकाविष्टः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तस्मिन्, उपरि). —Comp. —लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); e.g. प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्गः

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19; ३० मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. -3 Intensity, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ आवेश-ठञ् ] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस, सू and कु); आचार्यकं चिञ्चि मात्मघमाविस्तीति Māl. 1. 26.

आविर्द्यु 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति घर्मांशो कथमाविर्भवत्यन्ति S. 5. 14; तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा परे-म्लानमुत्पन्नं मृगार्णं सूर्यं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविष्कृतारुणपुरस्तर एकतोः S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आविष्करणं, -कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; अद्याप्यु-पेक्षु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराद् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [ अवीत्य स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवीत *a.* [ आ-धे-क ] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतित्वं *m.* [ आवीत-इति ] A Brahmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुक्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृ 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवृणोदात्तानो ऽग्निं R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवरीतुमिवारुणं Bk. 9. 24; भूमेनावृण्विषये बद्धिः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावृण्वतिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ma. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृण्विषयानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमधु R. 14. 71. —जं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तपस्यावरणाप हृष्टेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तपस्विना R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तौ स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतः M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं श्रियाः Rām. ; चरित्रावरणाः श्रियाः Chāṇ. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लङ्घितारा सावरणेपि मेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. —Comp. —ज्ञातिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि (री) तु *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुराचार q. v.

आवारिः [ आवृ बाहुं इण् ] A shop, a stall (n. according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. —तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृति *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. —Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावृजितः Pt. 4.; आवृज्यं ज्ञात्वाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवृजितानि मनांसि Nāg. 1; मरीचिमावृजितवतीव श्लाघते Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि स्वदावृजितवारितं-भुते Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावृजित-पिंडकाग्निः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4. 4, K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमवृजयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्तनं 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवर्त 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुवावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41. —Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अश्वचल्यमावर्तयत् K. 42 telling the beads. 2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृत्). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रक्षिणावर्तशिलाः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; सूर्यं त-



मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दृशितावर्त-  
नाभिः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संशयानां  
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving  
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A  
lock of hair curling backwards,  
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-  
pressions of the forehead above the  
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place  
(where many men live closely to-  
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.  
of a form of cloud personified ; आव-  
र्तौ निर्जलो मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).  
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence  
( संसार ). -न A mineral substance,  
pyrites ( मासिकघात ).

आवर्तक a. [ आवर्त एव स्वार्थि क् ] Re-  
volving again and again. —ः 1 N.  
of a form of cloud personified ; जल-  
द्वारे घुमनावेदिते पृथ्वावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;  
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the  
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Re-  
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind  
from the influence of the senses. -6  
A curl of hair -7 A sort of poison-  
ous insect. —की N. of a creeping  
plant.

आवर्तन a. 1 Turning round or to-  
wards -2 Revolving. —न 1 Turning  
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-  
cular motion, gyration. -3 Churning  
or stirring up anything in fusion. -4  
Melting together, fusion, alligation  
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,  
the time when shadows are cast in an  
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-  
ing over and over again. -7 Study,  
practising. —नः Vishva. —नी 1 A  
crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तित a. 1 Whirling or turning  
upon itself, returning ; आवर्तितघुमना-  
ल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तितोर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; क-  
लश्रावर्तित H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,  
mixing &c. -m. (—नी) A horse hav-  
ing curls of hair on various parts of  
the body (considered as a sign of  
unsplendidness). —नी 1 A whirlpool.  
-2 N. of a plant ( अजगुनी ).

आवर्त f. 1 Causing to turn towards.  
-2 Turning towards or round ; enter-  
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,  
mode, manner ; अवर्तयानुता कार्यं पिंड-  
निर्माणं घृतेः Ms. 3. 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4  
Progress of an action ; occurrence. -5  
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6  
A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned round, whirl-  
ed, returned ; Māl. 1. 29. -2 Re-  
peated ; निरावृत्ता दश दिवशाः Sk. -3  
Learnt (by heart), studied ; U. 6. -4  
Reverted, returned. -5 Averred. -6  
Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards ; re-  
turn, coming back ; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R.  
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-  
turn, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,  
going round ; Māl. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of  
the sun) ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.  
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,  
worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभयः Ku.  
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an  
edition (modern use) ; समीपमंकना-  
वृत्तिः seventh edition -7 Repeated  
reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां  
बोधद्वयि गरीयसी Udh. -8 Use, em-  
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a  
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-  
rence. -Comp —दीपकं a rhetorical  
figure : त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ मयेदावृत्तिदीपकम् ।  
(“द्वयार्थस्योभयानां आवृत्तिः”) क्रमणोदाहरण-  
वर्णयदुद्गमलये वर्णयेषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मूलित क-  
दंबानि स्फुटति कुटजेद्गमाः । मायति चातकास्तृषा  
मायति च शिलावलाः ॥ Kunal.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of  
rain

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety,  
excitement, agitation, flurry ; अलम-  
वेगः S. 3, 7 ; Amara. 83. शोक, दुःखं,  
साधवत् &c. -2 Hurry, haste ; S. 4.  
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the  
33 subordinate feelings. —नी N. of a  
tree ( वृद्धाश्वकवृक्ष ).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround ; तुने-  
रावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of  
straw ; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an en-  
closure.

आवेष्टन 1 Wrapping round, tying,  
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.  
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (चो f.) [ अवैमवस्य विकारः  
अव्य ] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2  
Woollen.

आव्यध 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see  
आवृद्धि -2 To wound. -3 To break or  
pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk.  
20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast  
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.  
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin  
on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up.  
-10 To drive away, expel ; निर्वधमावि-  
धयति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent,  
splintered, broken down ; उत्पाताविद्ध-  
मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ;  
R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, un-  
even ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमस्तुतिधतः  
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force ; हर्षनिक्षेपं  
Māl. 8 cast forth in taking long  
strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown,  
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5  
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.  
-Comp. —कर्णी, —कर्णिका N. of a plant  
( पाटा ).

आविधः [ आ-व्यध घञयक ] An awl ;  
drill.

आव्याधिव a. [ आ-व्यध-णिनि ] Giving  
pain, wounding, attacking. —नी A  
gang of robbers ( Ved. ).

आवृष्ट 6 P. To tear off, cut off,  
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृष्टन 1 Cutting or tearing off.  
-2 The stump of a tree ( Ved. ).  
आवृष्टः Being torn off or tearing  
itself off ( Ved. ).

आवृष्टकः [ अवृष्टानां विषयो देशः ] A  
country of the shameless.

आश a. One who eats, eater (most-  
ly as the last member of comp. ) ;  
e. g. हुताश, आशयश &c. &c. -इः [ अश-  
वच् ] Eating (as in प्रातराश ).

आशकः Eating.

आशयितु a. 1 Feeding, a feeder.  
-2 Protecting.

आशः f. The act of eating food.  
आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2  
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,  
gluttonous. —न Eating.

आशितवन्वीन a [ आशिता अशनेन तृषा  
गावो यन. खञ्जानं मुम् ] Formerly grazed  
by cattle.

आशितभवा [ आशिताश्चानेन तृषो भवत्यनेन  
P. III. 2. 45 ] Satisfying, satisfying  
(as food). -व 1 Food, victuals. -2  
Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ;  
फलयेयव्याशितभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशितु a. Voracious, gluttonous.

आशित a. Eating (in comp. ) ;  
फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To  
hope for, expect, desire, wish or  
long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Ku.  
3. 57 ; Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M.  
1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To  
bless, wish well to : एवं ते देवा आशंसेतु  
Mk. 1 ; इत्याशंसे करणैरवाहीः R. 14.  
50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ;  
Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To  
praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To  
fear, be afraid of. —Caus. To  
render famous or celebrated.

आशंसन 1 Expecting, wishing ; इष्टा-  
शंसनमाशंसि Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,  
hope ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सतितां च  
लक्षणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2  
Speech, declaration. -S Indication,  
reference ; शरत्तमपर्वणनाशंसया Ve. 1.

4 Imagination ; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्व-  
पि भवत्यानंदसादो लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wished, hoped, ex-  
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Consi-  
dered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसिच् a. 1 Wishing,  
desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 An-  
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [ आ-शंस-उ ] Desirous,  
hopeful.

आशस् a. Ved. [ आ-शंस-क्विप् ] Hoping.  
-f. 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one  
capable or a master or possessor (of  
a thing ).

आशक a. Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.



आशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; वृत्तिर्माधर्मीत्वमाशंकियथा: कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंसे यद्वाहि S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताममनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; वृत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mā. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नहराशंका हरिणाशिशो मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 16; आशंकया युक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकयामाह Gadadhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; 'अश्वित' *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं युवजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकि *a.* Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शू-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आशरिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आश्वं [आशोभः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसर्मात् अशुने आ-अञ्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरदिवा R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. ; स्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भय°, इत°, भिराज &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याक्षरितामाशान-नाशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अश्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कुत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अश्वदिग्गज. -तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9. 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्वदिपाल. -विशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरयुग्मलुः or -संभवः a kind of Baellium. -मात *a.* successful (= प्रावृज). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; सुर्षपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः माहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; Y. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -बह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of a heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. -हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाहः See अ(आ)षाह.

आशारः Shelter; 'एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकृच्छ-दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यदाशास्ते केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्व भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्ते S. 7; शक्ति Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unsought). -स्व 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संप्रजास्ते सर्वशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचित्तास्त्रिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तयुतं R. 5. 34.

आशिश् *f* ('शीः, 'शीर्मा &c.) [आशास्-कि, अत इत्थम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते। इष्टावचारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशिश् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and sorer of fulfilment; cf वरः स्वलेख नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो युवजनेनवितीर्णा वरतामापचते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिशुद्धतावद्यांरुपवमाशिषाः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing up n others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (हृदि) -Comp -वाद्, -वचनं (आशीर्वाद &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वाचन-संयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. -विषः (आशीर्वादि) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिव &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशीर् *f*. [आशीर्यते पश्यते आ-शी-रिच् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (हरिदिक् अपणम्यं शयः); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशीर *a.* Versoious. -रः 1 Fire.

-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽप्या, आ-शू, किप् वृ.]

1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction.

-Comp. -विषः [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गुरुतमदाशीविषभीमदुर्ज्ञेयः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिने प्रशमिने Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुंतुमान्याशेरते वषट्पाः V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः[आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat वायु-निधानाशयश्च Bg. 15. 8, अयुष्मन् U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विद्यमाने विद्या-द्यते नयाः कुतरीयाः पयमामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्षाशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscous of the body the *Asatras* are 7:—वात° पित्त°, श्लेष्मत्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निर्दासि Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कथेताशयः (oft used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा सुखाशेज सर्वभूताशयस्थिता Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind -10 Pr. sterility. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A mlaer. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशे परमसंततो नूनं मिह हवाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -Comp -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अशु-भ्यात् अण्] Fast, quick -द्युः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -द्यु ind Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वरमं आनोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [of L. acu Gr. okus]. -Comp. -आपद् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कुत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) -कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-ग) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an



arrow; वयावनास्वादिप्रचमाहुः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —मानिन् *a* going quickly (*-m.*) the sun. —तोषा *a* easily appeased or pleased. (*-वा*) an epithet of Siva. —पञ्जी a tree which yields frankincense (शङ्खलीता). —पत्न *a* dying quickly. —बोध *a* teaching quickly, N or a grammar. —वा *a* going quickly. (*-ind.*) quickly. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season —वेण *a* Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् *a* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेष्व *a*. Ved quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (श्रीप्र-हृदयमन्).

आशुर्व, ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्मादः इमनिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्लणि *a.* [आ शूष् सन् अदि Up. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). —2 Shining forth —णि 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire; मंत्रपूजानि इर्ष्यादि प्रतिशुद्धात्यन्तमीत्याशुशुक्लणिः K. 44

आश *a*. Quick, fast (*ed.*).

आशौकटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोक्य *a* (श्री. *f.*) [अशोक-ट्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशोचं [अशुषेर्मादः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] 1 Impurity, see अशोचं; इशाहं शाकमाशोचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ चर-ण्वत् हृद् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यं गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; तद्वत् वपुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87; इशानो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —र्य 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel. किमाश्चर्यं शारदेको माणवा यमदृष्टिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिपठितो-भिरमते यश्चातकस्तृणया Chāt. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत् or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —घूत *a*. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यतर, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्रो-श्रयो-तन *a*. Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersing, sprinkling. —2 Ap- plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आदम *a.* (इमी. *f.*) [अदमन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —दमः Any- thing made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक

*a.* having a mass of stones. —रदयः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आदमन *a.* (मी. *f.*) [अदमने विकारः अण्] Stony: made of stones. —नः 1 anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arona, the charioteer of the sun.

आदमरिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अदमर्येव स्वार्थे वा० ट्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease (अदमरे q. v.).

आदमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आदये 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; पाचका- द्यायते वेदि R. 17. 37.

आदयान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, coagulated; एकैरिवाद्यानयन्नेतदानी Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पयश्चा- दयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-या-णिच् लुट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम आचारे वच् वृद्धय-माच्] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. [These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student; गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit; and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kāshtriya (and Vaisya also) can enter upon the first three Āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —5 N of Vāṣṭu. —Comp. —युग्मः the head of religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order of life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; प इमामाश्रम-धर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —यवः, —मंडलं, —स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शांतमिदमाश्रमपर्वः S. 1. 16 —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —अष्ट *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक *a.* relating to residence in a hermitage; कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* [आश्रम-ट्-इनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रयः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आश्रय and under माश्र also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or be- take oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचारितमुद्यमयान्वाश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; वृत्तिर्णां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वचं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mn. 4; आशिआय च घृतले Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्ति- माश्रित्य चैतर्त्ती R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; 80 वैद्य, शोकं, बलं, मित्राचारं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having re- course or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कृतमत्यकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वृत्ते सर्व आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience; एकै रसः... वृषकं वृषगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेद्दस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रयाः [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting- place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादृष्ट- माश्रयामि U. 1. 45 v. 1.; so आश्रया- सिद्धि q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely con- nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः क्षीणां Vet.; तद्दहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mn. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. सामूद्रामाश्रया दूरः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Fol- lowing, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft in comp.: मम सर्वं विषयास्वदाश्रया R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति वंदिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, as- sistance, protection. —12 A quiver; वाणमाश्रयमुखात् सहज्जरन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, associa- tion. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= अश्रय), one of the six guṇas, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Buddhists) The five



organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. -असिद्ध, -सिद्धि: *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; that whose substratum is false or fictitious; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुमि अरविंदत्वासरोजारवि-दत्त. -आज्ञा, -भुज् *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (-ज्ञा; -भुज्) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तः श्रीमानात्मविद्वद्भ्ये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गं कुर्वते नाशयाज्ञवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. -स्त *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). -लिंग *an* adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -ण 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तद्वाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममंत्समाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः = कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मांशुर्वा तं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; 60 वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; दृष्ट्याश्रितो गुणः Ak. 1. R. 22. 1. 75; हारं, दुर्गं &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माधुर्यं, धर्मं, प्रवृत्त्यां; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राक्ष बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रिताः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चतुर्माश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -ता *a* dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रपूर्णा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -त (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्र 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person; cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulae; ओमिह्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [ आ-श्र-अच् ] Obedient, compliant; भिद्यजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -ता 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgressing. -3 One of the categories according to the Jains; see आश्रव.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओ स्वधेराश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्रित् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To leave or stick to.

आश्रित् *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्रितो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्परश्रित्शाल्वैः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अचनितलश्रित्फललटरेख्य K. 67; अंगदं भुज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमालश्रित्सां Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्रित्वा 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रित्वा लोपधूस्तनकार्कश्य-साक्षिर्वा Si. 2. 17; Amarn. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्रित्पण्यिनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्यश्रित्पण्यिर्वाप्त्वाधारश्चतु-दिग् Mgddha. -3 The site of an act. -ता *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्री. *f.*) [ अश्वसेदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं ककहरं सूत्रं कृमिद्विषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -श्व 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य प्रायः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (श्री. *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* श्री. *f.*) [ अश्वत्थसेदं अण् टक् वा ] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a सूत. -त्वा The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. -त्वं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (श्री. *f.*) = अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (श्री. *f.*) [ अश्वमेधाय दितं टण् ] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -क N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी. *f.*) [ अश्वयुज्-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्व-युज्. -जः The month अश्विन; भाद्रपदा-श्वयुजो वर्षाः Susr.; Me. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की. *f.*) Town at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (यो. *f.*) [ अश्वरथ-अण् ] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ अश्वलक्षण-टक् ] Knowing the marks of horses. -कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ अश्व-टक् ] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. -कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens preaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Belonging or ascribed to the *Asvina* (आश्विने देवते अश्व). -2 Pervading. -नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvini*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Asvins*. -3 (du.) The *Asvins*. -नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिमेदा). -नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विन्येय *m.* [ अश्विन्याः अपत्यं टक् ] The two *Asvina* (physicians of gods). -नः 1 N. of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [ अश्व लज् ] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोदवा Sk. -नः नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकाः Ait. Br.

आश्वीर्य *a* Number of horses.

आश्वलायनः *N.* of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्र-त्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तयेनाश्वसयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वसितपाथिकजनसार्थः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्वसः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.



inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. -क Clothing.

आश्वासन *a.* Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्दिने द्विती-यं हृद्वाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्वास-णिनि] Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीशुभमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथम-दिने मे. 2; केलेविष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रसिद्धोच्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अघाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भभाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -डा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भ-च, -चू *a.* produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-चः, -चू) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-ठ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आटमः [ अटमो मागः, अटम-अ ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आत्रं [ अत्र-आशी-द्रुन् Up. 4. 159 ] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आटी I An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आसृ, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् धृजेष्वं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासाः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mā. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण). आः क एव मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृषामं-बलपाठक Vo. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; वि-श्रमातरमाः प्रहर्षं वृषयश्च भिक्षामहे नि-ज्जपाः Udb.; (आः स्मरणं प्राकरणे कोपवताप-शेताया Med.).

आसृ 1. 2 A. (आसे, आसीचके, आसिह; आसिह, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्यता V. 5; आरुचतामिति चोक्तः मन्त्रासीताभिमुखं पुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वाष्ण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; चत्रास्ते लोकं तत्रायमास्ता K. 196; कुरु-वासते Sk.; वज्रायुतास आसते Rv. 9. 16. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसामं स्वाध्यायायति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जमतिं पश्यं सविताशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मगर्ज-आसते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., enbat., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तृष्णी &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुक्रेनासते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्ता मानसतुष्टये सुकृ-तिना नीतिर्नोदोदये च; H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्ता तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वी Sk. -Desid. आसिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [ आस्यति, आसितुं ] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [ आस-वश् ] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुश्च सासः Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [ आस-स्युट् ] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासयेनासन-सज्जितं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं सुचं to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, चक्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 snoh āsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. वानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: सोपेनं विप्रदो यानमासनं दैवमाश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिप्रदशकरोः कालप्रतीक्षया तृष्णीमवस्थान-मासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्येयथातादासं स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधवीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; भिषद्गुपीमासनबंधवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [ आसृ-क्त ] Seated, at rest; आसिताः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. -तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेवामासि-तं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; \*ग-चलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्य *a.* Sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः ( Instr. and abl. of आसृ ) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संसृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. -रं, -ति *ind.* 1

Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Malli. वा-संसारं).

आसंगत्य Detachment, disunion.

आसंज 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासंज्य क्रेत Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसंज्यते Sk.; आसंज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); सुजे...सं सुनेधुरमासंजं R. 2. 74; सोपने राखं; जने नोषं &c.; आसंजं भवं तेव Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, condescend to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसं-जयामास यथापदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-संज्यते) To adhere, stick, be attached; यदि नेहास्मनः पीढा मांसिज भ-वता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); श्रुत°, सुगया°. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखसकटद्वि K. 158; यदासक्तं सख्यं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिबिरासक्त-मेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; \*वाङ्मूलतया 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trusting to, confiding in. -क्तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually. -Comp. -चित्त, -चे-तस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying ( Ved. ). -कि *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. -नः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); दुष्क° लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंक्तं) सशेवलासंगमयि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; त्रतित्वलासंगमं जातपाशः S. 1. 33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Mā. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; स्वस्त्वा कर्मकला-संगं Bg. 4. 20; अकांतासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing ( कर्तृत्वाभिमान ). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरा-संग. -8 Waylaying (?). -मं A kind



of fragrant earth ; ( सौराष्ट्रयुक्ता ) . — *सं* ind. Without interruption, eternally.  
आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमा [ आसंगे भवः डिभच् ] ( In surgery ) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body ( as dress, armour &c. ) . — 2 Getting entangled, clinging ; मततिबलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. — 3 Attachment, devotion. — 4 Contact, proximity — 5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near ( with acc. or loc. ) . — 2 To watch or lie in wait for. — 3 To approach reach, to go to or towards ( a place &c. ) ; हिमालयस्यालयासासद् Kn. 7. 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; St. 2. 2 ; आसन् R. 6. 4. 53 ; 11. 23 — 4 To meet with, find, form ; सख्यः R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं Bk. 3 26 suffering : 4. 43 — 5 To encounter, attack. — 6 To commence, undertake. — 7 To place. — 10 P. or Caus. 1 ( a ) To meet with, find ; सुख्यभवासासद् Bk. 8. 95 ; Ms. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. — 2 To approach, go to, reach ; नका स्वस्थानमासाध गजैर्द्वयमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाध सुखं ब्रह्मलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37. — 3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन स्ववेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वेनेतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. — 4 To encounter, attack ; आसादितो कथं जतं न गजैः कूलमुद्वैः Bk. 6 95. — 5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. — 6 To make one sit down ( Ved. ) .

आसाधिः f. [ आ-सद्-क्तिन् ] 1 Meeting, junction. — 2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंढं मंढमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. — 3 Gain, profit, acquirement. — 4 ( In Logic ) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासद्विपर्यये Bk. 83 ; वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाशासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसद्धनं 1 Gain, profit. — 2 Contact, union. — 3 Nearness, proximity. — 4 The act of sitting down. — 5 A seat.

आसकप. p. 1 Drawn near, approached, near ( in time, place or number ) ; आसकपिशाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसकपतने कृते S. B. ; नरण, काल q. v. — 2 Adjacent, adjoining. — 3 Well-placed. — 4 About to die. — 5 The setting sun. — Comp. — कालः J. the hour of death. — 2 one whose death is near. — परिचारकः, चारिका personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. — असक a. about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs ( as a hen &c. ) . — द्युत्यु — क्षीरपात a. one whose death has drawn near ; Kn. 3. 44.

आसादा Ved Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. — 2 Attacking. — 3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. — 4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य pot. p. Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित p. p. 1 Obtained, got. — 2 Reached, gone to. — 3 Spread, extended. — 4 Effected, completed. — 5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन् n. Mouth ; ( a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual ) .

आसन्धत् a. Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्ध a. Ved. Being in the month.

आसद् : [ आसीत्वास्मिन् प्रत्यकाळे निपातः ] Visbhu or Vāudeva. — द्वा [ आसद्यतेस्यम् ] 1 A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; ह्यं वा आसंद्वा अस्यां हीदं सर्वमानसं Sat. Br. — 2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिवा [ स्वल्पार्थे कन् ] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंवाधा a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined ( on all sides ) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यति पद्यानः शरद्विभिः Rām.

आसव See under आश.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [ आ-स-पञ्च ] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower ( of anything ) ; आसारसिक्ताक्षितिवाय्वयोमात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारः 43 ; so तुहिनं, वसिर् &c. ; वाय्वसारम् M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; वासासारैर्द्विद्विष्व H. 3 it rained in torrents. — 2 Surrounding an enemy. — 3 Attack, incursion. — 4 The army of an ally or king ( whose dominions are separated by other intervening states ) . — 5 Provision, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [ अतिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक् ] A swordman.

आसिका [ पयसिण आसनं, आद्-बुल ] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारे [ असिधारा इव अस्यन अण् ] N. of a particular vow ; अस्यस्यतीव्र व्रतमासिधारे R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. — 2 To fill with. — Caus. To have anything poured in.

आसिच् f. An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?) .

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यकीर्णत्वादासेक्यः प्रुषो भवेत् ।

आसेचन a. ( नी f. ) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. — नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. — 2 A vessel for fluids ( Ved ) ; वत् hollow, concave. — नी A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody ( only in p. p. ) .

आसेच्च् m. One who arrests another.

आसेचः Arrest, custody, legal restraint ; it is of four kinds : — स्थानासेचः कालकृतः यथासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada ; i. e. confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेचक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil ( mostly Ved. ) . — 2 ( P. ) To exoite, enliven ( Ved. ) .

आसवः [ आ स-अण् ] 1 Distillation. — 2 Deoction. — 3 Any spirituous liquor ( distilled from sugar, molasses &c. ) ; अनासवाक्यं कारणं मद्यस्य Ku. 1. 31 ; कुमारी, दासा &c. ; यत्र पक्षीषाद्युष्मा सिद्धं मद्यं स आसवः Bhāva P. — 4 A vessel for liquor. — 5 Exoiting. — Comp. — नः [ आसवस्य कारणं नः शाकतं ] N. of the Palmyra tree ( the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor ) .

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distilling, distillation. — 2 Deoction. — 3 A draught so prepared. — 4 Birth, production ( व्रतस्य ) . — 5 Exoiting, enlivening ( Ved. ) .

आसुतीवलः [ आसुतिरस्यस्य वलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112 ] 1 A sacrificing priest ( who extracts Soma juice ) . — 2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. — 3 A distiller. — 4 A guardian of girls ( कन्यापालक ) .

आसुर a. ( रि f. ) [ असुरसिद् अण् opp. देव ] 1 Belonging to Asuras. — 2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. — 3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 ( for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24 ) . — 4 Not performing sacrifices. — 5 Divine, spiritual. — रः 1 A demon [ स्वार्थे अण् ] . — 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; ( see उद्वाह ) ; आसुरो दधि-



गादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ma. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; सन्नमादा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). -र 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूनिता a. 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसे 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अद्वातमासेषमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेवा, -यनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पीनः पुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -ते Perform a nce.

आसेवित् a. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कृषामिदानीमुष्मादोपरारो माषवेदुमास्कंदति Mā. 9; आस्कंदल्लहमणं बाणे Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -यनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परानिता ऋग-लभ्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं, -यनं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित् a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [ आ-स्तु-वञ् ] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. ( की. f. ) [ आस्ति परलोकः इति मतिरस्य, ठक् ] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यस्मात्स्थेयं वदति वदति सुधा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिके. Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिका अद्धाना Y. 1. 268. -कः or आस्तिका N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, -यनं, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-बुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्धानता परमार्थेणागमायुः Saṅkara.

आस्तिक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आर्त्तिक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāra; (at whose intercession king Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम आस्यामवस्थानं लोके-आस्तिक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता यस्यागिता गर्मस्येव तत् ॥. -कः A section ( पर्व ) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

मास्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; धर्मान् आस्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [ आ-स्तु-अञ् ] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वस्त्रकलास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, ( clothes &c. ).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -यनं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुमं strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणानु रं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; नतं without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth ( thrown on his back ). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. ( की. f. ) [ आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक् ] 1 For spreading ( as clothes &c. ). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [ आ-स्तु-वञ् ] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -0omp. -यन्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [ अत्रसेदं अञ् ] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्वयं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practice, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्गुणमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकाः Ma. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्व Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तद्वत् Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषयः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविह्वलः R. 15. 79; सुदुर्वास्थिता सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमार्थं जलं रज्जुमास्थारं तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिन्तामोनामिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; पवित्र्य स्वापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थपयसेत्तः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [ आस्था-अञ् ] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for ( with loc ); मत्वेष्टास्थापराङ्मुखा R. 10. 43; मध्यपरास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्मणं वचं धार्यो Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान a. Standing, mounting. आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्थान. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8. 14. -6 Recreation-ground ( विग्रामास्थानं ) -नी An assembly-room. -0omp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -संघः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनानि R. 1. 16.

आस्थायनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. ( Used actively ) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यन्तं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्थापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; सो नियतं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed ( as a hunting ground ); R. 9. 53; वानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered ( व्यात ); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्थानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्थेय a. Bloody ( fr. अस्त्र ); being in the mouth ( fr. आस्त्र ).

आस्पदं [ आ-पृ-वृ हृच् ] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रोत्रवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; द्यानास्पदं भूतवर्ते विवेकः Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राज-स्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 ( Fig. ) An abode,



subject, receptacle; निधनता सचिपदा-  
मास्पदे Mk. 1. 14; करिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदं  
Br. 1. 2; आस्पदे त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki.  
13. 39; 'सोदोष', उपहास' &c. -3 Rank,  
position, station; कारुण्याभावेनायमपि  
सस्पदमास्पदे S. D. -4 Dignity,  
authority, office; लघ्वास्पदास्मीति  
बिषादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business,  
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth  
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्षा Emulation, rivalry.  
आस्पर्षिन् a. Emulous, striving  
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or Caus. 1  
To cease to flap, rock or shake;  
to strike or press against; आस्फलितं  
पथमदाकरायै R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरघः  
प्रलयवनास्फलित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,  
stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फलित।  
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्  
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a  
lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.  
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,  
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-  
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.  
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion  
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or  
pressing against, stirring (as water  
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्वास्फालन-  
कृत्पूर्व S. 2. 4; आसां जलरास्फालनतत्प-  
रान् R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.  
54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत°  
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking  
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् m. N. of the planet  
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2  
The sound made by striking on the  
arms (Mar. डडु टोकणं); करः मिश्रेण  
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4  
Striking or rubbing against, blow;  
पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटज्ञाद्वयश्च  
चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. -टा The नव-  
मल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.  
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by  
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-  
पीलुध्व.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to  
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3  
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contraoiling,  
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping  
the arms, or the sound produced  
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.  
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A  
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [ आ-स्फुट् अच् ०थो-  
टस्य तथं ] N. of several trees; अर्कः,  
कोविदार, मृगलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-  
eral plants; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सरिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन  
a. [ अस्मद्-अण्-लङ् अस्माकदेशः ] Our,

ours; आस्माकदांतिसाक्षिण्यात् Si. 2. 63,  
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth  
or face. -स्य [ अस्यते यासोऽय, अस्-यत् ]  
1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विवृ-  
तास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A  
part of the mouth used in pronounc-  
ing letters; तुल्यास्यपरानं सचर्षं P. I.  
1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताह्वाविस्थानं Sk.;  
बडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55; (the six parts  
being the throat, head or brain, palate,  
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,  
opening; वृणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp.  
-आस्यवः a spittle, saliva. -पञ्च a lotus.  
-लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन्  
n. beard.

आस्यधय [ a. आस्य धयति वे-ल्ल सुख ]  
Kiasing.

आस्येदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्यं [ अस्यते स्वाद्येऽण् ] Blood.  
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood-drinker', demon.  
-2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [ आस्र-अच् ] 1 Pain, afflic-  
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.  
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,  
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-  
ing rice. -6 (With Jinaas) The im-  
pulse called योग or attention which  
the soul participates in the movement  
of its various bodies; it is defined  
as the 'action of the senses which  
impels the soul towards external  
objects'; it is good or evil accord-  
ing as it is directed towards god or  
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः  
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-  
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,  
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.  
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-  
cine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting  
fluid or humour; an epithet of the  
elephant when ichor is issuing from  
its temples.

आस्वाद 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To  
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Mo. 87; R. 3.  
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नः  
स्वाद्यसे भुजगेः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1  
Tasting, eating; चूताकुरास्वादकषाय-  
कंडः Ku. 3. 32; काष्ठासुतरसास्वादः  
H. 1. 152; सुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kias-  
ing. -2 Relish, flav or, taste; ज्ञाता-  
स्वादो विवृतजघनं को विहातुं समर्थः Mo.  
41; सुखास्वादः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वा-  
दकथंभूतः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-  
periencing; वत् a. delicious in fla-  
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेरु-  
जानां R. 2. 5

आस्वाद्य a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-  
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वात [ आ-स्वन्-क् ]  
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-  
ing (a) reproof; (b) severity;  
(c) command; (d) casting, send-  
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of  
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-  
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to  
speak' (supposed by Indian gram-  
marians to be derived from अह् and  
by European scholars from अह् the  
only forms of the root existing in  
the language are:—आय, आहयः, आह,  
आहनुः, and आहुः).

आहकः [ आहन्-क् ] A peculiar  
disease of the nose; तद्वत् एकशयेन  
युक्तो नासपुटतिर। गात्रशूलवद्वत् स्वेध्मणा  
ह्राहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सत्यं Conceitedness.

आहन 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat;  
कुह्निमाजघान K. 10; परस्य गिरि आहति  
Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान करिणः...आह-  
स्यात् Kām. 19. 60; said to be Atm.  
when the object is some limb of  
one's own body; आहने शिरः; but cf.  
आजघ्रे दिवमचिलाचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63;  
so आहध्वं मा रघूतमः; Bk. 8. 15, 5.  
102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).  
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,  
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66;  
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as  
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.  
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-  
स्थाय मूर्धनमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; नजहं-  
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.  
-4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed.  
-5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्याधि-  
संख्यया द्वित्रिजागरैर्युताहतेः Sūrya S.;  
एकैकमन्त्रेषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6  
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as  
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -तः आह  
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.  
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-  
sensual or meaningless speech, an  
assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष  
बंधासुते याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-  
क्षण a. = अहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,  
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगतिः).  
-4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदश्च धेन  
भक्ता Līlā.

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2  
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known  
by beating a drum.

आहनय a. [ आहन् अहर् ] To be  
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [ आह-वच् ] 1 Striking,  
striking against; अस्पर्शंति तदाघातं  
Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,  
stroke; तद्विषायाप्रतिहततस्करं कलशैकदंतः  
S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55;  
पवनं, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4  
Killing; प्राणाघाताद्विहातः Bh. 2. 26;  
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or  
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.



-7 Retention of urine (घृताघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नयमानस्य वधस्यैव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आहु and आह्.

आह्रिक [ अह्रिष, कन् स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam about, wander; अहिङ्यते अदृश्या अङ्गि S. 2.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Valdehi mother; आहिङ्गिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्गिक).

आहितुङ्गिकः [ अहितुङ्ग दीप्यति ङ् ] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहितुङ्गिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2. आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुमाहवनम-प्रजग्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. -वः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्याहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्. पिता वा पौत्रोऽग्रिणी यद्विष्णिः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Aśval. ; see also आहवेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [ आ-हु आधारे षच् ] Fire; see under आह् also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (युतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. वषयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतृग्राह्यतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -काः N. of a people.

आहुर्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह् 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव ववे तदप्यप्राहते R. 3. 6; पुण्यं फलं चा-

तदमाहरन्त्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; चार्त्तं bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चेद्वयसाय मे दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयाचित्ताहूत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आजहत्तुस्तञ्चरणैः ... अग्र्यं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to: बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीतिः क्रोधं &c.; जनकानां कुलेः कोर्तिमाहरि-

त्यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki.

1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित्-माजन्हे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To se-

parate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

-Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आह्र a (At the end of oomp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिष्टकुलफलाह्रैः R. 1. 49. -रः 1

Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -Comp. -करटः, -बेला, -निषपः, -निष्किरा, -वसना, -वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूर्यसकादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अग्रताहरण. -णं 1 Fetching, bring-

ing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3 Removing, extracting. -4 Perform-

ing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरस्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a

bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वानुरूपमाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तु a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Perform-

ing; आहर्ता कर्तुः K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on; आरमणे महावनं कालो विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. -m. (-ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or रि f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; आहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Śāv. 4. 23. -रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bring-

ing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food; (आहर्तु रसम-रमाद्याहारः Sk.); वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहारः वृत्तिः means

of livelihood; भैसाहारः living on

alms; वषाहार, निराहार &c. -Comp. -अग्रिन् a. begging or seeking for food. -निःसरणार्णः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements.

-पाका 1. cooking. -2 digestion (of food). -चिरहः want of food, priva-

tion, starvation. -संभवा the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; पशुनाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is

'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (चक्ष्य).

-5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्यकोभारहितैरमायै Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमप्येते गुण Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गमुभयस्य किमाहार्यकाद्वरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identifica-

tion or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमिषादौ चंद्रमिषे मुखे चंद्रामेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Con-

veyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). -ई 1 A kind of bandage (बन्ध). -ई 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamental part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आह्रि a. [ अह्रिरे ङ् ] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative

of किं: वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषवितव्यं... आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणां मनोभिः S. 1

27; दास्यामी भवाभ्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -Comp.

-पुरुषिका [ ओहोपुरुष दुश् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो-

पुरुषिका ब्रूयाद्या स्यात्संभाषनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिको पश्य मम सद्गत्कानिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own

powers; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुरुषिको Bv. 1. 84. -स्ति ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं). आहोस्तिरस्यसो

ममापचरितैर्विद्विभितो वीरधाम S. 5. 9. किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्तिवद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह् a. (ही f.) Daily, performed in a day. -ह्रै [अहो सहस्रः अश्] A series of days, many days.



आहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अहि मवः, अह्न निर्वृतः साध्यः टञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आहिकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —क 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अह्निकं सुरभेदो जयते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृतार्हिकः संवृतः V. 4; सद्यः कृतार्हिकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; टुघ *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह् 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आहर्ष *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आहृत *p. p.* Injured; भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आहरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तार आहरका भवति अद्भि सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आहारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहृति *a.* Making crooked.

आहि 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्वाणुरनाहयते Sk.; आहृत चेदिराण्डुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाहायया मास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपक्षे R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवा [आह्वयतेऽस्येति, आह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, night; एवाविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; इत्या स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहृतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहृत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; यियसमणेनाहृतः पार्थेनाय द्विपद्भुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —नं Calling. —Comp. —प्रपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संहवः the time of universal destruction.

आहृतिः *f.* [आह्वे-किर्] Calling, invoking.

आह *a.* [आह्वे-इ] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. —ह्व [आह्वे-अह्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमृताहः, ज्ञाताहः &c.

आहयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्यं रामायणाहयं Rām.; चक्रसाहयं, चरणाहयाः, वृद्धेरप्याहया इमे Ak. -2 A lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वक-पक्षिमादियोगं आहयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आहयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ma. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. —Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानवति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वाय 1 A summons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरपेक्षया Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इ [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अणत्, एत्, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इतिगमं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भरद्वाजमुनेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्दिष्टा समयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, श्रुतौ &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृष्यते इ स्म वै वप्यते यति Sat. Br.; गन्धामयनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अय्. —III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एति].

इत् *a.* [इ-किर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इतिर-कमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्तभिः K. P. 10. —त 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इय *a.* To be gone to wards or approached; इयः शिष्येण मुच्यत्. —त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इयन् *a.* [इ-कान्त्] Going;

इयवर *a.* (री *f.*) [इ-कप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

इष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1, 23; Si. 1. 26.



इकटः A sprout or atom of a reed.  
इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्ष्वाकः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षतेऽसौ मधुर्वायुः इक्षुः Uṇ. 3. 157] 1. Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिल. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडः, -ह N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and सुजतृण). -कुट्टिका a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गन्धः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः, -पट्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -द्वर्गः a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -चालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालयी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. -मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन् a. diabetical. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुष्कलम्). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, काशयः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses. -वर्णः a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारी n, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -चालिका [इक्षोरिव बलति वल-पुल्ल] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना). -2 the काश grass. -चाटिका, -वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुष्कलम्). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -विकारा 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetineat. -शाकटं, -शाकितं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुका Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरा 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhāg. सुवतस्तु मनोज्ञ इक्ष्वाकुर्जीवतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकु वंशादभिमताः प्रजापतेः U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; मलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलवतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्ष् इक्ष् 1 P. (यसति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, य, व.

इक्ष् (इक्षति-ने, इक्षितं, इक्षित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथादीपो निषातस्य

नग्ने Bṛ. 6. 19, 14. 23; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इय below.

इय a. 1 Moveable; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -यः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -ग A kind of counting.

इयन्त [इय-सुट] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इयित p. p. Moved, shaken. -त [मावे-क] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारवदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अग्रह-सद्भावमिति निगन्त्या Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गृहकारिणितस्य R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारितेनितेन्या... गृह्यतेऽतस्तं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोषवद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इयत् pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātiśākhya) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इयुः A oiscea.

इयुदः, -यो, इयुला N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (M-r. हिमगन्धत); इयुदीपावपः सोऽयं U 1 21; प्रसिन्धवाः कचिविद्युदीपलभिदः सूच्यत ए-वोपलाः S. 1. 14. -वृ The nut of the tree.

इयिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छकः, इच्छा See under इष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिजल).

इज्यत् pot. p. (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्या 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बुधःपति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प-काशं तद्विज्ञेयमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 63, 15. 2 Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इत् 1 P. [यदति, इत्ति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इत् Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूतं a mat (Ved.).

इत्तरः [इया कामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इत् f. (also witten इत् in Veda). [इत् किप्, वा लस्य इः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इहो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation. इत् (ल)स्पतिः N. of Viṣṇu or of Pūshan.

इत्तः An epithet of Agni.

इत्ता-ला [इत्-अत्र, वा लस्य इत्तं] 1 The earth; प्रवृत्त्यते नूनमिदं तलस्य Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Puruṣas; she is also called भेमावहनी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाभिद) (being in the right side of the body).

इत्तावत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इत्ताचिका A wasp.

इत्तिका The earth.

इत्तिकः A wild goat.

इत्तरः see इत्तर.

इत्तः, -ई (इत्तं) (Deal) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pane from the fire; अपेक्षितानि परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उत्ता यस्या गृह्यते तौ इत्तौ Karka).

इत्तर pron. c. (रा. f., रत्त n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इत्तरो द्वावे स्वकर्माणि R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इत्तरात्प ज्ञातानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इत्तरो रावणादेव राघवाद्युचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; अन्यमानतारायि



च Rām. ; विजयितेतराय वा Mb. ; सुल-  
भेतरसंयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of,  
other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षि-  
ण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low,  
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-  
भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154,  
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the  
other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर pron.  
a. respective, reciprocal, one with  
another (chiefly in oblique cases or  
in comp.) ; विद्युक्तावितरेतर Ms. 9.  
102 ; \*कामपया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54.  
\*आश्रयाः mutual dependence, in-  
ter-connection. \*योगः 1. mutual  
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.  
a variety of the Dvandva compound  
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-  
ber of the compound is view-  
ed separately ; as हस्तन्यग्रोद्यौ छि-  
नन्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.  
-2. euphemistically said of certain  
beings considered as spirits of dark-  
ness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,  
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,  
अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,  
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-  
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day, the  
other day.

इतस् ind. [ इदम्-तस् लिङ् इशादेशः Tv. ]  
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2  
From this person, from me ; इतः स  
वैर्याः प्राप्तश्रीर्नत एवाहति क्षयं Ku. 2.  
55. -3 In this direction, towards  
me, here ; इतो निषीदति विमुहभूमिः Ku.  
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यक्षमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 7.  
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;  
इतोमतमनुरागं V. 2 ; \*गतवृत्तानं न स्म-  
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो  
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in  
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,  
on this ground ; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्मा  
भवितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world.  
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)  
on the one hand-on the other  
hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजना-  
ज्ञा S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in  
another place, here-there ; K. 27 ;  
इतश्चेतश्च हित्थर and thithir ; hence  
and thence, here and there, to and  
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च घावता ; now, there-  
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, bi-  
thar and thithir, to and fro ; लाल-  
लक्षणावसिष्टाभिरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगोरेः  
Ku. 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is  
most generally used to report the  
very words spoken or supposed to be  
spoken by some one, as represented  
by the quotation marks in English.  
The speech reported may be  
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the  
word is, when it is used as it is  
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्त) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-  
जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्वाह  
Bhartri. ; (2) or a substantive, which  
must be put in the nominative case  
when its meaning is to be indicat-  
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्त) ; चयस्त्विषामि-  
त्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादसु मारद इत्यथो-  
धि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अबैमि चैनानमनवेति R.  
14. 40 ; दिहीप इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12 ;  
sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति चं  
पाहुः Ms. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3)  
or a whole sentence when इति is  
merely used at the end of that  
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्त) ; ज्ञास्यति  
कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1.  
13 ; तयोमुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरा कथयति अक्ष-  
मालासुपयाचितुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2  
Besides this general sense, इति has  
the following senses :—(a) Cause,  
as expressed by 'because', 'since',  
'on the ground that', in English ;  
वैदेशिकोस्मीति वृच्छामि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव  
न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 ; oft with हिं  
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-  
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'  
शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मधेदुस्तुक्ष्णस्य  
समानितं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)  
Thus, to mark the conclusion  
(opp. अय) ; इति प्रथमोऽक्षः thus  
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is  
often used to include under one head  
a number of separate objects grouped  
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं  
कालो विगतामा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.  
(e) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्यु-  
क्तवंतं परिरम्य दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80. (f)  
Of this nature or description ; गो-  
रुचः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-  
lows, to the following effect ; रा-  
माभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)  
As for, in the capacity of, as re-  
gards, showing capacity or rela-  
tion ; पितेति स पुत्रः, अध्यापक इति  
निधः, श्रीप्रभिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चि-  
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often  
used with the name of an author to  
form an *Avyayibhāva* comp. ; इति-  
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.  
(j) Illustration (usually with  
आदि) ; इंदुरिंदुरिच श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः  
Chandr. ; गोः सुकृश्वलो हिरण्य इत्यादौ K.  
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an op-  
inion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-  
शालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often  
used by commentators after quot-  
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-  
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ् च (P. III.  
3. 172) इति शक्यार्थं लिङ् Malli. Other  
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-  
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-  
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-  
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-  
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.  
(इति स्वरूपे साक्षिणे विवक्षानियमे नते। हेतो

प्रकाशयत्प्रकाशोऽप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समातो च ॥  
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः sum and  
substance, meaning in short (of-  
ten used by commentators). -अर्थ  
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि  
a. having such a thing or things at  
the beginning, so forth, et cetera  
(&c.). -उक्त information, report.  
-कथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-  
ed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost.  
(-था) a meaningless or non-  
sensical talk. -कर्तव्य, -कर्णीय  
a. proper or necessary to be done  
according to certain rules. (-व्य, -यं)  
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायदमि-  
तिकर्तव्यमारमनः Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ;  
\*ता, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or  
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-  
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,  
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of  
such extent or quality. -वृत्त 1.  
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.  
इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.  
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in  
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [ fr. इति-हास (3rd.  
pers. sing. Perf. of असृ to be) ; so  
it has been ] 1 History (legendary  
or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुप-  
देशममन्वितं पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं पच-  
क्षते ॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the  
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-  
dence, tradition (which is recogniz-  
ed as a proof by the Pāṇinikas).  
-Comp. -निबन्धनं legendary composi-  
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं  
history and legendary stories. -वादः  
historical story, legend ; Māl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.  
इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this  
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यत्वं  
Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these cir-  
cumstances, such being the case,  
इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.  
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-  
ner. -भूत a. 1. so circumstanced,  
being in this state, being thus ; अ-  
खयाने P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94 ; Ku. 6.  
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्युक्ता M. 5, K.  
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).  
-भावं being thus endowed, having  
these qualities. -विध a. 1. of such  
kind. -2. endowed with such  
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.  
इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,  
thus -2 A particle of affirmation  
used to lay stress on a following  
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. \*धी  
a. performing such or true works.  
इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.  
इह ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,  
even, just, only ; especially in  
strengthening a statement ; अथैह



इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. ( Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit ).

इत्वं pron. a. [ अयं m. ; इयं f., इदं n. ] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker ( इदमस्तु संनि-कुटं स्वं ) ; इत्वं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen ; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' ; इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अनुच्यते-यं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्गिरिद्विष्टः । Me. 3. 147 ( अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Knll. ) ; श्रुत्वा तद्विदुः । -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically ; कोय-माचरयन्निनयं S. 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. 0, here am I. -ind. Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -Comp. -प्रथम a. doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं ind. in this manner. -युगं the present Yuga. -रूप a. of this shape. -वस्तु a. Ved. rich in this and that.

इद्वन्तन a. ( नी f. ) Of this time, present ; momentary.

इद्वन्ता [ इदमो मायः ] Identity, sameness.

इद्वन्मय a. Made or consisting of this.

इद्वन्तु a. Wishing this.

इदा ind. Now, at this ( present ) moment ; oft with अहन् ; इदाचिदहः, इहं ह्यः only yesterday. -Comp. -वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इह-वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरीय or इहवत्सरीय a. belonging to such a year.

इदानीं ind. [ इदं-दानीं इह च ] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वस्ते प्रतिष्ठस्वे-दानीं S. 4 ; अर्ययुत्र इदानीमभि U. 3 ; इदानीमहः now a-days ; इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fiftieth part of an एतन्नि ; cf. यावन्त्ये-तन्नि तावन्ति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीमि Sat. Br.

इदानीतन a. ( नी f. ) Present, momentary, of the present mo-ment.

इधम, इध् See under इध्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon ; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master ( of anything ).

इन् a. 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; Si. 2 65. -3 A king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -Comp. -कांतः sun-stone ( सूर्यकांत ) ; Bh. 2. 37. -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इन्क्षति ( Deacid. of नक्ष् ) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इन्धिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic ( = मुयहा ).

इन्द् 1 P. [ इदति, इदितुं ] To be powerful ( occurring in the etymology of इन्द्र q. v. ).

इन्द्वरं = इन्द्वर q. v.

इन्दिरः A large bee ; लोभादिन्दिर-रेषु निपतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा [ इन्-किरच ] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -Comp. -आलयं 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. -सुन्दिरः an epithet of Vishnu. ( -रं ) the blue lotus.

इन्दि ( दी ) वरं [ इन्दिरिमीस्तस्या वरं वर-णम् Tv. ] The blue lotus ; बलि तव-सुखामोक्षे कथमिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इन्दीवर्णिनी A group of blue lotuses.

इन्दीवा रः A blue lotus.

इन्द्रः [ उनाचि क्रेदयति चन्द्रिका युवनं उन्-उ आदिनिच Up. 1. 121 ] 1 The moon ; विलीप इतिराजदुर्गिन्द्रः क्षीरनिधायिव R. 1. 12 ( इन्द्र is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इन्द्रा Rv. 1. 16. 6 ). -2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 ( In Math. ) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. - ( pl. ) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -Comp. -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. ( These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession ). -2. N. of several plants ; अमृता, युद्धनी, सेमलता. -कलि-का 1. N. of a plant ( केतकी ). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. ( -तर ) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant ( केतकी ). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -युजः the planet Mercury. ( -जा ) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean ( the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean ). -2. the sage अग्नि. -दलः a digit, crescent. -पुर्विका N. of a plant ( कलिकारी or जगली ). — 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. —भा a kind of water-lily —भृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon-created god', epitheta of Siva. —मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले ( रे ) खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इन्दुकला. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, —लौहं silver. —चदना N. of a metre ; see Appendix. —चारः a kind of yoga. —वासरा Monday. —व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month ; cf. चादियण.

इन्द्रमत् m. An epithet of Agni.

इन्द्रमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इन्द्रः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः [ इन्द्र-रत्न ; इन्द्रति इन्द्रः ; इदि देवर्षे Malli. ] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain ; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler ( as of men &c. ) ; first or best ( of any class of objects ), always as the last member of comp. ; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king ; so युगेन्द्रः a lion ; गजेन्द्रः the lord or chief of elephants ; so योगीन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yega. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. —द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrāpi. [ Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods ; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purnaha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Abi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.



He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakṣa or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Viṣṇu and Mahesha (though in some places Viṣṇu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning and the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gantama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also ro-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Rājā, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. इन्द्रवृद्ध, बलभिर, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुंरुद्र, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमोविद्युत् &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airāvata; his horse, Uchchishravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranjā. -Comp. -अग्नि the fire produced from the contact of clouds; -धूमः frost, snow; -देवता the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Viṣṇu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसाजः a desert. -अश्वः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (हुनजम्). -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इन्द्रायुधोत्तितोरणाकं R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-यः) 1. N. of a horse in Kādambarī (i. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-यः) a kind of leech. -आसनं 1. the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इन्द्राय N. of बुधपति the preceptor of gods. -इन्द्राय N. of the forms of Śiva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -ऋषभ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. (performing Indra's deeds). -कीलः 1. N. of the mountain इन्द्र. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुञ्जरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कुडः N. of a mountain. -कुट्ट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः -यः, -यकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नगदंत).

-गिरिः the मेहद्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बुध-स्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [ इंद्रो गोपे रक्षको-ऽस्य, वर्षामववाचस्य ] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चारः, -धनुः n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्स्वं लालतवनिताः मेघचारं सचित्राः Me. 64; Śi. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. -छंदन् n. [ इन्द्र इव सहस्रेणेण सहस्रयुच्छेन छायेते ] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [ इंद्रस्य परमेस्वरस्य जालं मायेव ] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालक a. [ इंद्र-जाल-ट् ] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler; conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakṣmana. [ Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Śiva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakṣmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice. ] -इन्दु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakṣmana. -उरेष्ठ a. Ved. led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तुलं -तुलक a. flock of cotton. -वसनः the son of Bāṇasura. -वृक्षः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -वृक्षः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -द्वीप one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's inner mansion कल्युनी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [ इंद्र इव नीलः रश्मयः ] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पणी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the मेहद्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्र



N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of दृहस्पति. (—ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थ N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्र-प्रस्थममरावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः Si. 2 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2 the rainy season ; °कायुकः a dog. —मातृन a. animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिनः a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —व seed of the *Kuṭaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकाः India's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. —2. a guest ( who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host ). —वैश्वः, —वज्र N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्ली N. of a plant ( पारिजात ) or of इन्द्रवर्णी. —वस्तिः [ इन्द्रस्य आरमनः वस्तिरिव ] the calf ( of the leg ). —वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु ( du ) Indra and Vāyu. —वारुणी, —वारुणिका O. locynth. a wild bitter gourd ( Mar. मोठी कंबडळ ). —वाहू a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the *Devadāra* tree. —वृद्धः a kind of abscess. —वैदुष्यं a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct ; one of the duties of a king ( who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain ) ; वार्षिकीश्रुतौ मासात् यथेन्द्रोऽप्यभिषेचति । तथाभिषेचंस्व राष्ट्रं क्रमिरेन्द्रव्रतं चरन् ॥ —शक्तिः f. Indrāpi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra ( when the accent is on the last syllable ), an epithet of प्रह्लाद ; R. 7. 35. —2. [ इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य ] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र ( when the accent is on the first syllable ). ( This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वचस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra ; cf. Sik. 52 : मन्त्रो हिनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात् ॥ —शलभः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारणिः 1. N. of Mātali. —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, —सुहृद् 1. N. of ( a ) Jayanta ; ( b ) Arjuna ; ( c ) Vali, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसः, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications ( निर्झडी ). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुत m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [ इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यव Tv. ] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता, —त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयुः a. Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The plant निर्झडी.

इंद्राणी [ इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुकृ कर् ] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coitus. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree ( नीलसिंदुवार ) also the plant निर्झडी.

इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —यं [ इन्द्र-य ; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रालिंग-मिद्रेष्टमिद्रेष्टसूष्टमिद्रेष्टुष्टमिद्रेष्टमिति वा ] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. ( Indriyas are often compared to reative horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray ; cf. मा भूवज्रयधहरास्त-वेन्द्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50. ) There are two kinds of Indriyas : ( a ) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्ध्यादिद्रियाणि : —श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुर्वा जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी ( also मनः according to some ) ; and ( b ) क्रमेन्द्रियाणि : —पादूरस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ma. 2 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियन्त्र. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element ; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' —Comp. —अगोचर a. imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense ; these objects are : रूपं शब्दो गन्ध-रसस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34 ; Bh. 3. 58, R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stolicism. —आरमन् m. 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* ( in Śān. phil. ). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (—रः ) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्गं the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively ; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वान्समपि कर्षति Ma. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्व्वार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज a. in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन a. exciting power ; stimulating or sharpening the senses. ( —नं ) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —चक्षुः insensibility. —विपरिवर्ति f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures ; R. 19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense ( either with its object or with the mind ). —स्वायः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense.

इष्ट 7 A. [ इष्ट or इष्टे, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टि-इष्ट ] To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. ( इष्टते ) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इष्ट p. p. [ इष्ट-क ] 1 Kindled, lighted ; Mv. 1. 53 ; कोष° Ratn. 1. 4 ; Mu. 1. 2 ; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright ; Ki. 2. 59 ; Si. 1. 63 ; °बोधिः Bk. 1. 5 ( पटुबुद्धिभिः ) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted ( as order ) ; °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —इक्षु 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Rafulgence, splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —अग्नि-पितिः fire ; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु a. having the anger excited.

इक्षमः [ इक्षतेऽग्निरनेन इक्ष-मन् ] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire ; शीघ्रम इक्षमः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6 ; R. 14. 70. —धमं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रश्नश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इक्षया f. Kindling, lighting.

इक्ष a. [ इक्ष-अच् ] Kindling, lighting. —धः [ इक्ष-वच् ] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being.

इक्षन a. [ इक्ष-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c. ; शोकानलक्षयनार्ता K. 169.

इक्षनवत् a. Possessed of fuel.

इक्षन्वन् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इक्ष् 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take possession.



sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [ इन्-क्वि Up. 3. 151 ] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants ( Ved. ). -भ्री A female elephant. [ cf. L. *ebur* ]. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आलयाः, -के-शरा the plant नागकेशर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उष्णा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant ( गजपिण्डली ). -गंधा N. of a plant ( the fruit of which is poisonous ). -निमोलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp ( मंग ). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [ पोटा पुल्लणा इभी ] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरा a collection of elephants. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

इममाचला [ इममाचल्यति ] A lion. इमया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षुरी. इम्य a. [ इमं गजमर्हति यत् ] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants ( Ved. ). -म्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe ( Sây. ). -म्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -तिल्वि(वल) a. wealthy, rich. इम्यक a. Wealthy, rich. इमया ind. Ved. As here, as now. इम्यु a. Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तया; Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोमं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयसो विवसादुस्तव आसीत् U. 1. इयसा, इयसं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदुक्तया रूपमित्यसा वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदुमित्यसा 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न युगानामित्यसा R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयसक a. So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going. इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P. ( इरति ) To go.

इरज्य Ved. ( इरज्यति ते ) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद् a. [ cf. P. III. 2. 37 ] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightning.

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदमिव मेघमालाऽसुत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 ( With dat. ) To be ill-affected towards.

इरसा 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [ इरन् Up. 2. 28; इ कामं राति रा-क वा Tr. ] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught ( especially of milk ). -8 Refreshment, comfort, ( Ved. in the last three senses ). -Comp. -इशः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. ( -रा ) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. ( -रं ) hail; so इरावरं. -जा N. of Kâma or Cupid. -वेष्टिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. ( वार ) 1 Ocean. -2 A clond. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -नी 1 N. of a river in the Panjab ( रावी ). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ क-इन्-क्विद्व Up. 2. 51 ] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; पथेरिणं बीजमुत्पत्ता न वत्ता लभते फलं Ma. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well ( Ved. ). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिव a. Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमिदः = अरिमिद q. v.

इरिविह्वा or इरिविह्विका Pimples on the head.

इरिलं, -ला = अरिल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating ( शेरक ). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वीरु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous ( हिंसक ). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -Comp. -( लु ) युक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वीरुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. ( इलति, इवेल, ऐलीन्, एलितुं, इलित ) or 10 U. ( इलयति or एलयति, ऐलितुं ) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [ cf. Gerim. *Eile*, Gr. *elao* ].

इलय a. Motionless.

इलव a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visravas and mother of Kubera; ( hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera ).

इल a. [ इल्-क ] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इद्वा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरा a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चामात्म्यवतः प्राच्या गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिर्याम्यतो निषाधा-दुत्तरं ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [ इल्-क डीप् ] A oudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword ( कर्वाल ).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीपः, इलिषः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला ( pl. ) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion ( युगशिरस् ).

इव ind. 1 Like, as ( showing उपमा or comparison ); वागयथाविच संयुक्ता R. 1. 1; येनतेय इव विनतानन्दः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were ( denoting उपेक्षा ); पश्चामीव विनाकिनं S. 1. 6; लिपतीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाजं नभः Mk 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कदाच इवार्यं G. M. -4 ( Added to interrogative words ) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mâl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just as, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृन्मिव हन्त for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so ईषादिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; ( इर is considered by grammarians as a forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नियतमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च ) .

इप् I. 6 P. [ इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषीत्, एषितुं, इष्टं, इष्ट ] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छति संवर्धितामज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; इच्छति with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुञ्जीत or मंका भवात्; भुञ्जीतेच्छति



**इच्छुक** *f.* 1 Sending, despatching.  
-2 Wish, desire, impulse.  
**इच्छयति** Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.  
**इच्छया** Impulse, desire.  
**इच्छयति** Den. P. 1 To be joyful. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.  
**इच्छय** *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.  
**इच्छि** *a.* [ इच्छि-कि ] Wishing, desiring.  
**इक्षित** *p. p.* (fr. इच्छ 4 cl.) 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.  
**इक्षिर** *a.* Ved. [ इच्छ-गती-किञ्च् ] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. -*रि* Fire. -*रि* ind. Quickly.  
**इक्ष्** *p. p.* [ इक्ष् इच्छया कर्मणि क ] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; उपपत्तेर्युगैरिह Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; \*आत्मजः Mn. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, revered. -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see इक्षार्त्त. -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed (कल्पित); oft used in Lila-vatī. -*ह*: 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; इक्ष्मवासजनिता S. 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (वृक्ष). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -*ह* N. of a tree (शमी). -*ह* 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see इक्षार्त्त. -*ind.* Voluntarily. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ*: desired object. -*उच्छुक्त* *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -*आपत्तिः* *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; इक्षार्त्तौ दीपार्तरमाह Jag. -*कर्मन्* *n.* (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. -*कापय*: the root of a fragrant grass (प्रीत्यमूल). -*कामदुह* *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. -*गन्ध* *a.* fragrant. (-*ध*;) any fragrant substance. (-*ध*;) sand. -*जन*: a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. -*देव*, -*देवता* a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. -*यामन्* *a.* going according to one's desire. -*व्रत* *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works enceed.

**इच्छुक** *a.* Wishing, desiring &c.  
-*का* 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

**इच्छुः** *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

**इच्छा** [ इच्छ् भावे श ] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -*Comp.* -*दानं* fulfilment of a wish. -*निवृत्तिः* *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. -*कलं* the solution of a question or problem. -*रतं* desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. -*वसु* *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kuber. -*संपद्* *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

**इच्छु** *a.* Wishing, desirous; usual in comp.

**इच्छुक** *a.* Wishing &c.

**इक्ष्** *a.* 1 Speedy; going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. -*f.* Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Lilation. -3 Strength power, asp. freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

**इक्ष्वा** 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month आश्विन; धनि. 1 मेघेनामिदं जगमयतः Si. 6. 49.

**इक्षयते** Den. A. To move, excite;

doing other acts of charity इक्षार्त्तविधेः सपरमशमनाद् Mv. 3. 1; वापीक्षपतयादिदेवतायमनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमात्माः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्रिकर्महवनं वेतायां बन्धु ह्यते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यदानमिदं तदभिधीयते ॥

**इक्षि** *f.* [ इच्छि-किञ्च् ] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikā; इक्षयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्टया &c. of. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्ञ-किञ्च्) A sacrifice. -8 A oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -*Comp.* -*अयनं* a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -*पक्षः* 1. a miser. -2. a demon; an Asura; so 'इक्ष्-पक्षः' an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

**इक्षुः** *f.* A wish, desire.

**इक्ष्म** *a.* [ इच्छ् इच्छया कर्मणि मक् ] Wishing. -*समः* 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

**इक्षिन्** *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

**इक्ष्यः**, -*स्य* [ इच्छ्-क्यच् ] The spring.

**इक्षि (षी) का** [ इक्ष् गत्यादी कृत् अत इक्ष् ] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām.; \*अक्ष R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -*Comp.* -*तुलं* the point or upper part of a reed.

**इक्षु** [ इच्छ्-उ; cf. also Up. 1. 13 ] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -*Comp.* -*अग्रं*, -*अनीकं* the point of an arrow. -*असनं*, -*अक्षं* the bow; रामनिवसन्नदर्शनोऽशुकं R. 11. 37; \*यंत्रशुको बाणः Dk. 9. -*आस* *a.* throwing arrows. (-*स*;) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -*कारः*, -*कृत्* *m.* an arrow-maker. -*धरः*, -*धृत्* *m.* an archer. -*पथः*, -*विक्षेपः* an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -*प्रक्षेपः* discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. -*मात्र* *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-*त्र*;) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). -*हस्त* *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.

**इक्षुकिंशोऽ** 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

**इक्षुक** *a.* Arrow-like. -*का* Ved. An arrow.

**इक्षुभिः** [ इक्ष्वोः धीयंतेश्च धा-कि ] A quiver.



इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इष्टुष्य Implores, request.

इष्टुष्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्टवः A spiritual teacher.

इष्टु 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्टकर्तु a. Arranging &c.

इष्टकृत a. Arranged &c. °आह्वन a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्टकृतिः f. A mother.

इष्टका [ इष्टकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148 ] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Oomp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित a. made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. [ इद्- ह इशदेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk. ] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुम्); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [ cf. Zend idha ]. -Oomp. -अमुम् ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इह ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातु a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -कतुः, -चित a. whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -तन a. belonging to this world. -लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इहस्थ a. [ इह-स्थ ] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country ( चेदि ).

इष्ट

इष्ट ( m. ) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई 1. 4 A. ( ईयते ) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg ( A. ). -8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष 1 A. ( ईक्षते, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित ) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्यमात्मानं ... ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विषयीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्वां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one ( with dat. of the person ); कृष्णाय ईक्षते नमः Sk. ( शुभाशुभं परालोचयति ); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येज्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. —अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ ईक्ष्-ण्वल् ] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षण [ ईक्ष्-ण्वल् ] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 A n eye; इत्यदिशोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षाणिकः [ ईक्षण-ञ् ] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ ईक्ष-शतिप् ] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेनोशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ ईक्ष्-अटाप् ] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. —ते 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभियुक्ते मयि संवृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितु a. [ ईक्ष्-ण्वल् ] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेय्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 P. ( ईक्षति, ईक्षाचक्रे, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित ) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a. [ यज्-ताच्छीत्ये कानच् ] Performing sacrifices.

ईक्ष् 2 A. ( ईक्ष्, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षिते ) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामवज्जदीड्यमाना R. 18. 17; नेडिषे यदि काकुरस्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for ( with two acc. ); उपस्थापय मातरमममिदं Rv. 3. 48. 3. —Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईदृ f. Refreshment, libation.

ईद्वनं [ ईद्-ण्वल् ] Praising.

ईदवा [ ईद्-अटाप् ] Praise, commendation.

ईदे(ले)न्य Ved. = ईद्व.

ईद्व्य pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवतमीद्व्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईदमत् a. [ ईद्-अत्यस्य मत्तुप् ] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ ई-क्तिच् ] Produced, effected. —तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The tis are usually said to be six:—1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनवृष्टिः शलमा सूचकाः शुकाः! प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः पंडिता इत्ययः सप्तताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तता इत्ययः सप्तताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning ( प्रवास ). -4 An affray.

ईदृश-शा a. ( क्षी-शी f. ), also ईदृशः Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -कृ n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईदृक्का Quality ( opp इवत्ता ); विष्णो-रिवार्यामवधारणीयं ईदृक्कता रूपमिवत्तया च R. 18. 15; मातृदृक्कता जानाति knows me to be so.



ईत् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अत्.

ईप्ता [अभिच्छा आ-त्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलगनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. —नं Desire, wish.

ईच्छ a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get ( w. th acc. or inf., but usually in comp. ) ; सौरभ्यमीच्छ-रिष ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; कामं, धनं &c. -Comp. —यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् ind. [ ई-वा-सु ] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अय &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here ( एन ).

ईय [ ई-वा-क्य ] Pervading ; चक्षुः of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. ( ई-इत्, ईराचके, ऐरिट, ईरित्, ईरं ) ; also 1 P. ( p. p. ईरित ) 1 To go, move, shake ( trans. also ). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Cause. ( ईयति, ईरित ) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरित्च महाद्भुतं Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इवीरयंतीव तथा निरेक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां गिरमीति मयः Śā. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपल्लवांमुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमी-रणेरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To drag towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself ( A ).

ईरण a. [ ई-रुत् ] Agitating, driving. —णः The wind. —त 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इण q. v.

ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरित a. [ ई-रिति ] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य a. To be excited. —यं Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. —यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण a. [ ई-इन् ] Desert, barren. —णः A desert, barren soil ; सुहृत्तमिव निःशुद्धसामीप्यरिणसंनिभं Ram.

ईर्य See ईव.

ईर्म a. [ ई-रम् ] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything ( Sāy. ). —ind. Here, in or to this place. —र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. —र्मः A wound, sore ( m. also ).

ईर्मत a. Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्मारः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्मा = ईर्मा q. v.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य 1 P. ( ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यते, ईर्ष्यत ) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of ( with dat. of person ) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ ईर्ष्य-अर्ष ] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईलिः ( लो f. ) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword ( कर्वालिका ).

ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश्व 2 A. ( ईष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐशित, ईशित, ईशित्, ईशित ) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command ( with gen. ) ; नार्यगात्रागामीष्टे K. 312 v. 1, अर्ध-नामीशिबे स्वं वयमिषि च गिरामीशमे यव-वर्धे Bh. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईर्माहोकाजीगत ईशजीभिः Svet. Up ( also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun ). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्य-मीष्टे हरिणान् यद्दीप्तं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिषेगते रमयितुं न युगाः Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश्व m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ ई-श् ] 1. Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of ( with gen. ). -4 Powerful, supreme. —शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीशा मनसा बधुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled ( were masters of ) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 ( derived from the eleven Rudras ). -5 N. of Siva ( as regent of the north-east quarter ). —शः 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. —कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

—बलं the missile पाशुपत. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ ई-श्च्युत् ] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान a. [ ई-श् ताच्छीत्ये चानश् ] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. —नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishnu. —नी N. of Durgā. —नी, —नः The silk-cotton tree ( शाल्मली ). —नं Light, splendour. -Comp. —आदिपंचमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. —कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person. ईशित्व a. [ ई-श-तु ] An owner, a master, proprietor. —m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, —त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अगिम्न.

ईशिच a. [ ई-श् णिचि ] Commanding, reigning &c. —m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. —जी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. ( त-री f. ) [ ई-श-वर ] P. 111. 2. 175 ] 1 Powerful, able, capable of ( with inf. ) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. —रा 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकार्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोकालेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं B. 12. 11 ; Ma. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. " To carry coals to Newcastle. " -4 A husband ; मेश्वरे पशुषां सखि सारथी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God ( परमेश्वर ) ; ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामी-शते परे । द्वयमि च सर्वेश्वरमीश्वरस्तेन की-र्तितः u. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year ( संवत्सर ) of the Sāli- vāhana era. —रा, —री N. of Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktis ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपह्वये अयं. —री N. of several plants and trees ; लिमिनीलता, पंचाकण्ठी, क्षुद्र-जटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. —अ-धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —नि-वेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ a. trusting in god. —पूजक a. pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादाः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. —विभूतिः f. the several forms of



the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सम्राज् *n* a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ ईष्-क ] 1 The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण *a*. Hastening. —ण *Haste*, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ ईष्-अति ] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुषितानि S. 1. 3; ईषत् कुर्वते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. 60omp. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a*. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषद्वयार्थे कल्पः. —कर *a*. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—र) very little. —गुण *a*. of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a*. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निषम *a*. exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a*. a little white

or pale, whitish. (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a*. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —पक्षः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a*. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, प्रलभ *a*. to be got for little. —विवृत *a*. slightly open. —श्वास *a*. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a*. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ ईष्-क ] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृद्धा the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृत्त *a*. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ ईष्-किच् ] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = ईषीका q. v.

ईषमः, -त्वं: See इषमः, इष्वाः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहायकं, ऐहिह, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with *āha* or inf.); ईहते...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ma. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिह तं कारयितुं कुतास्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुभिर्दुना रचयितुं क्षारांश्चपेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ ईह्-अ ] 1 Wish, desire; जननिधिमेकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Rām.; see अनिह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Ma. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थय *a*. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ma. 2. 37. —युगः [ ईहाप्रधानो युगः ] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ ईह्-क ] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिचेहितं कलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

## उ

उ 1. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —11. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmi. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसा निविद्धा पश्चादुमालया सुमुखी जयाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with मय (अयो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ—उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly—partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [ वच्-थक् ] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). —2 Enlogy, praise. —3 N. of the *Sāma-veda* (Trik.); a variety of *Sāma*; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and वजुन् muttered verses). —5 The उक्थ्य sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ्य. —युत् *m.* a sage who

offers or divides *Ukthas*. —वर्द्धन *a.* to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहस् *a.* offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिच् *a.* praising, uttering the *Ukthas*. (—*m.*) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शास्, —शस *a.* Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुन *a.* 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—क्या) बी *a.* fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a.* [ उक्थ-इनि ] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or *Ukthas*. —*m.* Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a.* [ उक्थ्यमहेति यत् ] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2 Deserving praise or verses. —कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the *ज्योतिष्म* sacrifice. —3 A *Soma* sacrifice.



उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-  
क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To  
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down  
upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोद्ग Bk. 17  
9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 1. 5, 20; Ku.  
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To  
scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4  
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-  
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [ उक्ष-अच् ] 1 Sprinkling. -2  
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [ उक्ष-ल्यट् ] 1 Sprinkling. -2  
Consecrating as by sprinkling;  
गसिद्धमंभोक्षणजात प्रभावत् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who  
sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who  
sends down riches.

उक्षत् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.  
—m. (—क्ष) [ उक्ष-कृत् Up. 1. 156 ] 1  
An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed  
to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षा, वृद्धोक्ष,  
&c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the  
Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One  
of the eight chief medicaments  
(अष्टौषधि). -Comp. —अक्ष a. one  
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तक्षः  
a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; of.  
वत्सतर. —वक्ष a. dependent on a bull  
(यदि वक्षो न विदिदमुक्षवक्ष एव स्यात्);  
male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high;  
large; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [ उक्ष-क्त ] 1 Sprinkled,  
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.  
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष्-उक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उक्षति, उओक्ष  
or उक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiler, pot, vessel. —क्षा 1  
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking  
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A  
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of  
the body.

उक्ष्य a. [ उक्षायां संस्कृते यत् ] 1 Dress-  
ed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.);  
शुल्यशुल्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-  
ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षर्वलः, उक्षला A kind of grass  
(धृतिवः वृणोदः).

उगण a. Ved. Consisting of  
troops with uplifted or ready wea-  
pons (उदायुगणोपेत).

उग्र a. [ उग्र-र्त् गम्यतादेशः Up. 2.  
28 ] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-  
vage (as a look &c.); 'दर्शनः hav-  
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-  
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful;  
सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30;  
Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75; 'द्वैतः, नासिकः &c.  
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,  
intense; उग्रतपां वेला S. 3 intensely  
hot; उग्रशोकां Ms. 113 v. l. -4 Sharp,  
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6  
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7  
Ready to do any work, industrious.  
—ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a  
Kshatriya father and Shūdra mother  
(his business being to catch or kill  
animals dwelling in holes, such as  
snakes; of. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3  
N. of a tree शोमंजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of  
five asterisms; their names are:—  
पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वामघादा, मघा and  
मरीचि. -5 N. of a country called Ke-  
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-  
timent called रोद्र. -7 Wind. —ग्र 1  
N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी,  
यवाक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A  
kind of being belonging to the class  
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly  
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox  
(वत्सनामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. —Comp.  
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.  
of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action,  
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-  
वेल). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः)  
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of  
other trees also; कदम्ब, अजंकवृक्ष. -3.  
garlic. (—घ्र) 1. Orris root. -2. a  
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various  
plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (—घं)  
Asafoetida. —गंधिन् a. strong-smell-  
ing. —चपः a strong desire. —चारि-  
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a.  
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.  
—तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or  
terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र a. having ter-  
rific teeth. —दंड a. ruling with a  
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless;  
Pt. 3. —दर्शन, —रूप a. frightful in  
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-  
rible. —दुहित्र f. the daughter of a  
powerful man. —धन्वन् a. having a  
powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva  
and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed.  
—पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.  
(—त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. —वृति a.  
horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. —रेतस्  
m. a form of Rudra. —वीर a. having  
powerful men. —शासन a. strict in  
orders, severe in commands. —शेखर  
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-  
ges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving,  
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणदर्शन a.  
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.  
of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.  
of a king of Mathurā and father  
of Kamsa. He was deposed by his  
son; but Krishna after having slain  
Kamsa restored him to the throne.  
(—न) N. of the wife of Akrūra.  
जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and  
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रत, —रं Violence, fearfulness,  
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रपश्य a. [ उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, लृश्  
—युच् ] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,  
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उकुणः A bug.

उक् 4 P. ( उक्षति, उओक्ष, औक्षीत्, उचि-  
यति, उचिषीत्, उचित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p. ) 1 To collect, to gather to-  
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-  
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-  
customed or used to. -4 To be sult-  
able, suit, fit.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,  
suitable; उचितस्तदुपाहंभः U. 3; usu-  
ally with inf.; उचिते न ते मंगलकाले रो-  
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचि-  
तेषु कर्तव्येषु S. 4. 7. 12; K. 64; M.  
3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in  
comp.; नीचारभागधेयोजिते R. 1. 50, 2.  
25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1.  
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,  
agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,  
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.  
8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)  
-9 Acceptable ( ग्राह्य ).

उचर्थ [ उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच्-कयर्त् ]  
Praise, verse ( स्तोत्र ).

उच्यय a. [ उच्य-यत् ] Deserving  
praise.

उच्च a. 1 High ( in all senses ),  
tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevat-  
ed, superior, exalted ( family &c.).  
-2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः पक्षि-  
गणां Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,  
strong. -4 ( In astr. ) Ascendant;  
see उच्चसंश्रय below. —उच्चः The apex of  
the orbit of a planet. —Comp. —तरुः  
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty  
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)  
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.  
—देवता time personified, chronos.  
—नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various  
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower  
stations of planets. -2. change of  
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,  
vociferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting,  
bawling. —ललाटा, —टिका a woman  
with a high or projecting forehead.  
—संश्रय a. occupying a high station  
(said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see  
Malli. thereon.

उच्चता, —रं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty  
( fig. also ); अतिोदयादेरितिभ्यामुच्चकै-  
Si. 1. 16. 16. 46. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-  
eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,  
aloft; 'चक्रः' बुध्न.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Up. 5. 12 ] 1 Aloft,  
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.  
नीचैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. l.;  
चिप्लुच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैश्चदासः  
P. 1. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud  
noise; उच्चैर्विहरय; R. 2. 12. 51; Bg.  
1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,  
very much, greatly; विदधति भयमुच्चै-  
र्विदधमाणा वनांताः R. 1. 22. आश्लेषमप-  
य मदीपितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used  
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)  
high, noble; जनोपमुच्चैः पदलंघनोच्चैः  
Ku. 5. 64; 6. 75; 'कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.  
19; किं पुनर्यस्तोच्चैः Me. 17; Ratn. 4.  
16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,



famous; उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. —Comp. —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुटे 1. clamour, great uproar. —2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (घा) 1. loud noise. —2. a form of Rudra. —द्वि *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —धुञ्ज-तरु *a.* hoving tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वाद्: high praise; जामदग्न्यत्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वाद्: U. 5. —शिरसु *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; सुदेपि नून शरणं प्रपन्न ममरमुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —अवत्-स *a.* 1. long-eared. —2. deaf. (—*m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन ह्यरत्नमहारिच Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (—*r.*) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैस्तमं *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. —2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्त *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैस्तरे *ind.* 1 Very loud. —2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुः पश्यन्ति V. 1. —2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. —2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. —2 Separation. —3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). —4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. —5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. —2 Habit, usage. —3 A kind of garlic. —4 N. of different plants; कुंजा, चूडाला, शूयामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. —2 Quick, expeditious. —3 Loud. —4 Angry, irascible, violent. —5 Hauging down.

उच्चैर्दः [ उच्छिद् चंदो वच ] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाणमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. —2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. —3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-मृत्ति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालादलक्षनिरुद्धचत् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. —4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. —5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; जड्व उच्चरति एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. —6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —Caus. 1 To cause to issue. —2 To utter, pronounce, declare. —3 To void one's excrement. —4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. —2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. —2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —त Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. —2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. —3 Discharge (in general). —4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद्. —2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. —2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञा a linguist. —स्थान the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. —2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To: start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिच्छस्यो वशी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराबोद्धलं Dk. —2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्मुच्चलजपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितवत्पद् R. 12. 27. —3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. —ल Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. —2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [ मयूरपंखादिगण ] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. —2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. —3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवेतीति नागर्ध. Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2; of. शिलोच्चय also. —2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. —3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविष्य); Ki. 8. 15, 51. —4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). —5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. —6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. —2 A kind of crab. —3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिदं (टि)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः—लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. —2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [ उच्छद्-क ] 1 Destroyed, out down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उत्सन्न. —2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलद्च्छ &c. K. P. —2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. —3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* —4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. —2 Shaken. —3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. —2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [ उत्क्रांतः शासन ] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, उच्चिर्व *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). —2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [ उद्गता शिखा यस्य ] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. —2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. —3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघ्नं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; कोच्छिद्यादासनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृणया Mb.; किं वा रिपूस्तत्र युवः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रमथति यज्ञ सप्तसिंघः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap



( thread ); Māl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop ; व्यापाच्छिद्य Mb. ; नेस्तेभवेरुच्छिन्ना S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease ; उच्छिद्यते क्रिया सर्वा ग्रामे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient ; एतावपि सतां मेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छिन्ना *f.* Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल<sup>१</sup> Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off ; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकारेण कुलटा गोकारं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —: Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्ता *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to ; सतां भवेच्छेदकरा पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस *a.* [ उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य ] 1 With the neck raised ( lit. ). -2 High, lofty. -3 ( Hence ) Noble, great, exalted ; शैलारमज्जाय पितुश्चिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीध *a.* Full of mushrooms ( shot up ) ; कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिर्लीधमवस्थाम् Me. 11. -ध A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट<sup>१</sup> 7 P. ( chiefly in pass. ) To leave ( as a remainder ), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder.

-2 Rejected, abandoned ; अन्<sup>१</sup> R. 12. 15. -3 Stale ; कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 ( Used actively )

One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and ( hence considered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टं कचिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder ( especially of food or sacrifice ) ; नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56 ; so द्विजं, यज्ञं. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal.

—चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन, -भाक्ष *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods ( as an attendant upon an idol ).

—भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेयः, -षणं 1 Rest, remainder ; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेयणीकृतो दशनच्छद एव बुधितु Dk. 27. -2 Leavings ( of food ).

तच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [ उध्यापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन् ] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुब्ध *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुब्ध *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छावण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up ; यच्छोकमुच्छावणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying up ; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुष्म Confusion.

उच्छुष्ठा = उच्छुब्ध *q. v.*

उच्छुन्न *a.* [ उद्-श्वि-क्त ] 1 Swollen ; प्रबलवदितोच्छुन्ननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84 ; उत्तानोच्छुन्नमहृदपाटितोदरसन्निभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतवदितोच्छुन्नताग्रदृष्टि Dk. 95.

-2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छुखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, untrained, uncurbed ; °वाचा Pt. 3 ; अन्यदुच्छुखलं सत्तमन्यच्छास्त्रनियतं Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं : Burning ( Ved. ).

उच्छोफः Swelling ; Māl. 5. 16.

उच्छावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छि [ उद्-श्वि ] 1 U. 1. To rise, be erected ( A. ). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ ( च्छा ) यः [ उद्-श्वि-अच् घञ् वा ] 1 Rising ( of a planet &c. ) ; Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation ( physical and moral ) ; शुंगोच्छायै कुमुदाज्जिह्वेयं वितत्यस्थितः खं Me. 62 ; K. 105 ; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61 ; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity ; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10 ; नीतोच्छायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride. -6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी ( उच्छायी ) Plank. —उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छायण *a.* Raised, erected. —णं Raising, elevation.

उच्छायिन *a.* High, raised, lofty ; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up ; H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen ; 'सितांशुर K. 4. 25 ; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5. 1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 19 ; पंचयोजनमुच्छिन्नता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms. 7. 170 ; increased ( in size or bulk ), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छितिः = उच्छुब्ध *q. v.*

उच्छ्रय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उल्लूकः Ved. A part of the human body ( used only in dual ).

उल्लूकः Ved. Gaping ; cleaving open.

उच्छुस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live ; आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छुसितमपि K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 15 ; Ms. 3. 72 ; अदुच्छुस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief ; नाद्या-

द्युच्छुसति U. 3. 7 ; स्वस्तसिधाद्युच्छुसि तीव्र चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si. 18. 58 ; Ratn. 4 ; °दिग्मतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom ( as a lotus ) ; नोच्छुसति सपनकिरणैः ( कुसुमं ) V. 3. 16 ; M. 2. 11 ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight ; Ra. 6. 8 ; U. 3 ; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्छुसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening ; Māl. 2. 5.

उच्छुसित *p. p.* ( Used actively ) 1 Heaving, breathing ; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour ( refreshed ) ; V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded ; Māl. 4 ; °मृतिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 ( a ) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed ; Me. 46. ( b ) Inspired or animated with hope ; Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief ; M. 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6 Consolated ; उच्छुसितुश्चुसितहृदयं Me. 106.

-7 Waving, dishevelled : °अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced ( स्रग् ) Kn. 3. 38. —तं 1 Breath, the ( very ) life ; सा कुलपतेश्चुसितामिव S. 3 ; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Blowing, blowing. -3 Exhalation ; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital air of the body.

उच्छ्वासा 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out ; सुलोच्छ्वसगंधं V. 4. 22 ; Ra. 1. 3 ; Me. 108. -2 Support of life, being alive ; U. 3. 30 ; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement ; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-oharita ; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consolated.

उच्छ्वांस *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6 ; Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away ; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pansing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उच्छ 6 P. ( उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छितु, उष्ट ) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस्र *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate ( with gen. ) ; विद्वौजस्रजा-सयितुं जगद्द्रुहं Si. 1. 37.



उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोर-  
स्थो ज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the  
modern Oujain in Málvā, the capi-  
tal of Vikramāditya. It is one of  
the seven sacred cities of the Hin-  
dus (cf. अवन्ति), and the first meri-  
dian of their geographers from  
which they calculate longitude; सौ-  
भोत्संगप्रणयविमुखा मा स्म धूरजयिण्याः  
Mo. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the  
North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by  
conquest, conquer. -2 To be victo-  
rious, triumph. -Caus. (-जायति) 1  
To cause to conquer. -2 To help one  
in winning.

उज्जितः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of  
certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-  
Sambhitā.

उज्जेय a. Victorious. -यः Obtain-  
ing prosperity.

उज्जिघ्रा a. [ उद्-घ्रा-ज ] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to  
life. -Caus. To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life  
again.

उज्जुम्भ 1 A. 1 To gape, open.  
-2 To part asunder. -3 To become  
viable, come or break forth, expand,  
rise, go up; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव लययं यद्वपरा-  
स्तीतञ्चुक्लभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290.  
-4 To revive, come to sense; Mr.  
6 52. -Caus. 1 To display, show.  
-2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded;  
उज्जुम्भवदन्तभोजा भिनत्त्यगानि सांगना  
S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -अः 1 Open-  
ing, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping  
of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder,  
parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -मयं 1 The act of gaping,  
opening the mouth, yawning. -2  
Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3  
Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, ex-  
panded, blown. -तं 1 The act of  
gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [ उद्गता जा पय ] Having  
the bow-string loosened. -ज्यं A  
bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine.  
-Caus. (-ज्वलयति) To light up, il-  
luminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42;  
Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, lami-  
nous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si.  
9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean,  
clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely,  
beautiful; सर्गो निरामो ज्वला N. 3.  
136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk.  
8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Un-

restrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -लः  
Love, passion. -ला 1 Splendour,  
brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form  
of the Jagatimetre. -लं Gold. -Comp.  
-दत्तः N. of the author of a com-  
mentary on the Upādi Śāstras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2  
Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4  
Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining,  
brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. [ उज्झति, उज्झाचकार,  
उज्झितुं, उज्झित ] 1 To abandon, leave,  
quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तत्पुञ्ज्वाचकार  
R. 5. 75; तत्सर्पो ज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1.  
40, 51; आतपयो ज्झितं धान्यं Mb.  
exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid,  
escape from; उदये मद्वाच्यमुज्झता  
R. 8 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit,  
give out, drop or pour down; अवि-  
रतो ज्झितवारिविपाहुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si.  
4. 63.

उज्झ a. [ उज्झ-अच् ] Leaving,  
quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [ उज्झ-ल्युट् ] Abandoning, re-  
moving, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewild-  
ered, confounded.

उज्ज 6 P. ( उज्जति, उज्जितुं, उज्जित ) To  
glean, gather ( bit by bit ); शिलान-  
पुञ्जतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः [ उज्ज-बन्ध् ] Gleaning or gather-  
ing grains; तत्पुञ्जवृक्षकितसंकेतानि R.  
5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -छं Gleaning.  
-Comp. -वृत्ति, -नील a. one who  
lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in  
market-places &c.

उज्जं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp.

-जः, -जं [ उज्ज्यो जायते ] a hut, cottage,  
the residence of hermits, or ascetics, a  
hermitage ( being mostly made of  
grass or leaves ). उज्जद्वाराविरूढं नीवार-  
बलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुगैर्वर्तितो-  
मंथमुदजांगनमृमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = उज्ज 1 P. ( ओजति, उजोत, ओजितुं,  
ओजितुं, उजित ) 1 To go. -2 To strike  
or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [ उज्ज्वा कु ] 1 A  
lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रमकाशत-  
रितो ज्जुह्यः R. 16. 65. -2 Water  
( said to be n. only ). -Comp. -चक्रं  
zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं [ उज्जति जले-पति ]  
a raft, boat; तित्तिर्पुण्ड्रस्तरं मोहा बुद्धयेना-  
स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोद्धयेन परलोक-  
नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. ( -पः ) the  
moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राज्ज 1.  
the moon; जितमुद्धपतिना Ratn. 1. 5;  
रसात्मकस्योद्धपतेश्च रमयः Ku. 5. 22.  
-2 Varuṇa, regent of waters. -पथः  
the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus  
Glomerata ( Mar. औज्वर ). -2 The  
threshold of a house. -3 A

sanctuary. -4 A part of a sacrifice.  
-5 A kind of leprosy with copper  
spots ( -रं also ). -6 A kind of worm  
said to be produced in the blood  
and to produce leprosy. -रं 1 The  
fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper.  
-3 A Karsha, a measure of two  
tolas. -Comp. -वला, -पर्णी the plant  
Croton Polyandra.

उज्ज्वः = उज्ज्व q. v.

उज्ज्वामर a 1 Agreeable, excel-  
lent, respectable. -2 Formidable,  
terrible; उज्ज्वामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोः खंड-  
पयसितक्षमाधरम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्वा 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar.  
-Caus. To scare away.

उज्ज्वनं Flying up, soaring; गतो  
विस्वोद्ध्वने निराश्रितं N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वी p. p. Flown up, flying up.  
-नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti-  
cular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वीयन् Flying up.

उज्ज्वीशः 1 N. of a work contain-  
ing charms and incantation. -2 N.  
of Śiva.

उज्ज N. of a country; the modern  
Orissa; see ओड़.

उज्जक a. ( की f. ) Removing,  
driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations  
beginning with उज्ज.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy.  
-2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the  
body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf;  
तयैवो ज्जेरकसजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of ( a ) doubt  
( b ) interrogation; ( c ) deliberation;  
( d ) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing  
( a ) doubt, uncertainty, guess ( or );  
तत्किमयमातपदोवाः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि  
वर्तते S. 3; स्यादुतयमुत पुरुषः G. M.  
( b ) alternative; usually a correla-  
tive of किं ( whether, or ); किमिदं  
मुनिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रे पठितमुत मोक्ष-  
प्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन मुजसि  
व्यक्तमुत येन विभाषि तत् Ku. 6. 23;  
the place of उत् is also taken by  
आहो or आहोस्विद्; sometimes आहो,  
आहोस्विद् or स्विद् are joined to उत्;  
( c ) association, connection, ( hav-  
ing a cumulative force, 'and',  
'also' ); उत बलवानुताबलः; ( d ) in-  
terrogation; उत वृद्धः पतिष्यति; ( e )  
deliberation; ( f ) intensity; ( g )  
wishing ( especially at the beginning  
of a sentence followed by a poten-  
tial 'would that' ); ( h ) sometimes  
used as an expletive; ( i ) oft used  
for the sake of emphasis especially  
at the end of a line after हति or a  
verb; तदा विद्याद्विदुर्ज्ञं सर्वमिदमुत् Bg.



14. 11 ; धर्म नडे कुलं कुरस्ममधनोऽभिम-  
बन्धुत् 1. 40. -2 With a preceding  
पति = on the contrary, on the other  
band, but ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य  
प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं श्रि-  
पते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nāg. 5.  
-3 With a preceding किं = how much  
more or how much less ; see किम्  
उत-उत Either-or ; एकमेव चरं पुंसा-  
मुतरान्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else,  
and ; वा-उत वा उताहोपि-वा either-or ;  
उतश्च N. of a son of Angiraa  
and elder brother of Brihaspati.  
-Comp. -अयुजः, -अयुजमन् m. Bri-  
haspati, teacher of the gods ; तस्यानु-  
तथ्यानुजवज्जगदाद्ये गवाघञ् Si. 2. 69.  
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [ उद् स्वार्थे-क् ; उत्कः = उ-  
त्कृतिः P. V. 2. 80 Sk. ] 1 Desirous  
of, longing for, anxiously wishing  
for ( in comp. ) ; अद्रिमुतासमायनोरका  
Ku. 6. 95 ; मानसोरकाः Mo. 11 ; some-  
times with an inf. ; Si. 4. 18. -2  
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-  
sent-minded. -रका 1 Desire. -2  
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or  
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant  
having aromatic seeds ( गजपिपली ).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कायति Den. P. to make uneasy ;  
Si. 1. 59.

उत्काच a. 1 Having the hair erect ;  
as in वटोत्काच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,  
each line containing eleven syllable  
instants.

उत्कचुक a. 1 Without bodice or  
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट्ट 1 P. To start or burst out ;  
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट्ट a. 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4.  
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-  
nary, fierce ; Pt. 1. 103 ; Mv.  
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much ;  
अनुकट्टेः पापपुण्यैरिदिव कलमङ्गुते H.  
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-  
spicuous ; लोचनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Ab-  
ounding in, richly endowed with ;  
पादपात्रं कुलमोरकटाक्ष Rām. -6 Drunk,  
mad, furious ; मदीकट्टः. -7 Superior,  
high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Un-  
even. -10 Difficult. -उः 1 A fluid  
( lobar ) dropping from the temples  
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-  
phant in rut. -3 The plant Sacoba-  
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.  
-वा The plant Laurus Cassia ( चैदी-  
क्षा ). -इ The fragrant bark of Lau-  
rus Cassia.

उत्कट्टासनं Sitting on the hams,  
squatting.

उत्काणिका A raised particle.

उत्कट्ट a. [ उक्तः कट्टो यस्य ] 1 Hav-  
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the  
point of ( doing anything ), in comp.  
आज्ञापनोत्कट्टा S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कट्टयुगे  
वाहमकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 ( Hence )  
Anxious, eager. -उः, -उः A mode of,  
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कट्टे Den. A. 1 To be anxious.  
pine or be sorry for ; S. 4 ; Si-  
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-  
sirous of ( with gon. or dat. ) ; स्वर्ग-  
य नोत्कट्टे V. 3. 4 ; Mv. 6 ; उत्कट्टे  
च युगमस्तन्निकर्षस्य U. 6. 6. 21 ; Māl.  
4 ; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus ( उत्कट्टयति ) To  
create anxiety or longing, inspire  
with tender emotions ; Bh. 1. 35 ;  
Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कटा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness ( in  
general ) ; यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं  
संस्पृष्टमुत्कट्टया S. 4. 5 ; अवातं Māl. 2.  
12 seized with fright, suddenly  
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved  
person or thing ; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कट्ट-  
द्विषते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,  
missing anything or person ; गाढो-  
त्कटा Māl. 1. 15 ; Mo. 83.

उत्कट्टित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.  
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-  
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved  
person or thing. -ता A mistress  
longing for her absent love or hus-  
band, one of the eight heroines ;  
she is thus defined :- आपतुं कृतचि-  
त्तोऽपि देवाभायति यस्मिन् ; तदनाममदुःखातां  
विशोकंतिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कट्टर a. [ उक्तः कट्टो यस्य ] Hav-  
ing the neck uplifted ; उत्कट्टरं वाहक-  
मित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back  
the neck.

उत्कट्ट 1 A. To tremble, quiver,  
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,  
shake, agitate.

उत्कट्ट a. Trembling ; श्वासं कुचं  
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling,  
tremor, agitation ; किमधिकत्रासोत्कट्टं  
दिशः समुदीक्षते Amaru. 28 ; Mo. 72.

उत्कट्टिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्कट्ट See under उत्कट्ट.

उत्कट्टरः A kind of musical in-  
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.  
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous ; K.  
306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the  
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of  
that country ( pl. ) ; जगन्नाथमातदेश  
उत्कला परिकीर्तितः ; see ओड़ ; उत्कला-  
वृक्षितपथा B. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-  
catcher. -3 A porter ( carrying a load  
with him ). -4 A sub division of  
Brāhmaspas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.  
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed ( as flowers ). -4 Rising,  
prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect  
and expanded ; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask ( one )  
permission to go, take leave of ; Pt.  
5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread  
its plumage. -3 To cause ( one ) to be  
proud, produce conceit by an ac-  
knowledge of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,  
uneasiness ; जातः नोत्कलिका A maru-  
78 ; K. 138, 205, 210, 234 ; Dk. 17.  
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,  
missing anything or person. -3  
Wanton sport, dalliance ( हेली ). -4 A  
bud. -5 A wave ; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं  
Si. 3. 70 ; धुमितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः  
ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 ( where  
उत्कलिका also means anxiety ) ; K. 161.  
-Comp. -प्रायः a variety of prose-  
composition abounding in com-  
pound words and hard letters ; भवेदु-  
त्कलिकामात्रं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.  
M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.  
-2 Ploughing, drawing through ( as  
a plough ) ; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुराभिः क्षेव-  
मारुह्य माले Mo. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-  
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.  
उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता, -का The plant Nigel-  
la Indica.

उत्कुट्ट [ उक्तः कुट्टो यस्य ] Lying down  
or sleeping with the face ( or head )  
upwards, stretching out on the  
back.

उत्कुट्टक a. Stretched on the back  
with the face upwards. -Comp. -आ-  
सनं a posture with the face up-  
wards.

उकुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [ उक्ताः कुलाद् ] Fallen  
from the family, disgracing or dis-  
honouring one's family ; यदि यथा  
वदति क्षितिपस्तथा स्वमसि किं पितुर्वक्तु-  
लया स्वयाः S. 5. 67.

उत्कुलः The singling ( of the  
cockoo ).

उत्कुट्टः [ उक्तं कुट्टमस्य ] A parasol  
or umbrella.

उत्कुट्टनं Jumping up, springing  
upwards ; शक्तिर्नोस्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कुल a. [ उक्ताः कुलाद् ] 1 Going  
uphill ( as rivers ), ( Ved. ). -2 Reach-  
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the  
bank ; K. 303.

उत्कुलित a. Brought to the bank or  
shore, reaching the bank ; प्रतिक्रान्ति-  
कुलितोऽबलामाः Si. 3. 70.



उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामज्ञोत्कृते चले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259.

-2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृतिं Mā. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षे Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगवर्कोदिल्लं मालंमुत्कृत्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -Caus. To elevate, raise, increase. -pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्षः *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -3 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -5 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषा कुलमुत्कर्षे Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excoas; पञ्चानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं उपपुर्णता R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षात् च धन्विना वदिषवा सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षकः *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षितः *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बलं Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञानं, गुणं &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौह्यः Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -Comp. -उपाधिता state of high illusion. -दूमा & good soil. -वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -रत्नं Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुयोत्कीर्णः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टि निःशान्तिवालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्णं also.

उत्कर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [कृ-अर्] That which piles or throws up or raises.

-राः 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षोत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (सृष्टिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीयः *a.* Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-यञ्] P. III. 3. 30 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वृत्] Puncture.

उत्किर *a.* [कृ-कर्तिरञ्] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); उपप्रेणुत्किरः R. 1. 38; निनाय सात्वंतहि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्णः *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; चणः Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृ 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं पदुत्कीर्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तितः *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-चञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव वृद्धी K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः *a.* Bribed. -काः 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रम 1 U., 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्त-शैशवी R. 15. 33 past childhood.

-3 To step out, go out or away, depart; उत्कर्षं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रान्ति Ms. 2.

120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्यं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्मसूत्रम् Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसिमा Dk. 101, 97. -Caus. (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीयः *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्तः *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवाधुनिः K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिर *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्र 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पदवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्ट 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An outcry (कुरी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रिस् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -Caus. 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रिस्तः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रिष्टकः *a.* Causing the disorders of the humours. -कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रिशन, -शिनः *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफं exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रिदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रोदिनः *a.* 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगन्नाः Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाशं उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Re. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्तः *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मयः Ratn. 1; so लोभं, अजु-राणं. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -ता The thorn apple, the Dhatūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.



उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing.  
-पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षो-  
क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is  
thrown or tossed up; बिदुःक्षेपान् वि-  
प्रागः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatch-  
ing. -4 Throwing away, rejecting.  
-5 Vomiting. -6 The region above  
the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or  
tosses up, who or what elevates or  
raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer  
of clothes &c.; पञ्चायुस्त्रिपत्यपहरतां युत्से-  
पका Mit. -2 One who sends  
or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lift-  
ing or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ  
बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throw-  
ing upwards, regarded by the Vais-  
shikas as one of the five *karmas*  
q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away;  
despatching. -5 A kind of basket for  
cleaning corn; a kind of stick for  
threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A  
measure of sixteen *Papas*.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, inter-  
woven, set or inlaid with; ककुमोरख-  
चित्तात्तु पलीधनः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out,  
excavate; उत्खातं निधिकांया क्षितितलं  
Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots,  
eradicate; बंगारुदराय तस्मात् R. 4. 36,  
33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12.  
5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out  
(eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw  
or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खात-  
खड्गा Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up.  
-2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परि-  
त्यागशून्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked  
up by the roots (lit.); नीला\* uprooted  
in sport U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34. -4  
(fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally de-  
stroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं चतु-  
रस्य Mu. 1; लवणं मधुरेस्वरा प्राप्तः U.  
7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power  
or authority; कलौ मंत्रधयामासुरखात-  
प्रतिरोपिता R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात  
means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole,  
cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनु-  
खातस्तिष्ठति not stopped by uneven  
ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. —केलि *f.*  
digging out earth in sport (by means  
of horns, snake &c.); उत्खातकैलिः शृंगा-  
वैषम्यक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिम् *a.* [उत्खान-ति] 1 Up-  
even, having up and down, rug-  
ged (opp सम); उत्खातिमि धूमिरिति-  
मया रतिमयमनात्रयस्य मदीकृता देवः S.  
1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, ex-  
tract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उद्.

उत्तंसः [उत्तंस्-अर्] 1 A crest,  
chaplet, an ornament worn on the  
crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहतं वारि-  
मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंस-  
स्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf.  
कनौत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18;  
Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to  
serve as a crest, to deck, adorn.  
-2 To tie or bind up (as hair);  
Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2  
Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3.  
129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्तातः तट] Overflow-  
ing the bank; उत्तटा इष नदीरयाः  
स्थलीं R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards  
or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread  
out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य  
लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2  
(a) Lying on the back, with the  
face upwards, supine; Mā. 3; उत्ता-  
नोच्छ्रममेङ्कपादितोत्तानसंनिभः K. P. 7;  
Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3  
Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणि-  
द्वयमनेवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; \*तद्विषयु Pt. 3.  
150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank,  
sandid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-  
minded. -5 Elevated; Mā. 7. -6  
Concave; having the mouth upwards.  
-7 Shallow. -Comp. —कर्मकं a particu-  
lar posture in sitting. —पत्रकः a spe-  
cies of Ricius (रैकिंड). —पद् *f.* vege-  
tation, the whole creation of upward-  
germinating plants (Śāy.) —पाद *a.*  
with extended legs (children).  
(-दा) 1. N. of a king, father of  
Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः  
N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —ज्ञ *a.*  
sleeping supinely or on the back,  
lying with the face upwards; कदा  
उत्तानज्ञः पुत्रकः जनविषयति मे हृदयान्नाहं  
K. 62. (—यः, —यः) a little child,  
suckling, infant. —शीर्ष *a.* lying  
extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* hav-  
ing the hands stretched out in pray-  
ers. (-स्तौ) (du.) the two hands  
with the fingers stretched out and  
with the backs turned towards the  
ground.

उत्तानकः A species of the *Cyperus*  
grass (उच्छटा).

उत्तानिक N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted;  
K. 38, 209, 293. -2 Dilated, expand-  
ed; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot,  
heat thoroughly, sear, burn, sear;  
उत्तप्तनाराचलीला Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति  
सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रौ  
मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm.  
when used transitively 'to shine',  
or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमाना आतपः Bk. 8.  
15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्त-  
पते पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment,  
torture by heat; कुसुमेपुष्पवति यद्दि-  
शिखेः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on,  
press hard. —Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, sear-  
ed, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36;  
U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 An-  
xious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired;  
Ve. 2. —ह 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great  
heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation.  
-2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3  
Excitement, passion; प्रयुद्धा सह-  
सिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45.  
-4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy,  
effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot.  
-2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Exoit-  
ed, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or  
distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To  
be uneasy or impatient, be anxious;  
हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 85, 231,  
268, 275; Mā. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तम] 1 Best, ex-  
cellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः  
the best of Brāhmanas; so हूर°, नर°  
&c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमयुगः संसर्गतो  
जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, upper-  
most, highest (opp. हीन, जयय). -3  
Most elevated, chief, principal. -4  
Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1  
N. of Viṣṇu. -2 The last person  
(= first person according to English  
phraseology). —मः 1 An excellent  
woman. -2 A kind of pustule or  
pimple. -3 The plant *Acaepias Ro-*  
*sea Roxb.* —Comp. —श्रेष्ठ 'the best  
limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद्  
विषयलङ्घतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1.  
63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27.  
—अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good,  
midding, and bad; high, low, and  
midding; (the order is often re-  
versed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अभिसू. a  
sort of satisfaction (acquiescence)  
in Śān. phil. —अर्णो the plant *Aspa-*  
*ragus Racemosus* (इंदीवरी). —अर्धः 1.  
the best half. -2. the last half or  
part. —अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the best  
half. —अहः the last or latest day; a  
fine or lucky day. —उदय *a.* one to  
whom the best term is applicable,  
best, excellent —अणः, —अणिक (उप-  
सर्गः) a creditor (opp. अपसर्गः) परिह-  
सर्गः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y.  
2. 42. —ओजस *a.* of excellent va-  
lour. —गंधादय *a.* possessing copious-  
ly the most delicious fragrance.  
—गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best,  
—highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पदं a high



office. —पु(र)वः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —लाभः an excellent profit. —वैशः N. of Siva. —शाखाः a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संश्रः (‘की’) intriguing with another man’s wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहस, -त्वं the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) panas ; Ma. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । नवमः पंच विंशेयः सहस्रं त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाद्य a. Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमिय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम् 5, 9 P. [उद्-संभ] To stay, prop, support, hold up ; K. 281, Ve. 6 ; रुक्मिणीसंभिततीर्थवारिकलशः Ve. 6 ; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, raise ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, -भन 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; सुवनोत्तमनस्तमन K. 260 ; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अवर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे वृताः Sat. Br. अवन्तोत्तराकारं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेव, उत्तरमेव, भीमसाः उत्तार्यः &c. ; रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 2 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; कलः ; बचन a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरं Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; बहुतरा विज्ञातिः 26 ; अटोत्तरं ज्ञातं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राजा न चरितार्थतः दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चरकोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; जलोत्तरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्तरयोचरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल\*पुष्पशब्दे R. 6. 50 overspread with ; चर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कर्प\* 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —रा 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —रा 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्य विजि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —र 1 An answer, reply ; प्रसक्तये च प्रतिबुद्धुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mtm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —र ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं &c. —Comp. —अपर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—रै du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विषयः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरन्मृगिणोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकारः, -रिता, -त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपर north-west. —अपनं (\*यं, न being changed to न्) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अराणि, -णी f. The upper arāṇi (which by cutting becomes the ग्रन्थ or churner). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्थ 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —अप्य a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभास a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —ता, -त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. —अधिपतिः, -पति the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आवाहा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आमसः 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासनं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरमादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing ; सहेन वृष्टः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (—रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अल्युत्तरात्तरण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. succession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरात्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरात्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उचरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —कांड the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुच (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas ; पितृनंतरमुत्तरकोसलात् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā ; वद-पतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंड the last section or book. —खंडन refutation. —ग्रन्थ supplement to a work. —छदा a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्र N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —द्वयक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —दिश f. the north. —द्विजः —वालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पक्षद्वयार्थेनिरुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mtm.) the fifth member of an अधिकरण q. v. —पदः 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथा the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with



another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध: the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मा) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमपार्श्व दिशोत्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्यात्तुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः = उत्तरपुरुषः *q. v.* —पूर्व *a.* north-eastern. (—र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छन्नाः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —क(फा)ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —माद्रपद-वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मन्द्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्र N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, —च *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वसितः a kind of small astringe. —वस्त्रं, —वासस् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m. 1.* a defendant, respondent; *Y. 2. 17.* —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुक्षेत्रं. —वक्ष्यं the loft thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् *m. 1.* a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सार्धक *a. 1.* finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper. —हस्तः Ved. the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरंगं [उत्तरंगं शकंवा० यण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind. 1* From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind. 1* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] North-therly, to the north of (with abl.); *Bk. 9. 107.*

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरियं, —यकं [उत्तर-उ नाकप्] An upper garment; *R. 16. 17, 43.*

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एण] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं *Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mā. 9. 24.*

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a. 1* Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; *Mu. 6. 3.* —2 With surging waves; *R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48.* —3 Bouncing; *Dk. 1.*

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; *Mā. 7.*

उत्तर्जनं [उत्तैर्जनं] Violent, threatening.

उतलित Thrown or cast up-wards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a. 1* Great, strong; अद्यत्तालनालद्वन्द्वपात *K. 251.* —2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); *Mā. 1; Si. 12. 31.* (b) Boaring, gusty (wind); *Mā. 5. 4.* —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसाः पुण्याः सरित्संगमा *U. 2. 30; उद्युल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mā. 5. 11, 23.* —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; 'ताडका *Mv. 1. 37.* —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; *Si. 18. 54.* —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; *Si. 12. 31.* —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; *Si. 3. 80.* —लः An ape. —लः A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a. 1* Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुब्धं, कामं &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; 'समर्थो श्लोकैः *Mu. 4; Mv. 2.* —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, refurbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); *Si. 3. 5.* —5 An exalting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p. 1* Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —त 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मयवेगं योजनं श्लयवल्गवा ।

उत्तुंग *a. 1* Lofty, high, tall; कर-प्रवेद्यामुत्तुंगः प्रशक्तिं प्रधीयसीं *Si. 2. 89; 'हेमपीठानि 2. 5.* —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल्ल 10 *P. 1* To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तु 1 *P. 1* To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; *Si. 8. 63, 64;* to get or jump out of, rise from; *12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्णं R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, ह्यनोत्तीर्णं S. 4.* —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्यतारिषुरभोधिं *Bk. 15. 33, 10; श्लोक-सागरमुत्तीर्य Vo. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पया R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47.* —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवाद्युत्तीर्य *Mk. 10. 49.* —4 To descend, alight; वद्युदे उत्तीर्णो *Vet. 5* To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus. 1* To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; *Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77.* —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a. 1* Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in दुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —ण 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसार-समुद्रं.

उत्तार *a. 1* Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रा 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तार-त *K. 326.* —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —ण N. of Vishnu. —ण 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.



उत्सारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्सार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्थस् 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्थासा Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्थिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उत्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेयमनं चारय Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनमुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कर्माभिघातोत्थितकंदुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; यामाच्छतसृष्टिर्गति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो युवाणां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अश्वद्वयतादुत्थितम् K. 136; उद्विष्टिन् प्रज्ञासाधकः Dk. 49 about of applause borat forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानश्च परी नेपिह्यः पथमिच्छता Si 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोषिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयवृद्धिर्ह्येव स्वस्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थं कस्त्वं न बहु मन्थते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; सुकादुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उद्विष्टि कृती Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते द्वावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; स्वाह्वत्थापयति ह्यं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; D. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो ह्रीदे सर्वदुःखापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अथ परिकरोत्यापितोर्ध्वतस्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उत्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of oomp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; वरीदुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*त्था* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -नं 1 The act of rising or extending up, getting up; जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इदुं नवोत्थानमिदं दुमत्वे R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेवृद्धेदुशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानचोरं वयः S. 2. 5; नीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; वयुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ma. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -Oomp. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रवोत्थिनी)

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing. (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -नं The concluding verse (ऋच).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रमुखसहोत्थपिन् Mu. 3; Pt. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 16. -2 Raised, gone up;

पिण्डः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; इव्येदग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतितो उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended stretched; आपवर्माणं S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas. -Oomp. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्थक्षम् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्णोर्नयनयोश्चक्षुर्वाच S. 4. 15.; V. 2.

उत्थचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्थद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दूतैर्नोत्थादयेज्जान् Me. 4. 69; कौलमुत्थापयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, रुचं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्थद्ः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्थादा 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कौलोत्थादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थप् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथद्वपाति पतितः पटलेस्तीक्ष्णः Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्थतंती V. 1. 19; उत्थतोद्विगुहः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्थपतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रौ सहस्रोत्थतज्जिः B. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पतितोपि कारापातैरुत्थतयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निष्पद्योत्थतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसाक्षरमाह्वरक्षिय उत्थेतु Rām. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्थतः A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.



उत्पतिष्णु *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कर्निहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च VArt. ; जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपराकेयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; धूम-लेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -0omp. -पवना, -वाता, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पत्ताक *a.* [उचोछिता पक्षा का यव] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरभीः परमुत्पत्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पथानं] A wrong road (fig. also); सुरोप्यबलितस्य कार्यकार्यमजानता। उत्पथप्रतिपत्तस्य न्यायं भवति ज्ञानसं Mb. (परिप्राप्ता विधि-यते Pt. 1. 306); Ma. 2. 214; Vi. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं ind. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोः ज्योतिषव्ययते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्पादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; युद्धस्यत्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमधि-रं Mb. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वज्राणि सर्वो-त्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंका &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुक्षे कुक्षमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुताराः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Pro- fit, productiveness, produce; स्वस्पो-त्पत्तिद्वेषः Rāj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -0omp. कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -संयजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sa-cred thread), a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Bisen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Effected, accom- plished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, as- certain. -Comp. -तंतु *a.* having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् *a.* per- ishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद् *a.* With the feet up-lifted. -दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च जोगितोपादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 225; 2 भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -0omp. -ज्ञपा, -पना 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पाद-कं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ma. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरम. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, pro- ducing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपरस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिव *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्व-मु-त्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उक्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of oake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water- lily; नवावतारं कमलांबिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Ms. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधराया S. 1. 18; so रक्त. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् *a.* lotus- eyed. -आभ *a.* lotus like. -गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lan- cet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् *a.* Abounding in lotus- flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्पृ.

उत्पद्यं *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिजर् -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, un- caged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिजल- वातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder. उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed -ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्वेष्यमुत्पी- ड्यदुहत्याख्या Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -दः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; वा- ष्पोत्पीडा K. 296; उत्पीडित्व धूमस्य मोहः प्राग्वृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलो- त्पीडित्वावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहा प्र- तिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3 froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Press- ing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect.

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पृ 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वा प्रसव उत्पृणास्पच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पृणं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द- ष्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पृणं स्रुतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for do- mestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkl- ing ghee (or other fluids) on the sa- crificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अत्रच्छिन्नायावधेनर्गर्भो प्रादे- शमात्रो कुशी नानातयोर्युग्महीत्वा अष्टोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्या- मुचानाभ्यां प्राडमुचानि सकृन्नेत्र दिशस्तृणां Asval.

उत्पृवितु *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्प्रासः [पू-पृश्] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रम *a.* Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. -मः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, deris- ion. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.



उत्प्रष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-प्र-क्ष] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्ष-माना जयनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्पेयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Va. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्नमितमं निर्भाषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc. ). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving.  
-2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उत्प्रेक्षा and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; 'it is the imagining of one object under the character of another'; संभावनमप्योत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. e.g. लिपितीव्र तमोगानि बर्षतीवाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मातदङ्गः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by wordalike मन्थे, शङ्के, भुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्सु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away ; Sl. 12. 22, 5 ; leap out of ; Ka. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon ; यामुत्सुय वृको-  
ह्वयात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float ; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating ; K. 296.

उत्कृष्टः A jump, leap, bound. —व  
A boat.

उत्कृवन् १ Jumping or leaping up.  
springing upon. - २ Skimming off  
impure oil or ghee or any dirt float-  
ing upon a liquid by passing a blade  
of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2  
To part asunder, expand, open ( as  
a flower )- —Caus. To open, cause  
to expand.

उत्कालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping  
up ; rapid motion ; Mk. 6. -2 Shuff-  
ling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उद्भुल p. p. [ उद्-फुल-क ] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उद्भुल-नीलनलिनादरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मयं नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

upinely or on the back ; cf. उत्थान.  
 -लं 1 The female organ of generation ( स्त्रीकरणं ). -2 A kind of ooitus.  
 उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [ उवाच जलेन, उद्-स किच्च नलोपः  
Un. 3. 68 ] 1 A spring, fountain ;  
यथारण्यान्याहुत्साश्चरन्त। Sat.Br.-2 A wa-  
tery place. -Comp -धिः Ved. a well.  
उत्सकथ a. Opening the thighs  
( Ved. ).

उत्संकलित Permitted ; अनुत्° K.  
260, 275.

उत्संगः [ उद्-संज-आधारे-वञ् ] 1 The lap ; पुत्रपूर्णात्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1 : V. 5. 10 : न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4 ; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union ; Mā. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity ; वृष्युद्दोत्संग-निषक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10 : कर्ण K. 15 ; झट्यात्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope ; वृषदे वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74 ; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip ( सितं ) . -6 The upper part, top ; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविदुखो मास मुरुज्ज-यिन्वाः Me. 27 ; K. 52. -7 ( a ) the acclivity or edge of a hill ; तुंगं नगोत्संगनिवारोह R. 6. 3 ; ( b ) Peak, summit ; उत्संगं महाद्विः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky) ; Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāha). -12 An ascetic ( उत्क्रान्तः सं ) .

उत्संसित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संसिताभः-कणिको मधस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-दारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्सङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. —2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up ; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सङ् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay ; उत्सङ्क्षुतिमे लोकः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. -Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin ; उत्साद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43 ; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pota &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.) ; Y. 1. 277.

उत्सव p. p. 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, unrooted, left off; उत्सवोत्सि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सवविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171; उत्सवो युधिष्ठिरः V. 2. extirpated. -3 Curaed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen.

increased ( opp. अवसन्न ). -7 Accomplished easily ( Vod. ).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss ; गीताभुत्सादकारि भृगोणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal ( Ved. ).

उत्साहक a. Destroying.

उत्सादन 1 Destroying, overturn-  
ing; उत्सादनार्थं लोकान् Mb. ; Bg. 17.  
19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3  
Cleaning the person with perfumes,  
chafing the limbs ; Ms.2. 209, 211.  
-4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up,  
ascending, rising. -6 Elevating,  
raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice  
( or thoroughly ).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroy-  
ed, effected or ascended &c. —यं  
Any application to a sore that pro-  
duces granulation.

उत्साहित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2  
Cleansed, purified with oil or per-  
fumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4  
Raised.

उत्सवः [ उद्-व-अप् ] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee ; रत् S. 6. 19 ; तांडव<sup>१</sup> festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18 ; Ma. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure ; स कृत्वा वितोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61 ; पराभयोद्युत्सव एव मर्निनां Ki. 1. 41. -3. Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. -संकेताः ( m. pl. ) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya ; झरैरुत्सवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा विरोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तस्य बुद्धिर्न च कर्तुमसह Ku. 5. 65; Bk. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अजयजोत्सहेषास्व Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; अणमप्युत्सहेते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेषसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उत्-सह-ञ्] 1 Effort, exertion ; धृत्सुत्साहसमानितः Bg. 18. 26.  
-2 Energy, inclination, inonation ; desire ;  
मनोत्साहः कृतोस्मि सुगयापवालिना  
माठयेन S. 2 ; मनोत्साहभंगं मा कुषाः  
H. 3. do not damp my energy.  
-3 Perseverance, strenuous effort,  
energy, one of the three Saktis or  
powers of a ruler ( the other two



being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविरोत्साह-  
गुणेन संपद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination,  
resolution; हस्तिनेन भाविमरपोत्सा-  
हस्यता सूचित: Amaru. 10. -5 Power,  
ability, Ma. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,  
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)  
Firmness or fortitude regarded  
as the feeling which gives rise to  
the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यभिरेषु  
संभ: स्वेयादुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपरा-  
क्रमदानादिभ्यतिजन्ना औजस्यत्वात् उत्साहः  
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread-  
-Comp. -वर्धन; the heroic senti-  
ment (वीरस). (-नं) increase of energy,  
heroism. -वृत्तांत: plant or scheme of  
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्ति  
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.  
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.  
-हेतुक a. one who encourages  
or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उ-  
त्साहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.  
उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance.  
-2 Encouraging, exciting.  
उत्साहिन् a. Active, persevering.  
उत्सिच 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,  
pour down. -2 To make proud.  
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up;  
उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be  
puffed up or proud, be elated; न  
तत्परोत्तिमविषे मनः R. 17. 43; रतुयमा-  
ना मोत्सिच्यन्ते K. 329. -3 To overflow,  
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2  
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3  
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4  
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,  
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in  
mind); जानीयादाधिरा वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा  
तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2  
Spouting out or over, showering.  
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; वधि-  
रोत्सेका: Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;  
Me. 55 v. l.; वर्णं, बलं &c. -4 Pride,  
haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविक्षा  
ज्ञश्चोत्सेका कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनु-  
त्सेको लक्ष्मण Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, ex-  
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,  
puffed up; भाग्येववृत्तेकिनी S. 4. 17.  
उत्सेचन् The act of showering or  
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,  
eagerly expecting, striving for (any  
object) (with instr. or loc. or in  
comp); निद्रया निद्रयां वोत्सुकः Sk.: मनो  
नियोगक्रियवोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-  
का सुतजमसि Ka. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;  
Me. 99; संयमं S. 3. 14; so रणं,  
गमनं, जयं &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,  
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,  
attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4  
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.  
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;  
प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-  
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3  
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow  
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;  
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become un-  
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,  
loose, detached (from the string);  
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3  
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of  
Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदव्यासा सद्वाचिः  
सम्बिन्धना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं] Evening,  
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn  
out, drive away; वेत्तुं वैरिवोत्सार्यते  
गुणा: K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-  
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;  
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य  
चापकिण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सूरः A variety on the अतिशक्ती  
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्पा [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when  
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोगाव-  
स्थापना गी:).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one  
who drives away men and makes  
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A  
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a  
distance, driving out of the way;  
वेत्तलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one  
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3  
Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,  
send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासमि-  
वोत्सर्जं Ku. 3. 25; सद्गुणमुत्सृज्यमा-  
वृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back;  
Bg. 9. 19; so वाचं, वारिः -2 (a) To  
quit leave, abandon, give up; माता-  
पितृभ्यामुत्सृजं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-  
मुत्सृज्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.  
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86;  
kill; so तस्य, प्राणात्, रणं &c.; परार्थे ग-  
ज उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,  
lay aside; भयोत्सृजविधूयानां R. 4. 54  
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam  
at liberty; तुलं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,  
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,  
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.  
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,  
scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71.  
-7 To present, give; Mā. 10. 23. -8  
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To  
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit  
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one  
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-  
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13  
To hear to the end. -14 To make,  
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside,  
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down  
omission; सोयोत्सर्गमुत्तरगतिः Me. 19,  
37; so शुक्रं. -3 A gift, donation,  
giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spend-  
ing; अर्थं Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, let-  
ting loose, as in वृत्तसंगः. -6 An ob-  
lation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding  
by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलसूत्रं. 8 Comple-  
tion (as of study or a vow); cf. उ-  
त्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपकृता वै वेदाः).  
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.  
अपवाद a particular rule or exception);  
अपवादवैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतयावृत्तयः परैः Ku.  
2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गस्यावर्तयितुमीश्वर-  
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is pro-  
mised (to gods, Brahmanas &c.)  
with due ceremonies. -11 The anna;  
मित्रमुत्सर्गं Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गता ind. Generally, without  
any exception.

उत्सर्गित a. 1 Leaving out or off.  
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,  
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 Agift,  
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic  
study. -4 A ceremony connected  
with this suspension (to be performed  
half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेतोत्सर्ज-  
नाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Śāṅgī Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.  
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3  
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast  
into or upon. -Comp. -पशु a bull  
set at liberty upon particular oc-  
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving,  
emission.

उत्सृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide  
or soar upwards. -2 To go up to,  
approach; सतिस्वाहस्तदुत्सृष्टसर्प R. 5.  
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as  
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding up-  
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-  
lating.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding up-  
wards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिणु (शिकरेषु)  
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering;  
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रायणां S. 7. -3  
Transcendental. -जी f. A division  
of time (with the Jainas), a long  
period said to be = ten crores of  
crores of oceans of years; cf. अ-  
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -धः 1 A  
height, elevation (fig. also); पयो-  
धरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (बल्ले) Ku. 5. 8,  
24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्से-  
धैः रसंधरोः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up.  
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumes-  
cence, swelling. -4 The body. -5  
Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing,  
slaughter.



उत्तिम 1 A. To smile at, deride.  
—Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्तमयः Smile.

उत्तस्य a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्तवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्तवप्रायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्तवप्रायते U. 1; संपतं मानविकास्तवप्रायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations; —1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उद्गच्छति). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publicity; उद्धारति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भूतः. —7 Liberation; उद्गतः. —8 Absence; उत्पन्नः. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्फुल्लः. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्टः. —11 Power; उत्साहः; उद्ग्राह्यः. With nouns it forms adj. and ad. compounds; उद्भिन्, उद्भिन्न, उद्ग्राह्य, उद्भिन्, उत्पन्न &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्क [उद्-उद्गल नि० नलोपश्च Up. 2. 39.] Water; अनोत्पा एकता धूलिमुद्कं नावसिद्धते Si. 2. 34. उद्कं दा, —प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उद्कं उपसृष्ट्वा to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [of. Gr. *hudo*; L. *unda* 'a wave'] —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदुक्तातरिण्यो जनोऽनुगतय इति श्रूयते S. 4. —अधिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. —आत्मन् a. obiedly consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उद्जनः a water-jar. —उद्गं dropey. —उद्गिन् a. dropsical. —ओद्गन् rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; द्वादशरस्योद्गकिक्या कुव Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —कुच्छः a kind of vow. —गाहः entering water, bathing. —गिरिः —पर्यंतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —ग्राह्यं drinking water; Pt. 1. —चंद्रः a kind of magic. —द, —दाय, —दायिन्, —दायिक a. giver of water. —(दा) 1. a giver of water to the Manes —2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —वरा a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं ind. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश a. watery, like water. —भारा, —द्विषः a yoke for carrying water. —यूमा water or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मयः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहा a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शकं any aquatic herb. —शक्तिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शक्तिमुद्कं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारा a water-carrier

उद्केचरा An aquatic animal.

उद्केचिर्ज्ञानं a. Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उद्क (कि) ल a. [ of. P. V. 2. 97 ] Watery, containing water.

उद्क्य a. [ उद्कर्मणि ङा० यत् ] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उद्ग्य a. [ उद्गतमयं यस्य ] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in 'उद्ग'. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्गदक्षनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्ग्यः क्षत्रस्य शब्दा R. 2. 53; उद्गदक्षत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; 'मावन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोद्गं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोद्गं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अर्धतिनायोपयुद्ग्यवाह्य R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उद्गार); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोद्ग्यतर-प्रभावा R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संवृष्टे दुःशुद्ग्य-तार्का R. 11. 69 —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदोद्ग्याः ककुसता R. 4. 22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोद्ग्यं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —द्व् a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्ग्यति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्ग्य 1 U. [ उद्-अञ् ] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उद्ग्या Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उद्ग्या The driving out (of cattle) leading out.

उद्ग्य 1 U. [ उद्-अञ् ] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुद्ग्य तिष्ठति अथा Sat. Br. उद्ग्यितासः Bk. 2. 31; उद्ग्य सुखं मनाक् Vb 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुद्ग्यितपंचमरागं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उद्ग्यन्मरसर्ग G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उद्ग्य p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उद्ग्यमुद्कं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उद्ग्या [ अञ्-पञ् ] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग्या उद्ग्य a. (m. उद्ग, n. उद्ग; f. उद्गी) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; 'कलः', 'तीरा' &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —इ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.). —Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्ग्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पयः a northern country. —प्रवण a. 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —यून्, —यूनि good or fertile soil. —युख a. facing the north; उत्पतेद्विखुखः कं Me. 14.

उद्ग्या ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उद्ग्यन् [ अञ्-कणे-लुट् ] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्ग्यन् सरज्जं पुरः क्षिपेत् Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उद्ग्यु a. [ अञ्-उत् ] Turned or going upwards.

उद्गी The north; तेनोद्गी दिशः मनुसरो Me. 57.

उद्गीन् a. 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उद्गीच्य a. Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्य A kind of perfume. —Comp. —च्य a kind of Vaitāliya metre.



उदञ्जलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् २ P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-वच्] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयत्यपरं वक्त्रं गान्धर्वप्रकोपनः । उद्वेजयति मर्मणि उदानो नाम मातुः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [ उद-कनिन् ] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *u*); *e. g.* उदधि, अञ्जोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -ओदना water-meal. -कीर्णः -र्यः *N.* of a tree ( महाकरंज ) ( the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes ). -कुम्भाः a water-jar; *Ms.* 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः a cloud ( *Ved.* ). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water.

-धाना [ उदकं धीयते अत्र ] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. -धिः [ उदकानि धीयते-अ धा कि उदादेशः ] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगात्रा-तेष्वभयकारस्य विमानना कञ्चित् *R.* 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. -कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels).

-कनः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. -मला 1. cuttle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean 'मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). -राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; *K.* 50. -मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंडूक. -पेयं a paste, anything ground with water.

(-वं) *ind.* by grinding in water.

-युत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-युत *a.* swimming in water. -चिदुः

a drop of water; *Ku.* 5. 24. -भाः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आदक *q. v.* -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लवणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; *Si.* 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्रयारावीरुवासतत्पर *Ku.* 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; *K.* 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हा) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -वीथ्या a yoke for carrying water. -शरावा a jar filled with water. -शुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n.* [ उदकेन जलेन श्वयति ] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रा) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water ( *Ved.* ). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छा भू *B. R.* 1. 8; *R.* 4. 52. 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वाभि चंद्रपादैः *Ku.* 7. 73.

उदन्व *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वन्वतामुदन्वप्रीतिः *Ve.* 6; स्पयस्सुदन्वां शिशिरैः पयोभिः *Bk.* 3. 40. -Oomp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्वति *Den. P.* 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्वु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदञ्.

उदंत *a.* [ उदन्तोऽथो यस्य ] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -ता [ उदन्तोऽथो निर्णयो यस्मात् ] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुता रामः मिथोदंतं *R.* 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति *K.* 132; कान्तोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमरिक्वि-भूतः *Me.* 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man ( साधु ) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others ( वृत्ति-यजनं ). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. ( Wilson ).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदन्त्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्त्य See under उदन्.

उदम्भस् *a.* Full of water; *R.* 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [ उद-क-अर ] 1 The belly;

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय *Bh.* 2. 119; cf. कुशो-दरी, उदरभरण, उदंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्वागं *Pt.* 2. 150; *R.* 5. 70; *U.* 2. 16, 4. 29; रवां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधन-रुचं *S.* 6. 19; *Sānti.* 1. 5; *S.* 1. 19; *Amaru.* 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः *Mk.* 5; *Ra.* 3. 12; धनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S.* 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे *Ait Br.* -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वतं, पित्तं, कफं, त्रिलिंगं or दुर्घी, घृहा, बद्धउदं, आगंतुकं, and जलं). -5 Slaughter. [ cf. *L. uterus*; *Zend. udara* ].

-Oomp. -आमानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवतः, the navel. -अरिष्टः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः -गुल्मा disease of the spleen. -व्रणं 1. a chiraas, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. -विशाच *a.* [ उदरे तस्यैव विशाच इव ] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं शुक्रे *Sk.* eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शाय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः) foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [ उदरं विभर्ति, य स्त्रि सुप्र P. III. 2. 26 ] 1 Nonriishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिकल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [ उदर-इनि ] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -नी *A* pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [ उदर-यत् ] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरयिः [ उद-क-ययिन् *Up.* 4. 88 ] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकंः [ Said to be fr. कृञ् ] 1 ( *a* ) End, conclusion; रवाहुनः कर्मणः *Dk.* 79; सुखोदकं *K.* 328. ( *b* ) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकंस्तव कल्याणो भविता *Nala.* 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति *U.* 4; पयतः सकलोदकं एव *Māl.* 8; *Ms.* 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; *Pt.* 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree *Vanguiera Spinoza* Roxb.



उद्वाहरणं १ Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -२ Narration, recital, opening a conversation ; अथगिरसमग्रपञ्चुद्वाहरणवस्तु Ku. 5. 65 ; अद्भुताद्वाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -३ A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning



with words like जयति and fall of alliteration ; एने निवेक्षितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ; चारणेण्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाहो-गोपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78 ; ( येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमञ्जितं । नयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिशानिचित्रितम् ) तदुदाहरणं नाम विमर्शयति-संज्ञं । ( Prati-paradha ). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलघातमञ्जितः पराकांक्षति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोषमस्त-त्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 ( In Nayāya ) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 ( In Rhet. ) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतर-न्यास ; e. g. अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेण केन विदितो भवति । निखिलसायणराजो भवेन्नेषेण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. ( For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण ).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुताश्रितो दुःख इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustration.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise ( as a star, cloud &c. ) ( fig. also ) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्व कुम्भं ततः फले S. 7. 30 ; उदेति साधेता नमस्तस्मात् एवास्तमेति च Subhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितव्यः Dk. 13 ; पुण्यः कुशानोऽहदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26 ; उदितश्चिरे 1. 93 v. l. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against ; Ku. 2. 57 ; य एनमुद्दिषाद्वी Mb.

उद्य p. a. ( In gram. ) Following, coming after or upon ( as a letter, accent &c. ) : उद्यशब्दः पराशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येण प्रतिष्ठाः. -या 1 Rise ( fig. also ) ; चन्द्रोद्य इत्युद्यः B. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending ( as of the sun, start &c. ). -2 ( a ) Rising up, coming forth ; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth ; Pt. 2. ; so भाग्य-दृष्टोद्येन Pt. 1. -94. ( b ) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; यनोद्यः प्राक् S. 7. 30 ; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54 ; दसितमन्यनिमित्तकतोद्यं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोद्य R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ma. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation ( opp. प्रलय ) ; यो तो रम्यावयो तो धृतानां मल-

चोद्यौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain ( behind which the sun is supposed to rise ) ; यैर्यत्र हृद्यते भास्वान्त तेषामुद्यः स्थानः ; उद्यगृहशोकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 8. -5 Advancement, procreancy, rise ; ( opp. व्यसन ) ; तेजोद्यस्य युगपद्यसनोद्यस्य S. 4. 1 ; उद्ये मद्य च्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; importance, celebrity ; उन्मुखे रवाचि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उद्यमस्तमयं च रवृद्भात् R. 9. 9 ; तमुद्यय न वा नवयौवना 7 ; आत्मोद्यः परलानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; अहोद्योद्यं कर्म Ma. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोद्यत्स्वरितोद्यं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उद्यस्थितोद्यं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभस्तदुद्योद्यः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ma. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वता, शैला the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise ; उद्यगिरिबनालीवालमदारुण्यं Udb. ; अतोद्योद्योद्रेभिसावमुकचैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत् उद्यगिरिरिचै एव Māl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise ; नादीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nāḍā, ( as in the act of restraining the wind ). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārwar. -प्रथम the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्ययनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa ; यादवावंतेतुद्ययन-कथाकोविद्यामवृत्तान् Ma. 30. [ A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vaśarāja. He reigned at Kansambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also ].

उद्ययनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding ( as a ceremony ). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्ययनं a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदित-युधिः Māl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 over-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. ( fr. उद् ). -तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Śāstras. -होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising ( of the sun ). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेत्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, अनु-व्यसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमारं तुमही सती Ma. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उद्दे.

उदीप a. [ उद्गता आपो य, अप ईर् ] Flooded. -या High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर 2 A. [ उद्-ईर् ] 1 To rise ( sound &c. ) ; उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start ( to go or come ). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोद्यः पशुनापि युद्धते Pt. 1. 43 ; so आलोकावाहं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; वदोकोपयुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast ; throw, roll down ( as dice ) ; उदीरयामास सलीलमङ्गल R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उदीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिष्ठमिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; \*क्षी acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्युक्तः प्रणवो यासां न्याये-च्छिभिर्उदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging ( as a missile ).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ ई-क ] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवत्तुद्ययरोदीर्णस्तांकारयो महासुराः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,



strong; \*धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्णः N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.**—**दीपिति** *a.* intensely bright. —**वेग** *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

**उदीपित** *a.* Risen, elevated.

**उद्बुरः** See उद्बुर. \*मशक = रूपमं हंक q. v.

**उद्बल** *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —लः The fig-tree.

**उदुष्ट** *a.* Ved. Red.

**उदूखल** = उलूखल q. v.

**उदृच्छ** *f.* [ उदृष्टा कृच्छ ] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

**उदेजय** *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् भूतगणान् शययतीति Bk. 1. 15.

**उदेजय** *a.* Verv powerful, violent (Ved.).

**उद्वधि** *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्वधिषु कुद्रमलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

**उद्गम** 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असङ्ख्यतोद्गमरेणुमंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचित्तोद्गमपल्लवं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18; so उद्गमशृंगो वस्तः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधुमुत्प्रेषणा शण्वक् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्गम इत्युद्गतामधेयः R. 18. 20.

**उद्गत** *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —**Comp.**—अगु *a.* deceased, dead.

**उद्गति** *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुमं K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

**उद्गमः** 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आच्यधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरधुमुद्रायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry, as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव मज्जा R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गम कंदर्बः U. 3. 20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रधि° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; यथोपरोद्गमां Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); इदित्युणोद्गमसंक्रया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

**उद्गमनं** Rising, becoming visible.

**उद्गमनीय** *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —च A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्वैतयोर्व-छयोर्धुं); औतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; यहीतपस्तुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. readers उ- by औतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकामिमांश्च &c. see *ad loc.*).

**उद्गाढ** *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागो-द्व्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. —**दं** Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

**उद्गातुः**, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै.

**उद्गार** 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

**उद्गूर्ण** *p. p.* [ उद्गृ-क्त ] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधाद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

**उद्गृ** 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गुरुं कथिनः पुष्पाणि परिमलोद्गारः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गारजित् स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामिवापद्गमुद्गिरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिवाद्गिरति Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महोपेतो शासनमुद्गगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यद्गुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mn. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

**उद्गारः** [ उद्गृ-वृत् P. III. 3. 29 ] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जुरीरसंकपनद्गानां मोद्गारमुग्रधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चोर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्हीतोद्गार इवा-द्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलताः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit-  
tle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound ( शब्दः, कंडर्गर्जनं. नागबायुर्गर्भः ); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

**उद्गारि** 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वमोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसी R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

**उद्गिरणं** 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

**उद्गै** 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गायतामिच्छति किशराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of the Sāmaveda); गायं गानविह-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातुः. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

**उद्गातु** *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

**उद्गाथा** A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

**उद्गीतिः** *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

**उद्गीयः** [ उद्गै-यङ् ] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

**उद्गृथ** 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्गृथयते स्रजो विचित्राः Mn. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine; लतामन-नोद्गृथयितौ स केशौः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.). Si. 10. 63.

**उद्गृथ** *a.* Unbound, loosened. —यः A section, chapter.

**उद्गृथि** *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

**उद्ग्रह** 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्राहयद्ग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांशः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यच्चोद्ग्रहायते दुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 to extol, laud up.

**उद्ग्रहणं**, उद्ग्रहणः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

**उद्ग्रहः**, उद्ग्रहः 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. —3 Eructation.

— **उद्ग्रहाः** 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prātisākyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp.**—यद्ग्रहिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāta; see above.



उद्यहणिका Replying in argument.  
उद्यहणित p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up.  
-2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्योवि, उद्योविच a. With the neck uplifted; उद्योविर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्गः [ उद-हन् अर् नि ] 1 Excellence, emulgence; (at the end of comp.).; बाह्यगोष्ठः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्गाद्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडसु-द्वतल्लजो प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमुनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्गनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्गनघनस्कंधां ललिततापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्गातिव a. Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —Caus. (-वाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयन्ति Bb. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, anell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यंचट्टे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन a. ( नी f. ) Opening, un-lodging; धर्मो यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गगिलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित p. p. 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. —अंगे a. 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घटनं, नर 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घटित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगेऽप्यो जगुर्घशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound, ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावदुद्घातमुखेन सोऽस्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घृष्ट p. p. Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्ट A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्घर्षणलोष्ठकैरपि सदा घृष्टे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घट्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्घः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्घं a. 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्घं पद्मं युद्धीयिकाणां R. 16. 46; ध्वजलातपत्राः Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific —Comp. -पालः 1 a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. ( उद्घपाल ).

उद्घतुर a. 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High. tall ( उद्घुग ). -3 Terrific, formidable ( कराल ).

उद्घमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्घात a. 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्घानं [ दो बंधने ल्युट् ] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्घानं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्या नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrances of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्घाम a. 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; वेदपरिवादामहाज्वराणि 6. 13. ( b ) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्सुद्घामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; शरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्घामोत्कलिका Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; नयोद्घामा भर exha-

ing great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौरुषाविवर्जयोद्घाम Mr. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. —नः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuṇa. —सं ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्घामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्घित [ उद्घो क ] Tied, bound.

उद्घालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia ( बहुवारक ) ( Mar. भोंकरी ). -2 The sage उद्घालक.

उद्घालकः = 1 उद्घाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. —Comp. —पुष्पभोजिका [ उद्घालकानां पुष्पाणि मज्जन्ते यत्र क्रीडायां प्लव ] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed ).

उद्घिनं Midday.

उद्घिष्ट 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्घिष्टमास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्घिष्टव्यापारा S. 3. अनेकमुक्त उद्घिष्टः शब्दे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophecy; त्वं साधुभिर्हृदिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्घिष्ट Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्घिष्ट below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्घिष्टासुपनिहितं भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्घिष्टय Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्घिष्टं विषयमसिधारावतमिदं Bb. 2. 28.

उद्घिष्ट ind. 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यागिलासुद्घिष्ट प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; तदा° S. 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वासुद्घिष्टय सभाजनशराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्घिष्ट p. p. 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्घेष्टः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्घेष्टेन तिला वातः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धपरहरद्वयोद्घेष्टे Pt. 5; स्वसंस्कारोद्घेष्टः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तुद्घेष्टः योको विद्युतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रजासुधमयोयुद्घेष्टः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 ( In phil. ) The enunciation of a thing by its name ( which is to be



further discussed and explained ), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः ( frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion ( opp. विषय ) ; see the word अनय also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप्त 4 *A.* To flame, blaze up, be kindled ; वाणवदनमुद्दीपयि भिषे Si. 15. 48 ; उद्दीप्यस्व जातेषुः Kaus. —Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle ; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire ; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2 ; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रज्ञातं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —4 Bellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense ; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting ; क्रोध, अग्नि. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion ; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रममुद्दीपयन्ति ये B. D. 160 ; see आलवनं also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning ; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [ दीप्-रत् ] Shining, blazing. —प्रः, —मः Bdeillum.

उद्देष्टु 1 *P.* 1 To see above, look upwards ( lit. ). —2 To look into the future ; expect ; look up to ; My. 6 उत्स्यतः सिंहनिपातसुम् R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 *A.* To blaze up, shine. —Caus. To cause to shine ; (hence) adorn, grace ; जाते पुनरुद्द्युद्योतयोत्सृजं U. 4. अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्वैवारण्यमिवतवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre ( lit. and fig. ) ; त्रिभि-

र्नेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb. ; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्भू 2 *P.* [ उद्-भू ] To raise up, elevate ( fig. also ) ; see उद्भू.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up ; लामूलमुद्भूतं धुवनं Bk. 9. 7 ; आत्मोद्भूतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised ; सूरि R. 9. 50, heaved ; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up ; अश्वघोषोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. —4 Hareh ; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified ; मनोमयस्या Ki. 9. 68, 69 ; मयोद्भूताः प्रत्यनिलं विचरः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately ; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्भूति *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness ; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence ; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्भूम See under उद्भूम.

उद्भू, उद्भार See under उद्भू.

उद्भवं *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Courage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival ( especially a religious one ).

उद्भवन *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting ; हितमुद्भवनं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Rām. —नं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair ( on the body ), thrill.

उद्भवि *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्भवः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [ When Krishna was taken by Akura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do ; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्भवदूत and उद्भवदेश. ]

उद्भूत *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्भू I. 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To abandon or expose ( an infant ). —2 To set up, erect, build. 11. 3 *A.* 1 To go or move upwards, rise ( as the sun, dust &c. ) ; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64 ; Mu. 4. 21 ; Bk. 18. 27 ; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart ; उज्जिहानजी-

वितां Māl. 10. —3 To raise ; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit ( as eyebrows ) ; Bk. 3. 47.

उद्भान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्भिः [ उद्-धा-कि ] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage ( the part which rests on the axles ). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्भित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्भूत *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut ( from whose temples ichor ceases to flow ).

उद्भूर *a.* [ उद्भूत धूरमात् ] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold ; अभिभूतः Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud ( voice &c. ) ; पितरमुद्भूरध्वनिमहाजनायुयातमानीय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of ; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent ; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्भू 5, 9 *U.* 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave ( as a chavari ) ; केनोद्भूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200 ; Ku. 2. 29 ; उद्भूनीयत सरकेतुं Bk. 19. 8 ; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off ; Si. 13. 8 ; dispel, destroy ( fig. ), उद्भूतपापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from ; raised or thrown up ; महत्तमरोद्भूतोपि धूलिवजः Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्भूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्भूपनं Fumigating.

उद्भूलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder ; भस्मोद्भूलन K. P. 10 ; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्भूयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्भूयण Erection of the hair ( on the body ), thrill, horripilation.

उद्भू I. 1, 10 *P.* 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver ; मगधति तव स्पृष्टान्द्रिष्टिप्रादुद्दीपयत् U. 1. 23. —11. [ उद्-भू ] 1 To draw out or take out, extract, extricate ; शर... उद्भूतमेच्छत् B. 2. 30 ; 3. 64 ; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect ( with abl. ) ; मा तावदुद्भूत शुचो दयितामहस्य V. 4. 16 ; Pt. 1. 358 ; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate ; tear



or pull out; नमयामास नृपानुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; त्रिदिवसुद्धतदानवकंदर्क S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाकपिटसुद्धर्त Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरसुद्धर्त Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, enabstract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरण 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदर्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोद्धरण Mit.; so हृष्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चक्षुषो विपत्तानामपदुद्धरणक्षमा H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रसुरसोद्धरणम् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gāthapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -r The plant उद्धृषी. -r A fire-place.

उद्धरण 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upward; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तु Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृताः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. ekimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; व्रतंतीर्थाणि स्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धृता 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धृत a. [उद्भ्रमा-त्] Sounding, blowing. -म 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धृत्तान् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धृतः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-सुद्धमिति उद्धृतः Malli.] N. of a river; तोषदागम इवोद्धृतमिच्छते R. 11. 8.

उद्धर्त्तुः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्धृत 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठसुद्धृतानि Mn. 6; पादपे आत्मानसुद्धृत्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्धृत a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -धा, -धन 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging; oneself.

उद्धृतकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of. Usanas: -आयोगेन विप्राय जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः। तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्चते॥ सुनिकस्य वृषायां तु जाता उद्धृतकाः स्मृताः। निर्णयेयुर्वैजानि अस्युशश्रमश्चरतः॥

उद्धृतकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धृत a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धृत्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोद्धृत्यैव सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धृत a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; पांशुलये कले लोभादुद्धृतं रिव चायम् R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धृत a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृत 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृतमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाञ्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारा association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्धृता, -धन 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरवाद्युद्धोषकारणे। सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रस्युद्धोषा S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्धृतक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धृत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धृताः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -रः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धृत, उद्धृतमा &c. See under उज्ज.

उद्धृत 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धृतं सितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले घनोद्धृतसि Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धृतसिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धृतः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धृतसि, उद्धृतसुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विशुद्धोद्धृतसि पिनद्ध-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; कीदृशसोद्धृतसि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amara. 81.

उद्धृत 7 U. To break up. -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्धृते K. 374; उद्धृतमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्धृतपथोद्धृतस्य K. 100 developed; V. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्धृत a. [उद्भिद्-किं] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्धृतोद्धृति Ak. -2 A plant; उद्धृतस्तदुल्लमाद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्धृत) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-जः) a plant; उद्धृतजः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांक्षप्रोद्धृतिः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany

उद्धृत a. Sprouting, germinating. -दं Culinary salt.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव नृद्ध-



बुधनोद्भिः उर्ध्वयोगः M. 4 ; R. 13. 21 ; R. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपर्य पुष्पमुद्भिः M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in यौवनोद्भिः शेषा-  
-4 Breaking out, appearing ; रोम-  
पुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिः क्षास्ति सद्भासित्वा विस्मयेण M. 1. 7 ; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भवा, -दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भवेति द्विभिः S. 4. 4 ; उमास्तनोद्भवेत्यु पञ्चद्विभिः Ku. 7. 24 ; तं यौवनोद्भवेति शेषात् R. 5. 38 ; Si. 18. 36 ; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भवेत्युः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horrification ; as in पुलकोद्भवेः रोमोद्भवेः -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूतसुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवतीति दुःभिक्षः Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मया मयोद्भाव्य परिक्षितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To see, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवा 1 Prodnction, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिप्राकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यज्ञः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu ; उद्भवा क्षीमनो देवा V. Sah. —Comp. —कर a. productive. —क्षेत्र birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाषयित् a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भाषयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity ; परा संभुरलं देव त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भू 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; धावत्युद्भमति यमोलति पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gt. 4.

उद्भूमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; चेतन R. 12. 7\* ; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भूतहातिताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भूत n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1 ; परस्य ब्रह्म नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 23, 11. 17 ; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk. ; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8. 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति देवैः Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —Caus. To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15 ; so °असिः, °पाणि &c. -2 Persevering ; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp. ; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām. ; उद्यतः स्वेष्टु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हेतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45 ; पञ्चच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40 ; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. —m. A star.

उद्यतिः f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यत् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; ज्ञात्वा मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go ; Pt. 1. —Comp. —अंगः discouragement. —युत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; कमशब्दे पुनस्तस्य चापास्तमभिधायुः R. 12. 47 ; पतत्युद्याति Gt. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुद्यासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधोतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 26. 33 ; oft. opp. to वन ; of. दूरिकुताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. —Comp. —पालाः ; —पालकाः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-  
युतवस्तुमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [ उद्-यु-वञ् ] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [ उद्-य-वञ् ] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick ; stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) ; भवन्तमभिषोक्तुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. 1. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक् p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry ; तद्वैवमिति साचेत्यत्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं माजोर-  
वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office ; तु लपोद्योगस्तत्र दिनकृतश्चाधिकारी मतो न V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. —Comp. —पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिनं पुष्व-  
सिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीदेवं हि देवमिति काशुब्या  
वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्गिन् a. Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्गकः, -गा N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्गथः [ उद्गतो रथो यस्मात् ] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cook.

उद्गावः A loud noise, uproar,



उद्भिच् ( Chiefly used in *pass.* )

1 To excel, surpass ( with abl. ) ;  
ममोद्भिच्यते जन्म-तव जन्मनः Mb. -2  
To increase, exceed, preponderate.  
-3 To abound in.

उद्भिक् *p. p.* 1 Increased, excoessive,  
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्भेज् 1 Increase, excess, prepon-  
derance, abundance ; ज्ञानोद्भेकाद्भिच-  
येतनयोग्यथा सरनिद्राः Vc. 1. 23 ;  
गर्भोद्भेकं जन्मपुलिने Si. 7. 74 ; so  
मोहं, धनं, मदं -2 Commencement,  
outset. —का The plant ( महानिचं ).  
-Comp. —भेज् discouraging a thing  
at the very beginning.

उद्भेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, in-  
creasing.

उद्भुज् *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking  
down. -2 Undermining ( as a bank ) ;  
as in क्लृप्तुज् q. v.

उद्भीधन् Raising, growth.

उद्भूत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,  
elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill  
( Ved. )

उद्भूत्सरः A year.

उद्भूत् 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, send  
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्भगन् 1 A gift, donation. -2  
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्भगः 1 Ejection, throwing out.  
-2 Shaving. -3 ( In logic ) Non-  
existence of a subsequent conse-  
quent on the absence of an ante-  
cedent ( Wilson ). -4 Rooting up.  
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्भूत् 1 *A.* To throw up, eject,  
vomit ( fig. also ) ; उद्भूत्तम वरो R. 12.  
5 spoke out or uttered ; shed ( tears  
&c. ) ; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्भमन्, उद्भतिः *f.* Vomiting,  
ejecting.

उद्भति *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Ont of  
rut ( as an elephant ). -3 Dropped  
down ; S. 6.

उद्भयस् *a.* Throwing down food  
( as wind ) ( अन्नापातक ).

उद्भयन् 1 Increase. -2 Sly or  
suppressed laughter.

उद्भूत् —*Caus.* To banish, expel,  
drive away.

उद्भूत्सः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-  
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्भूत्सन् 1 Expelling, banishing.  
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of  
or away ( from the fire ). -4 Kill-  
ing, slaughter.

उद्भूत्स *a.* 1 Relating to the killing  
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out  
or extracted.

उद्भूत् *a.* From which honey has  
been extracted ( as a bee-hive ) ;  
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्भूत् 1 *P.* 1 To marry, lead  
home ( as a bride ) ; पार्थिवमुद्भूत्तमुद्भूत्तम् R. 11. 54 ; नोद्भूत्तपिलो कन्या Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15 ; Y. 1. 52 ; Bk. 2. 48.  
-2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3  
hold up, sustain, support ; पद्म-  
हन्ती Ku. 5. 85 ; उद्भूत् धुरे K. 109 ;  
Ku. 6. 30 ; आस्तामुद्भूत्तुमशक्तुवत्यः  
R. 16. 60, 11. 66 ; Si. 9. 73 ; Bk. 9. 7 ; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-  
perience, feel ; Mā. 6. 9 ; स्वाभ्य-  
र्थमुद्भूत्तम् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his  
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,  
assume, be endowed with ; पुरुषा-  
भिमानमुद्भूत्तम् Mu. 4 ; यौवनमुद्भूत्तम्  
Ku. 1. 19 ; अयमुद्भूत्तं मुखं ते बालातप-  
रक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42 ; M. 5. 14 ;  
so शब्दं, अंशुलं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्वं, प्र-  
मोत्तं &c. -6 To carry off or away,  
take or lead away ; तद्भूत्तं पथि भोज-  
कन्या R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to  
termination, finish ; मारुतमुत्तमजनास्व-  
मिवोद्भूत्तं Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.*  
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread  
above ; Si. 12. 73.

उद्भूत् *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse,  
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained ; Si. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high ;  
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,  
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्भूत् *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up,  
taking up or away. -2 Continuing,  
perpetuating ( as a family ) ; कुलं  
U. 4 ; so रघुं 4. 22 ; R. 9. 9 ; 11. 54.  
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,  
foremost. —*ह* 1 A son. -2 One ( i. e.  
the 4th ) of the seven courses of air.  
-3 The vital air which conveys  
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the  
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.  
—*ह* A daughter.

उद्भूत् 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,  
holding or lifting up, bearing, carry-  
ing ; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्भूत्तक्रियायाः R. 13. 8 ;  
कैलासनाथोद्भूत्तनाथ भूया 14. 20 ; Mā. 10 ; R. 2. 18 ; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being  
carried on, riding ; खरोद्भूत्तं तथा Ms. 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having ; लज्जां,  
विनयं &c.

उद्भूत् 1 Bearing up, supporting.  
-2 Marriage, wedding ; असवर्णास्वयं  
ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. ( The  
Smṛitis mention 8 forms of mar-  
riage : —ब्राह्मो देवस्तया चार्यः राजापर्यस्तया-  
सुतः । गोषर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पिशाचश्चाद्यतः स्मृतः ॥ ).

उद्भूत्त *a.* That which raises or  
draws up ( in comp. ) ; वटीयं सलि-  
लोद्भूत्तं महेः Ak. —नं 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage  
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —नी 1  
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,  
cowrie ( चाटिका ).

उद्भूत्त *a.* [ उद्भूत्-ठक् ] Relating to  
marriage, matrimonial ( as a Mantra ) ;  
Ma. 9. 65.

उद्भूत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up.  
-2 Married. -3 Erected, pulled up.

उद्भूत्त *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.  
-2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्भूत्त *m.* A husband.

उद्भूत्तं Crying aloud.

उद्भूत्त *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1  
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्भूत्त —नस् *a.* one who has put  
off one's clothes.

उद्भूत्त 6 *A.* ( *P. epic.* ) 1 To be  
grieved or afflicted, be agitated ; नोद्भि-  
जेत्याद्य चाभियं Bg. 5. 20 ; tremble,  
shakes ( lit. and fig. ). -2 To fear,  
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,  
( with abl. ) ; तीक्ष्णाद्भूत्तजते Mu. 3  
5, Bg. 12. 15 ; लोकापवादाकोद्भूत्तं K.  
197 ; नाथमुद्भूत्तं कालः स्वामिकार्यात्  
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,  
be disgusted with ; जीवितानुद्भूत्तमानेन  
Mā. 3 ; sometimes with gen. ; या  
ममोद्भूत्तं नित्यं साध ममवयुहते Pt. 4.  
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.  
*Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,  
oppress ; उद्भूत्तयस्सुलिपार्णिभागात् Ku.  
1. 11 ; उद्भूत्तान् वृद्धिभिः 5 ; उद्भूत्तैरुद्भूत्त-  
माना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify,  
frighten ; उद्भूत्तान् कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3  
To produce disgust or abhorrence ;  
रमणीयात्पुद्भूत्तयति K. 12 ; सोऽपुपानोद्भू-  
जितस्य M. 3 ; S. 2.

उद्भूत्त *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted,  
sorrowful, anxious ( as for any ab-  
sent lover ) ; चिन्तित, मनस् depressed  
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-  
ed, frightened ; U. 4.

उद्भूत्त *a.* [ उद्भूत्तो वेगोऽस्मात् ] 1 Going  
swiftly ( as an express messenger ),  
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.  
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One  
whose arms by long practice con-  
tinue always raised above the head  
( as an ascetic ). —गा 1 Trembling,  
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-  
citement ; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear ;  
आतोद्भूत्तस्तिमितनयनं दृढभक्तिर्भवात्प्रा Me. 36 ; सहस्रोद्भूत्तमियं व्रजेदिति B. 8. 7. -4  
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress  
( caused by separation from one's  
favourite object ). -5 Admiration,  
astonishment. —मं A betel-nut  
( fruit ).

उद्भूत्त ( गि ) न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating,  
distressing, causing pain or distress.  
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,  
unhappy.



उद्देजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. —2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरैर्देहिभिर्हृदयिषा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्देक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंदसुद्देक्षते Amaru. 24; प्रियस्य पद्मीसुद्देक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. —2 To examine, consider, आत्मना शास्त्रसुद्देक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्देक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. —2 Sight, an eye; seeing. looking at; सखीजनोद्देक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1. उद्देक्ष 10 P. 1 To fan. —2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्देजनं Fanning.

उद्देहणं Increase, growth.

उद्देवृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. —2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्देवृत्मानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. —3 To tumble over, fall down. —4 To go out, depart. —5 To rise, swell, increase. —6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —Caus. 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्देवृत्तिं रसतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. —2 To throw up, elevate. —3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). —4 To anoint, smear.

उद्देवृत् *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. —2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —नं 1 A remainder, surplus. —2 Excess, preponderance. —3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* 1 Causing to rise. —2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation; Colebrooke).

उद्देवृत्तं 1 Going up, rising. —2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). —3 Prosperity, elevation. —4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चंदुलशफरोद्देवृत्तनयेक्षितानि Me. 40. —5 Grinding, pounding. —6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. —7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्देवृत्तार्थं चंदुनं समर्पयामि. —8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकरणविशेषादि Kn.). —9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्देवृत्त *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. —2 Sprung up, drawn out. —3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्देवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. —2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; इद्भारतोद्देवृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपासुद्देवृत्तानां Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्देवृत्ताः क इव सुखावहाः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद् means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). —3 Grown, increased. —4 Exalted, prosperous. —5 Proud, furious, haughty; दुग्धपति K. 90. —6 Vomited up. —7 Left as a remainder. —8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. —9 Agitated; उद्देवृत्तनक्रातु सहसोत्तममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्देह 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. —2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देह्य See under उद्देह.

उद्देदि *a.* [उत्कृता वेदिभ्य] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्देदि R. 17. 9.

उद्देपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देहल *a.* [उत्कृताते-वेला] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयममल-योद्देलावाचल्युनैर्कृतोद्देहो R. 16. 34; K. 333. —2 Transgressing the proper limits. —3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देहल 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; MAL. 2. 6; उद्देहलालकवली Ratn. 2. —2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देहलति पुराणचंदनतरुस्थेधु कुंभानसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; MAL. 8. 9.

उद्देहित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तः Shaking.

उद्देह *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —तः 1 Surrounding. —2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). —3 Devastating. —4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देहन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्देहन-वातमालयः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. —2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. —2 An enclosure, fence. —3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; इद्द्वयं convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देहयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देहित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उद्देह्य An udder; see ऊध्व.

उद्देह्य 9, 10 P. (उद्देहयति, उद्देहयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. —2 To throw or cast upwards.

उद्देह्य 7 P. [उत्कृति, उद्देहकार, औद्देह्य, उद्देह्य, उत्त-उत्त] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्देहति. —2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —Caus. (Aor. औद्देह्य) To wet. —desid. (उद्देहयति) [cf. L. unda].

उद्देह्यं Moistening, wetting.

उद्देह्य *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. —2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्देह्यः उद्देह्यः, उद्देह्यः, उद्देह्यः [उद्देह्य-उद्देह्य] A mouse, rat. —Comp. —कर्णिका the plant *Salvinia Guoniolata*.

उद्देह्य 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अ-मोहसिंहध्वनिरुज्जनाद् Ku. 1. 56; काल-मेघ इवोद्देह्यन् Mb.

उद्देह्यः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उद्देह्य 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उद्देह्योद्देह्य लीयते दारिद्र्याणां मनोऽथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उद्देह्यमयकालादुद्देह्यम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; बहुलोद्देह्यमं दुग्धराः MAL. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उद्देह्यमति नमति वषति गजति मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रदेवोद्देह्यमंतः Bh. 2. 69. —2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —Caus. (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुत्तम-स्य Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. —2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उद्देह्यमं दुग्धवर्ग K. 109.

उद्देह्य *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, up-lifted (fig. also); उपासितस्य रुक्मिणी-मानोद्देह्य Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतो-त्तममिमानं S. 4. 14. —2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोद्देह्यो जातिना मेकरिषात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; इच्छुः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; वेत्तुः *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. —3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. —2 Ascension, altitude. —Comp. —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; दुग्धं तुत्तानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with up-lifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —शिरस्य *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उद्देह्यत्वे Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उद्देह्यः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उद्देह्यमत् below. —2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोक्तेनोद्देह्यमायाति स्तोकोना-यात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानाहुकतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्का कस्य नोद्देह्यकारकः



H. 3. v. 1. ; मान<sup>०</sup> Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda. -Comp. —ईशः N. of Garuda ( Lord of उन्नति ).

उन्नतिमत *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump ( as breasts ); सा दी-नोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुग्ं चते Amara. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high ( fig. also ); उन्नमताम्रपटमदप, मंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; उता erectness, uprightness ( of the body ).

उन्नाम Raising, lifting up; उत धृष्टिः कुतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय -यन् See under उन्नी.

उन्नस *a.* [ उन्नता नासिका यस्य ] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधति वरुण Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेनैव भुक्ताणोरुन्नद्धं मौलिमं तर्गतमन्नं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; व्यासोरुन्नद्धयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्यं, मदं, बलं &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Mál. 9; rise; बलाहकं K. 26. -2 Trying up. —इं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ *a.* Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Mál. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र *a.* [ उन्नता निद्रा यस्य ] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तादृच्छिद्रमवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्य Mc. 88; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Ma. 4. 2; Mál. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded ( as lotuses ); अर्द्धिद्रं K. 22; उन्निद्रुष्णाक्षितद्वयभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); उन्नमुञ्जयेत् Sk.; स्ववृद्धोक्षीत-धरो बराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोक्षीतां उन्नीं Bhāg. -4 To draw up ( as water ). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकान्तमुञ्जीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युक्तेत्यस्तथापि दुःशोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; मङ्कतिप्रययार्थः संकीर्णं लिङ्मुञ्जयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off ( in singing ).

उन्नय, उन्नयः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमतं. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; अवगादसु पञ्चादीनां अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नतु *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नतं The office of the उन्नतु.

उन्मज्ज ( मज्ज ) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वयः मरितो गज उन्मज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्मज्ज जनकैस्तु-दिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वं जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसी लोकप्रजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्मथ, उन्मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; सीमा-साकृतमुन्मथय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जौमिनि Pt. 2. 33; उन्मथय Mál. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्मथय Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विषनेनमथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन *a.* Teasing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughtering; अन्योऽसूतोऽन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मथक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating ( with a stick ). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ *a.* Destroying or killing. —यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; वेगः Mál. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवी Mb.

उन्माथि *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Mál. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. —Caus. ( म-मा-दधाति ) To madden, inebriate, render drunk ( lit. and fig. ); लक्ष्योन्मादितः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावचोन्मत्तौ V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तारिम् संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Ma. 9. 79. -3 ( a ) Puffed, elevated. ( b ) Furious, wild; मद्योन्मत्तस्य धूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ma. 3. 161 ( वातविश्लेष्मन्संनिपातहसंभवेनोपमृष्टः Mit. ). —तः The thorn apple ( वृक्षः ); N. of another tree ( सुचकुंद ). —Comp. —कीर्तिः, —वेशः N. of Siva. —नगं N. of a country ( where the Gangā roars furiously along ). —दर्शन, —रूप *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. —प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. ( —तं ) the words of a madman. —लिङ्गित *a.* pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उन्मद्यामासुरिचोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12, 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरकरांगनय सुदुःस्वप्नमध्वनिभूता निभूताभरमुञ्जये Si. 6. 20. —वा 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

उन्मदन *a.* [ उन्नतो मदोऽस्य ] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभृत्युन्मदना वभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मादिष्णु *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut ( as an elephant ); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. —वा 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Mál. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mál. 3. 2. 11; वीररभसोन्मादः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania ( considered as a disease of the mind ); मद्यं दुष्टता दोषा यस्मादुन्मादं भाषिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्यापिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Suar. -4 ( In Rhet. ) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलेभमहापतिपर-मानंदादिजन्माऽन्यस्मिन्नयावभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं बीज्यं प्रधानं S. D. 2.

उन्मादक N. of the plant चर.



उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — *n.* One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादितृ *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् -नरक *a.* [उन्मनसं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नादि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. —2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. —3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तद्वभक्त Bh. 2. 75. —4 Proud (मनश्चिन्); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीय 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भूशमुन्मनीयः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीक 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. —2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. —3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved.* A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोमानं. —2 A measure of size or quantity. —3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मैय *c.* To be weighed; what is weighed. —*v.* Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रान्तः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. —*m.* 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमाभिनां Pt. 1. —2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गमाश्रितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; \*प्रवर्तकः 103. —*m.* ind. Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. —*Comp.* —*गत* *a.* going wrong. —*गमनं* following evil courses. —*गमिन्*, —*वर्तिन्* *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेव तदा मुनिः Bhāg. Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. —2 To open (as the eyes); मलयतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. —3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुष्टलवन K. 22. —4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. —5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. —6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्दीमहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —*v.* Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —*n.* 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. —2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेषः, —*वणं* 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा M. 3. 21. —2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीविकाकमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. —3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सततं प्रज्ञोन्मेषा Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदुर्हि Me. 81. —4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Māl. 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उन्मीलीक लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. —2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. —3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिर्गन्मिलितपद्मलोचनेः Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38, 9. 15. —4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; यातोन्मीलमनोहरकुतलेः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलमधुगंध Git 1. —5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्जलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलितं Prab. 1. 2. —6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. —*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतद्गुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. —2 To display, show; त्वयाच साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः, —*लनं* 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. —2 Unfolding, opening (in general); श्रियायुगासहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशला U. 6. 34. —3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्य\* K. 267. —4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायां चक्षुरगन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. —2 Blown, expanded; दे चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभया प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1 awakened; Mv. 1. 48; K. 110. —3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —*n.* (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; \*दर्शनं looking upwards; अद्भे! धृष्टं हरति पवनः

किंस्वित्दित्युन्मुखीमिः Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम\* 1. 53. —2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरयसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्घोषोन्मुखं चंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. —3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. —4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परधृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unsettle, pull off; उन्मुच्य स्त्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकोऽतादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. —2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखनमुन्मुच्य Bāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. —3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि या पौरैरेवमुक्तः Rām. —4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46. —2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : \*कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. —2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मुल 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मुलयतीव मे मत्तः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मुलिता हलधरेण पदावधौ Udb.

उन्मूलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोमूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. —2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. —3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनाश्लेष\* Dk. 161.

उन्मुञ्जामुञ्ज Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15. 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', 'near to', 'by the side of', 'with', 'under', 'down' (app. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses: —उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाचायैकृतिश्रुतिदोषदानक्रियादीनां सारमायनवर्जनेषु: —(1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति;



(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault; उपघात ; (7) giving, उपनयनि, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपत्वनिष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement ; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study ; उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship, उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपगुरु an assistant master उपपाध्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses; उपगंग = गंगायाः समीपे, उपकुलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकण्ठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपदेवः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुविधिका and means 'nearly', 'almost'; उपविंशतिः nearly thirty; उपविंशति about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपच्युतं Vop. ; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्मुखाः, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above; e. g. उप सावयु on or above the peaks ; वयो न वसतीरुषः or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपसर्गसंघिके द्वितीयादयश्चतस्रः । तद्योग्याविप्रीत्यासु शक्राचार्यवानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदेवाख्यानायथेय च । [ cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Goth. *up* ; Germ. *ob* ].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —उं, —उं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Kn. 7. 51 ; Māl. 9. 2. ; आकृष्य चापं भवणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; भेजोपकंठं मुहुरं कमाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [ उपगता कनिष्ठिका ] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5.

उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकृ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārṇa under Kichaka.

उपकुंचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small oardamoms.

उपकुंभ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-वे ind. Near a well ; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुले ind. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते युवः म्रियमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राजेरप्युपकुरुते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्वोपकुरुतः S. B. ; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.) ; हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्यान्वाहारे) ; उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with ; सितातपत्रव्यञ्जनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चावुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Bh. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एषोदकं स्वोपस्कुरुते, मा कश्चिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform ; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98. -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= समुदिताः Sk. ).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वेव्युपकरणेषु U. 5 ; °द्वयं Mk. 3. उपकरणो-भावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants ; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; सो स्नानं °bathing materials ; Pt. 1 ; श्यायानं °athletic materials ; आत्मा परोपकरणोक्तः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपस्वपकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनान्युपकर्तुणि पट्टानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्ता रसादीनां S. D. 624 ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार) ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; ज्ञान्येत्स्वरूपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -रि 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायेत ईशे Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of oake.

उपकारिन् a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्यं A royal house, palace ; रथ्यां रथ्यतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यं बाल्यात्परास्मिन् वृशं मदनो-द्युवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योपकार्यो रथिपोचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. —णः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pu-



pillage (व्रह्मचारी) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; यत्ता नां तारा उपकुतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकुति: *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकु 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णं वधुषां Mb. -2 (उपकु) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Per-vasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-दुपकल्पते Bhāg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेरूपकृतेषु Ma. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्षि-अद्वया इत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ma. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To pre- pare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, —ता 1 Preparation; एवं वि-ज्ञाय मतिमात्रं भोजनरूपोपकल्पनां Suar. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकुत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, pro- duced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्माज्ज्ञाया देवी वसिष्ठमुपक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निगुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवममसमुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, com- mence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रथमं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रति-महीतुं...प्रिलोचनस्तामुपक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपक्रमते वाग्मिः Rām. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, tra- verse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यत्तादुपक्रमतां S. v. l. 1; सर्वोपक्राता Dk. 68; अत्रा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who un- dertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commence- ment; रामोपक्रममाचरत्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो राघवः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enter- prize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिर्पक्रमैः Ma. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treat- ment, practice of medicine, physick- ing. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony prepara- tory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Under- taking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, ap- proached, commenced &c. -2 Rel- ating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अमुपक्रम्य आतंका V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, —शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वी R. 2. 53; वाक्यसंतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशज्ञैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (क्रा)णं [ उप-क्रण-शब्दे, अप-वृ- षा ] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disap- pear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expendi- ture. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षितृ *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षिण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhaust- ed, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वधुषि वधाय तत्र

तत्र शङ्खमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षित आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; पर- स्परं वाग्भिर्मुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; दृष्टं कार्यमुपक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षितमिनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To com- mence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षितमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षितो भित्तिबंधा M. 5.

उपक्षेप 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, sug- gestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षेपविताम्यं Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपायं M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शुद्धस्वामिकामाजस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहं समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगत्यैवं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देवातुपगतं वृणं Pt. 4; पद्- मुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतां Rām. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायैस्त्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; मतिकूलतामुपगते हि शिष्यौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावसं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तं मत्तं प्रमत्तं वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ma. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यार्थं तं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं कलं Ma. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग (अ) (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओषधयः फल- पाकान्ता बहुमुपफलोपगाः Ma. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, be- come. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,



उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्वस्तितापचारं R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिश्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारपञ्चात् Ks. 16. 29; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतां H. 1. 78; नोपचारणं रूपः Rām.; पटुं न चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment; मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207; M. 4; क्रिया M.



8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अतिक्रम 4. 5; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येवमां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा मुहूर्तयोपचारेण 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; मातृदेवदेवरेव लिंगे-र्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणायुप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरो Dk. 15; शीतो Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ma. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेण Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समं सोपचारं (अञ्जं) Mb.; अवेशनदृशप्रणयोपचारं Mk. 8. 23 courtes of love &c.; वा-क्पोपचारं कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; see, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for वाह्यः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्ण-भिन्नोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang- ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मंग-लोपचारार्ण R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां च-तुरस्रदेवीं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमा कुतोप-चारा V. 2; so रमणीयतया S. 6; वस्तु मञ्चेयु K. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- chāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour; वैश्यमुहोपचारं च Ma. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधुनामुपचारजः Rām.; परि-जन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; पशुकुपामिग्रहणो-पचारो Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary aenae); अचेतनेषु चेतन-व-दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कृते पिपतिवती-र्यचेतनेषु कृते चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica- tion; so छत्रिणो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा षट्पदां छत्रिकोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृकोपचारात् ibid.; न चास्य कार- धृतत्वं तस्मात्सोतीति सुधेये उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयवक्ता चेव सुदृ- उपचारेणभिहितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थानं विशकलितयोः

सह्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of सू and व in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य pot. p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -यः Practice of medicine. -यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-मं ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपाचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; श्रवस्तिद्धैरुपचितवलि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपाचि- श्वत् प्रभा तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Kn. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपचिनोति Mn. 2; अपोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः Bb. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चन्द्रारस्तुपचीयते विप आढ्यो षणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addi- tion, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; वत्° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभसासुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q. v.). -Comp. -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवन् a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचायः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरा आधारं ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacri- ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित p. p. 1 Collected; gather- ed together, accumulated; अश्वैरुप- चितः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; महामोहमहनः Mā. 1. 30; वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विषदुपचितमेवं Bb. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपाचिः f. Accumulation; collec- tion, growth, increase.

उपाचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्रगति; also इस्त.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले- नोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारसुपच्छदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छद्वनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छद्वनैरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपमंगवसुपच्छद्वनं Sk.

उपचयः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- shūbh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजग्न 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उष्म- णश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; II. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपतिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीरवसुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; समं वि नोपजायते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -Caus. (-जनय- ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा- प्रलापोपजनितकृपा K. 175.

उपज a. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused; कोप, क्रोध excited, moved to anger; विश्वास confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4. उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवदं राजवधायां प- जप्त Dk. 104; क्षत्तारं कुशजस्तु शनः कर्तुमुपाजपत् Mb -2 (Hence) To in- spire to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपजप्यामुपजपत् Mu. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.



उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजयेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंबयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Dissension, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age of in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पनं *A* talk.

उपजल्पित् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिक्का 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादुच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमायं उपजीवति Mk. 2; मंत्राहक्य वृत्ति *ibid.*; जेषास्तद्युपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तवेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनं Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; जनापण्योपजीविनं 9. 257; द्युतोऽपजीवस्मि Ms. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-m.); भीमकान्तेर्दुपयुगे स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद् K. 61. -कः Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीविनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निर्विनाशोपजीविनं Y. 3. 236; सन्निरस्येतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कुण्ठोपजीविनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद्दुपजीविनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials; सर्वैर्वा कविमुपजीवानाहुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्या 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यल्लुपजीवानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाचनक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः, -वर्ण 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -वर् *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon; (उपज्ञातं = विनोदज्ञेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मणश्च] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्था Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽप्युद्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजम्यजन्यं वक्ताः Malli. on Ragbuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्त् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपडौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपडौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपडौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपटटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. -ट्टे *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोद्का नद्यः Bām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. -पास. 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्युपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतापन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तु *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापा 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंरुपतापाः K. 135, 177; शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापित् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; दुर्बलं विदुमात्रं स्वाध्यायार्थमुपतापितः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the inner mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपर्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपर्यका [उपर्यक् P. V. 2. 34; परितस्थानं स्थलं उपर्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयान्नेरुपर्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते जल हिमवतो गिरेरुपर्यकारणवासिनः संयाताः S.B.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रादुपदंशादुपाय Dk. 133; अग्रमांशोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितान्नं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (b) N. of another plant (समाश्लि).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (of. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana*; उपदा



विधिः गद्यश्लोकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदी 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृत्याः Si. 14. 39.

उपदानः -न 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानदी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dashyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smoored, covered sootied. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिष्ट 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यप्ययोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीति मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिष्ट Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषासुपदिष्ट भाषिर्वा R. 8. 73; सुखेणैवमुपदिश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्ट P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च सास्त्रीनां कश्चिदतोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्ट P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; दुर्गविलं-  
सितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिष्ट, उपदिष्टा An intermediate quarter, such as देशान्ती, आग्नेयी, नैऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिष्ट a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; प्रत्युपदिष्टं बुद्धुर्ध-  
रिर्वा Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -5 Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितो वि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the not *inter alia*); शिरोपदेशासुपदेशकाले प्रवेष्टिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्या Ku. 1. 30; अश्विरपुत्रोपदेशं नाटयं M. 1. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशे पण्डितं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; ज्ञानानभिरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्ये तर्हि सिद्धये शिवा-  
लये 1 नंतमानपकयनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment, &c. with its *am-  
bandhas*, which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. -अर्थवाक्यं. -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by San-  
karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -नः Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. -मः 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्ट a. Giving instruction or advice. -मः (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुपदिष्टः स भगवान्क्रमोप-  
देष्टा इति Vo. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वृक्षाक).

उपदीका A kind of aot.

उपदीक्षित a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृष्ट 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. -pass. To be or become visible. -Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राजा पुरो मासुपदृष्टं H. 3; नयसिद्धिर्नये राज्ञि सवत्सरोपदृष्टिं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदृष्टक a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदृशनं A commentary.

उपदृश a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -शः Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपदृष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. -मः 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsaras.).

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुदुष्टस्य दक्षिणं देविशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राज्योतिषमुपा-  
द्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवा 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमर्थासुपद्रवापा-  
त्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person in suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious -मः 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -तः A term used by the Bāsh-  
kalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उदग्रह q. v.

उपदीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजाह्न बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिक्षा-  
पगमिषया सुकुलजालमोभत किङ्क्रे R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इदि चेनामुपधातुमईसि R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-  
सुखमधिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तेपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुङ्कुमा R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); शीघ्रं दृष्ट्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमशक्षिषि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितज्ञोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैव Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.



उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (चर्मचिह्न-वर्तन); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) घर्मोपधाभिर्विषयं सर्वमभिः सच्चिदान पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अपशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याक्षरं उपधा). -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -न 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं सुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); कलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना विषं धीराः स्वेयसीं खट्वयंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उप also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानोय a. To be placed near. -यं A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुलसोपधाचिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि बिजयाधिः क्षितीना विद्वयति सोपधि संधिद्वयानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तं स्प-वहाराविषयमेत Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; नद्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7-5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मक्षिं ताम्रमाक्षिं । त्वयं कार्यं च रातिश्च शिंदूरं च शिलाजतम्. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; सत्यं ज्ञो वसा स्वदे इताः केशास्तथैव । औजस्यं सपधातुना क्रमा-वधोपधातवः. ॥

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -न 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधृपित p. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as : सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear; experience, observe; दुष्यो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाशिं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्माना A lip. -न Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय The aspirate Visarga before the letters प and फ; उध्पध्मानीयानामोष्ठी Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपतिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards.

-2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगा कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्सरोपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.; उपेनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतं स मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चित्तिनोपनतं K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यायं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखास्तु त्वं तद्वचनं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4. 3; 80 सुद्वुपनतः Me. 109; Mā. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3; अक्रान्तेपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, an-jected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनायुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनह्.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाह 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोऽपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty. -5

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्युपास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. of, the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि घृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंज्ञा-प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्मै हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्णोपनिधाया (सुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;



Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषद्, -धायक α. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्यपि निहितं सचिह्नवद्वादिना विहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिषात् 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिषातिन् α. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपापनिषातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

उपनिषद् 9 P. To compose, write; किरिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषेधेन 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणे Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषपने The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित α. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गोन्मिष्यं द्रुवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् α. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [Said to be from उपनिषद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा यद्वा ब्रह्मविद्यामुपस्थात्मानावेन अद्भुतमकिपुरःसराः संतरेयुर्वा गर्भजन्मनरोगाद्यनयुग्मं निज्ञातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिभेदाकारणं चार्थतत्त्वसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिषद्वयं संतरेयुर्मयसंरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमाथानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निदेष्यधिया तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निदेष्यानर्थमुलं स्वधिया प्रत्यक्षया परं । नयस्यपास्तभेदमतो बोधविषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिद्विषेः शेषास्तन्मन्त्रोच्चे-

दुस्त्वतः । यतोवसाद्वेद्विया तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकठश्रुङ्गमाह्वयतिविरः । ऐतरेयं च छान्दोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषदिन् α. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Mā. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्वः Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Mā. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय झरे V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हवरे स्ववेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; R. 3. 65; आर्यस्यासन्नमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over; अन्नः पुष्पादिचारिकामभ्युपनयते K. 101; Mā. 1. 8. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीतः चः शिष्यः M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्त्यन्ति Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्त्येवमनोत्तमं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अपोऽनेहमुपनयन् द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. 1. 3. 36); शात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते द्युतोः ॥ बालो वेदाय तथोपात् बालश्चोपनये विदुः ॥ ( By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्म; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K. उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कुलोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v. उपनायक α. Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य द्योतकव्यक्त्या उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a drama, or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Added. —ता A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु α. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Acharya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत्य 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यसु 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust anyone with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यसे Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कुर्यात्तस्य Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्यते S. 5 what is this that is



proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amarn. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽमं Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वः S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [ उपपतिः पत्या, उप गौः पतिः ] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचेः पश्चिमात्नेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Me. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; द्वेष्टि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपद्यन्ते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारिण्यं प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चेन पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ma. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते B. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कोटिय नैतत्स्वपुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यन्ते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपदात् Ait. Br. —Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रघुमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; विद्या त्वमस्मिन् भेदात्ता भीतिनोपपादितः K. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ma. 2. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ma. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपाद्येत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावत्सु मातृव्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; द्वेषकार्यं R. 1. 91; 17. 55; Me. 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशधर्मिणमुपपादयति Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Me. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Me. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमद्भिर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपात्तिं दुर्बलात् R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bbhāshā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतनोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियैवपुपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अश्लेषसाक्षाद्विधिर्नोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्काः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ma. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A asperhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or pre-viously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजा उपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्ष, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mn. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदविद्, शमणी, आकर्णलब्धिर् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपचनं, उपपृच्छ *a.* Closely touching. —नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापाप्युक्तानि यानि तु तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपाश्वं -श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरेषुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वयोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वस्यामुपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्तृणोपपीडितं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; स्वाधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ma. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजोरो हितकृत्यार्थं जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चारावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.



उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष = उपेक्ष q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim;

पल्लुप्लवते तल्लु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, over with; उपप्लुनचौघेन Rām. -3 To assail violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरि R. 10. 5. 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लव 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ महान् उपप्लवः कृतः ...परिपालयचक्षुः Ku. 4. 46; जीव-प्लवः शब्दप्लवः प्रजाः पालि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्वाप्यादिप्लवो यः R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लव लोकात् धूमकेतुरिवोरिधत्ता Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रिण° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चन्द्रमिषोपप्लवाद्भक्त V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुप्लव-भूमिमन्वगतः पठे तुतीये कुभा. -9 Anar-oby. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् a. 1: One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; द्रुपा इषोपप्लविनः परेण्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लव p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked off prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपप्लवः 1 Connect.on. -2 An affix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपप्लवः -हण 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपप्लवण Increase.

उपप्लवित a. Increased, magnified; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपप्लविन् a. Supplementary, additional.

उपप्लव a A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः, -व्दः Sound produced at the appucking of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपप्रेगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्राभा A secondary dialect.

उपपुञ्ज 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसापुञ्जानाः फलमि Ku. 6. 10; नोपपुञ्जते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपपुञ्जेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; श्रीरत्नपुञ्जं हरि. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपपुञ्जि f. Enjoyment, use.

उपपुञ्जि a. Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपपुञ्जः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामा कामानुपपुञ्जेन शान्तिरि Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपपुञ्ज R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपपुञ्जलभा S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Unusufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Enjoying, using.

उपपुञ्ज, -भोक्तव्य, -भोज्य pot. To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किञ्चित्कालोपपुञ्जयानि योचनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपपुञ्ज्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -य 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Eating, enjoying.

उपपुञ्जण A minor or inferior ornament.

उपपुञ्ज f. [ उप-भू-आधारि कि ] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपपुञ्ज a. Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3. Nearost.

उपपुञ्ज 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; श्री दुत्तोपपुञ्जिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपपुञ्जण 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपपुञ्जण); P. 1. 3. 47.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Inviting, persuading.

उपपुञ्जनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Ved. Stirring.

उपपुञ्ज्यु a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपपुञ्ज 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमि-तो Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपपुञ्ज 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं धृतिसिद्धिं शंभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पुमा सती Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्योपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुदूरं वाक्याद्योपस्कारकमुपमालं कृतिः R. G. ; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयोः । इत्सीव कृष्णं ते कीर्तिः रत्नगामयगाद्वते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासरस्य Subhāsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 ad. loc also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान) यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैवते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' बुद्धे न ह्युपमा R. 1. 47; so स्वर्णोपम, अमरुपम, अह्वयुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Oomp. -द्वय any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपकी a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ m. An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्वर्णरूपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमसृष्टिलासिनी Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सत्त्वे प्रत्युपमानं वदुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसम्पत्तेरुपमितिकरणमुपमानं तत्र सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Oomp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित p. p. Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमिति f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमिति-साध्यसम्पत्तेः S. D.; तद्वान्नस्योपमिति ब्रू-यता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमितिस्तथोपमिति शब्दे Bbāshā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or comp.) ; दृष्टि-मासीदुपमेयकान्तिः शुद्धेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. 1. -य The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.



-Oomp. — उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exlat; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुविव विमा विमेव तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः f. 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —ति m. Granting wealth (Sāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Oomp. —वनि a. destroyer of an enemy (Sāy.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ f. [ उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा ] 1 'A near mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातुलानी पितृवत्ता पितृवत्ता । यश्च पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृवत्ता प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद् a. Giving delight. —दा Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारण Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् a. Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —f. A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूपा).

उपसृत् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-नक्षपसृत् N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्न्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृगुं कोलं विनोदय मना सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. —4 Unbucking. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक a. Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् m. (of P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulae as a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजा यजंतस्तुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयज् m. The priest who utters the above formulae

उपयजः Additional formulae as a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयन् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense) ; भवान् मिथा-समयादिमाहृपायस्त S. 5 ; आत्मासुरूपं विधिनोदयेने Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 14. 87 ; Si. 15. 27 ; Ms. 3. 11 ; Bk. 4. 20, 28 ; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold ; उपयच्छ जुष्टं Av. ; उपायस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21 ; शस्त्राण्युपायस्त अस्त्रवराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept ; कोपा-स्काश्चिद्विधौ प्रसुपायस्त नासचं Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (सूच) ; सोप-यश्च भवं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman) ; Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

उपयन्तु m. A husband ; अयोपयन्ता-रमलं सभायिना Ku. 5. 45 ; R. 7. 1 ; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying ; कन्या-स्वातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife ; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraining, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood ; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयासः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulae uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach ; सुरनिस्सगासुपयती सरिता Ki. 6. 16, 26 ; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं, दुर्मेभिर्ण कसुपयति न नीतिद्वेषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c. ; तज्जतां, मृत्युं, रजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात p. p. Come, arrived. —तं Arival, return.

उपयाने Approaching, coming near ; हयोपयाने स्वरिता नभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit ; स्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो या R. 13. 53 ; अक्षमालासुपयाचितुं K. 151. उपयाचक a. One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being) ; निक्षेपी श्रियते त्वय्यं प्रदास्यामुपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14 ; 2. 46 ; अथ मया भगवत्ययं करालायाः प्रासुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहृत्य Mā. 5 ; दयिते ऋतु देवभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं दिव्यं दोहदं तदिदुर्बुधाः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाचितं = उपयाचित above ; सिद्धा-यतनानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply ; पादुगुण्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93 ; षडुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21 ; M. 5. 12 ; अनुपयुज्यमान useleas, good for nothing S. 7 ; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste ; पय उपयुज्य मे. 13. v l. ; फलाभ्युपायुक्तं स बृंहणीते R. 13. 46 ; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to ; न मुनेरुपयुज्यते न loved Pt. 2. 22 ; न नै राज्ञा नत-श्रीकं भर्तामुपयुज्यते Subhāsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat ; Ms. 8. 40. —pass. 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper ; तस्यैवमुपयुज्यते Bhāg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account ; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached &c. —2 Suited, appropriate ; fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service ; उपयोगं नय् or द्रव्यं to be used or employed, serve ; तज्जति ...अनगलेष्वक्षिययोगो Ku. 1. 7. —2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. —6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् a. 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or ०त् 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Occasion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. —2 A team.

उपर a. Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Nearer. —रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (यावत्). —2 The lower part of the asorificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् ind. In the proximity, near to.

उपरज् 4 U. or in pass. To be red, to be eclipsed ; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. —Caus. 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.



उपरक *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरानः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरान्ते शास्त्रिणाः समुपयता रेहिणी योग S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरानजमित Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मुणादिनी हेममिवोपरान R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [ उपमितं रत्नं उप गौणे वा ] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीश्च तथैव च । मुक्तागुक्तिस्तथा शंख हयग्रीवादीनि बहुविधा ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. ( Sometimes A. also ) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतदुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्तदुपरामः; युद्धमुपरामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop ( oft. with pres. part. ); व्यावृत्त्युपराम Pt. 1; or with abl. ; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus. ). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्तुपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अयं दुश्मो मासस्तातरोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि a. having no foe. -कर्मन् a. ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्निहन् a. one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -युद्ध a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरति *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice ( सोमामिषवागे गताकारे देहमेदः ) ( name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition ( usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc. ) it means ( a ) Above, over, upon, on, towards; ( opp. अधः ) ( with gen. ); गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखाश्चोपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्करोपोपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so 'त्यापनं, स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव सलंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्राद्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid.*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तत्वर, तद्. ( b ) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. ( c ) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्यापरि Susar ( d ) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि कुक्षः, मनोपरि वृष्टिः &c.; तयोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं कीरव्यामि on your account. ( e ) After; सुहृत्तुदुपरि उपारथायश्चेद्वानुच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि ( with acc. or gen. or by itself ) means ( a ) Just above; लोकानुपदुर्गपर्यंत माधवः Vop. ( b ) Higher and higher, far high, high above; वपुर्मुपरि सर्वधामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 ( As a separable adverb ) It means ( a ) high above, upon, towards the upper side of ( opp. अधः ); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दृष्टिः H. 2. 2; so उपरिवा, स्थापनं, स्थित &c.; oft. *lm* comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. ( b ) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाद्यौ तथा मूलश्च सति Mb. ( c ) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्व नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सपि पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Susar.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [ of. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hindu. *upar* ]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत a. gone up, ascended. -चर a. moving above ( as a bird ). -चित a. piled over or above. -ज a. produced above, elevated, high.

-तन, रथ a. upper, higher. -उत a. Ved. coming from above. -उत्थन a. Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावा being above or higher. -भूमि *f.* the ground above. -मर्ष *ind.* Ved. above men. -शयनं a place

of rest. -ओणेक a. being in the upper line or series. -सद a. lying or sitting above. (-*m.*) a class of gods. -संघं sitting above.

उपरिहात् *ind.* [ cf. P. V. 3. 31 ] 1 As an adverb it means ( a ) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिहात् चायः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. ( b ) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावर्तसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति Māl. 6; इहमुपरिहात् श्लाघ्यार्तं in the sequel. ( c ) Behind ( opp. प्रस्तात् ). -2 ( As a preposition it means ( a ) Over, upon ( with gen., rarely acc. ); Si. 11. 3. ( b ) Down upon. ( c ) Behind ( with gen. ). -Comp. -ज्योतिर्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trishazbh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; ( also called विपरीतक ); उपाधिकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्वं संस्थितं । नारी कामयत, कामी वयः स्नादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पल्लवोर्नयनचोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोवृद्धानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुधन्ता Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्यायमुपरुद्धं V. 5. -2 ( a ) To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपावेनमुपरुधन्ति S. 1. ( b ) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege ( an enemy, town &c. ); उपरुध्यारिमासीत Me. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपारुधत् Rām.

उपरुध् *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तिं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवत् R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, looked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्समुद्रादुपरोधोऽयः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं विनय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो ना घृत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः स्वदेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः मह्यतं *ibid.*; detention; किं राजपर्योयेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् a. impeding, obstructing.



उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruoting. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -कं An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c. ; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstruoting, impeding ; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाथं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated ; नाटिका षोडशं गोष्टी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्था-नोद्गायिकाध्यायि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भट्टिका प्रका-रणी हल्लीको भणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock ; उपलशक-लमेतद्भुक्तं नोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; कति कथं बहिरवायुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; Me. 19 ; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand ( Ved. ). -4 A cloud. -ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Dṛṣhad [ cf. *L. opalus* ].

उपलकाः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark ; आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197 ; सम्प्रगुपलक्षितं भ-चरया S. 1. -2 To regard or consider ; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पक्षितैरुपलक्षितः Rām. -3 To mark, put a sign upon ; Y. 1. 30 ; 2. 151 ; Rām. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition ; न स वदन्नेन उच्योति-शास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind have in view ; Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing ; marking ; पराक्षित. -2 Designating ; indicating ( as a word ).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment ; बेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature ; उपलक्ष्यमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33 ; उपलक्षणे तुतीया Sk. -3 Designation ; प्राद्युपलक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned ; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists ( स्वपतिपादकत्वे सति स्वैतपतिपादकत्वे ) ; मंत्रग्रहणं । ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk. ; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. -इयः 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [ बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पुत्रोः ] A kind of antelope ( चमर ).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive ( directly ) ; Pt. 1 76 ; अस्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know ; ब्रूहि पदुपलब्धं U. 1 ; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1 ; Mv. 7. 30 ; R. 12. 60 ; Bk. 3. 27 ; K. 159 ; M. 4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience ( happiness &c. ) ; उपलब्धसुखः Kn. 4. 42 experiencing ; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy ; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect ; Ms. 11. 17 ; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having the meaning understood. ( -यो f. ) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition ; द्रव्या वि भे स्यारस्वपदोप-लब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge ( ज्ञान ) ; ना-भाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind ( मति ). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance ( recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas ) ; see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्ध *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Soul, self.

उपलभः [ लभ-बन्ध-मुम् च ] 1 Acquisition ; अस्माद्भुल्लोपोपलभस्तुतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory ( same as अनु-भव q. v. ) ; प्राक्नेपोलभ Mā. 5 ; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शसुलोपलभः R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing ; अविवक्षितोपलभः S. 1.

उपलभक *a.* Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलत् 10 P. To foadle, coax, flatter ; नतानीमुपललयन् Dk. 29 ; S. 7 ; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलोलिका Thirst.

उपलिंग A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute ; स्या-रमा नोपलित्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to ; यो वक्त्रमुपलिपति Vāgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull ( said of senses ).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपित् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstruoting.

उपवक्तु *m.* 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates ( by his words ).

उपवत्तः The tree Bu hanania Latifolia ( प्रियसाल ).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax ; श्रुत्यामुपवदते Sk. ; इतारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादाः Censure, blame ( Ved. ).

उपवादिन् *a.* Censuring, blaming. उपवनं [ उपमते वनेन ] A garden, grove, a planted forest ; पट्टिच्छायो-पवनवृक्षः केतकैः सुभिन्नैः Mo. 23 ; R. 8. 73, 13. 79 ; लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in detail ; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृक्षतं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail ; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Snar. ; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svāmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवलित *a.* Swollen or dimmed with tears ( as eyes ).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant ( अमृतस्रवा ).

उपवल्लः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit ( with acc. ) ; वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast ; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; Y. 3. 292, 264 ; ( fig. also ) ; उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिबन्ती Dk. 4. -3 To go to ( a master ). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [ उप-वस्-आधारे अयं ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice ; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice ; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य *a.* Selected for an उपवसथ ( as a day ).

उपवस्त A fast.

उपवस्तिः *f.* Support of life ( as food, sleep &c. ).

उपवस्तु *a.* One who fasts.



उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्वरूपं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —क A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपबह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढ-तपसां S. 5. 7; बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; ३० 'मदा, हर्षा; &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढ-शब्दा न रथांगमेव; S. 7. 10 causing sound.-5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपबध् Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M.W.

उपबहन् (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहन् Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाहा, -हा 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चन्द्र-मुक्षोपवाहां बज्रवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं Adress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेद 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as *Susruta* it is a part of the *Atharvaveda*); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and रथाव-यज्ञास्त्रवेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as प्राय उपविशति; ३० अनशनोपविह. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्त्वेवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेश-ज्ञानं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेशू a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविद्-व 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कशीरं स्तुक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चतुरः क-वीरश्च पंच पोषिषाः स्वताः ॥ -वाः N. of a plant (अतिविष).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the *Vina* or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यथै रवेन्दुयादुत्तिष्येन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उपवेक] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; विद्यमंशसुपवीत-लक्षणं मातुलं च धनुर्बर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; युक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह, -हर्ण &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेधः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेधमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवेष्टव्यं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिंशय).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशब् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दा, कोपा &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —Caus. 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Vo. 3; मन्त्रुर्मुसह एव वास्तुपशमं नो स्त-त्त्ववादेः स्कटं Amara. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; Amara. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —m. A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अयोपशाल्ये रिदुमयशाल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तवनं Appeasing (see उपशान्त-वन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —ल ind. Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-ज्ञानं Learning, training. उपशिक्ष(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगम्यमानमेहि तन्महन्-मिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of *vidān*). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —य A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशाधिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,



calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); \*तर, -रं tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वच्चा, गिरा &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुति: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गतं यस्मिन्निच्छिन्नाशुभकरं वच्चा: श्रुते तद्विदुषीता देवप्रदसुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hārāvali;

परिजिनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोत *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः. -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थः श्लोके-रुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपश्रुत् *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामालयातयोः कमो-संयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, clostrizing; जल्यमार्गादुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंन्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंन्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं *f.* repairing, purifying.

उपसंह 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To annul or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुप-संहरति Kull. on Ma. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्माङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छुत्तुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरे इमः H. 1. 69. -5 To cheek, stop, enb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरन् 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refraining, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Smming up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *résumé*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hoku* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहति: *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षिपः An abstract, summary, *résumé*.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varṭtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुष्टाविराजितामाद्यानिमुपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तुपसंग्रह Ma. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तक्षिरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसा-र्याणि: पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sū. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्दृशयिषं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपसद्यायमुपासद् Ka. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं): आकल्प-साधनैस्तेस्तेऽप्येदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्ति: *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्ये ceremony, and lasting for several days. -*Comp.* -व्रत्ति *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasād*, *i. e.* drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving -*दः* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसद्गन् 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसद्गन् चक्रे द्रोणस्येवमकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्गो Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसज्ज *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंघा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिषण्णोपसंघः Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुत-चोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Bk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवमुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.



उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नक्षी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —*कं* Conditment.

उपसंभाषः -*वा* 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंभाषनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्ग, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, उपसृ, उपसृ.

उपसंत्तु 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्तनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसृष्टः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसर्पकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं... दुर्गं... उपसृष्ट &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —*r.* 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवायुपसर; Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्पा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृष्ट 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infect; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हृद्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रसृता Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रक्षमिताक्षोपसर्गः प्रजा; Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं यो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्रादयो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, जडु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ह्), नि, अवि, आपि, अति, सु, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदियुतदंगे। विप्रमं मनुमदः प्रमदानां धातुकीनमुपसर्ग इवायेम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk. 1:—उपसर्गं धातुर्थो बलादन्यत्र न विनै। प्रहाराहारसंहाराहाराहारवत् ॥ cf. also धातुर्थं धातु कश्चिच्छिन्नमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टव्य उपसर्गगतिश्चिन्ना ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राज् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Tronbled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतुदुर्बलसि सुसुष्ठु R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुपमुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —*ह* The sun or moon when eclipsed. —*ह* Sexual union.

उपसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; समोपातिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिघातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्गः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तु *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —*न*, उपसेकाः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —*नी* A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so हंसं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rob or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया° परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपस्कृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.: Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षाक्षममुपस्कारं विषयगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Conjured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.



**उपस्तम्भ** 5. 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

**उपस्तम्भ**, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; सन्तोषस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूकबलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितुम् H. 1.

**उपस्तम्भक** a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

**उपस्तरण** See under उपस्तृ.

**उपास्ति** Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

**उपास्तु** 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

**उपास्तुतृ** Ved. Praise, invitation.

**उपास्तुति** f. Invocation, praise.

**उपस्तृ**, -स्तृ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To atrow or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

**उपस्तरण** 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); असुतोपस्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

**उपस्ति** f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

**उपस्त्री** [गौरी स्त्री] A concubine.

**उपस्था** 1 U. (of. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and V&T. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नाद्वस्तुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मातृपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राज्ञा- & U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नाद्वकोनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा शुकमुपस्थात् R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मैत्रेः Bk. 8. 13; न इयं बकाद्वस्तुपतिष्ठतासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; M&I; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मातृपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रसुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; राधिकाद्वस्तुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सज्जनं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः वज्रमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्रापति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरधुरिति शब्दोपेयं तनयास्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुपस्थिततामुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; चा गतः अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); सूर्यमुपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; देशमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितमुक्तासंपातं रघुमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

**उपस्थ** a. Near, approximate. -स्थाः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; \*स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थाः, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मोनोपस्थसंज्ञाया- स्थायोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्ती पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The hanoch or hip. -Oomp. -वृक्ष a. reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -वृक्षः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सङ्ग a. sitting in the lap.

**उपस्थातृ** a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

**उपस्थानं** 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययो- पस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्म्य- निवृत्तं पुरुषवत् मातृपतेय Y. 1; सूर्यो- पस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obedience; greeting; \*स्तोत्रपद- ति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; राघवहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

**उपस्थानीय** pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

**उपस्थापक** a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

**उपस्थापन** 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

**उपस्थापकः** 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

**उपस्थापितृ** a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

**उपस्थित** p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्तरे भवतिस्थितः M. 1; \*श्रेयोद- यामिन् S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तिता Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); \*संग्रहः V. 1; उद्गृह्य R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; M&I. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचितं Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिन्तितं Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

**उपस्थितिः** f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, affecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

**उपस्नेहः** Moistening.

**उपस्नेहयति** Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

**उपस्पृक्ष** 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृक्षती K. 172; तपेत्सु- स्पृक्ष जले पादेषु R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उप- स्पृक्ष मणिकणिकायः Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्त्रमुपास्पृक्षच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

**उपस्पर्शः**, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing one- self. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping ejecting water as a religious act.

**उपस्पर्शिन** a. 1 Touching. -2 Sip- ping water.

**उपस्पृक्षि** f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

**उपस्रवण** 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

**उपस्वत्व** Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

**उपस्वेदः** Moisture, sweat.



उपहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; द-  
होषार्तं या। कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,  
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहृन् पितृभ्यं  
Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहृन्मिष्यते Bk. 16.  
12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in  
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-  
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-  
paired; अनुपहृतादिभिः यथा। Bh. 2. 26;  
pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected  
by, smit, injured, struck with, over-  
powered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°,  
द्वय°, काय°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3  
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed  
(to destruction); कथमत्रापि वैवेनोपहृ-  
तायं Mu. 2; वैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथा पूर्वं  
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, re-  
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-  
luted, made impure; शारीरमेतैः सुखाभि-  
मैद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तद्व्यस्योपहतं Vishnu.  
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,  
mentally affected. -दृष्ट्वा a. dazzled,  
blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-  
ated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-  
juring.

उपहृत् a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहृत्पा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहृत्तु a. Ved. Having a country  
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult;  
Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,  
ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with  
an intention to hurt); -4 Personal  
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-  
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,  
offending.

उपहृस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,  
laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass;  
अन्यदुपहृस्मि पञ्चोपहृसद्भिः K. 7; Dk.  
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहृसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.  
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12.  
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,  
play. -Comp. -आस्पदः, -पात्रं laughing-  
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः  
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; तं ridi-  
culousness; तं नम्रं or या. become  
an object of ridicule, be exposed to  
derision; नमिष्याम्युपहास्यत R. 1. 3;  
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृस्तिका [ उपगता हस्तं अत इत्यम् ] A  
small purse (or box) containing the  
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-  
ing (e. g. leaves, obanam, catechu,  
betel &c.) (Mar. चंजी, बट्या, होलना);  
उपहृस्तिकायास्तामूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य  
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala  
country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near;  
भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26; कलमिश्रमर्धमुपहृ  
S. 1; तमस्योपहृ S. 7; so बलिं, अन्नं  
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with  
dat. or gen.).: तथापि राजपरिवहोऽस्य  
प्रत्युपहृतिरिति Mu. 1 invests with im-  
portance; मातृस्यो बलिमुपहृ M. 1;  
नीवारमानमध्यमस्माकमुपहृत् S. 2; दधनि  
अतिवर्धय उपहरामि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22;  
K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16.  
86, 19. 22; उपहृ पात्रं M. 3  
give. -3 To serve out or distri-  
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,  
sacrifice; प्रायुपयाचितं क्षीरन्मुपहृत्तयं  
Mā. 5; मालतीमुपहृत् 9 -5 To put  
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather  
together. -7 To take away, destroy.  
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.  
To cause to offer or bring; मां प्रिया-  
युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.  
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts  
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering  
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-  
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,  
present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण  
छायामानर्चं पातयो। R. 4. 34; द्रव्योपहारः  
Ms. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A  
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the  
deity; सपर्यां सपुष्पोपहारं R. 16. 39;  
Mā. 1; उपहारोक्ततास्मै Mā. 2; Ve.  
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,  
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)  
Offering of flowers &c., flowery  
gifts, collection of flowers; स्नान-  
पुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b)  
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,  
materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11.  
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,  
presents given as the price of peace;  
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to  
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-  
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-  
ing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,  
bringing on; परिमोपहारिणः M. 5.  
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.  
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3  
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,  
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-  
fice.

उपहृरः 1 A solitary or lonely  
place, privacy; उपहृरे पुनरित्यक्षिप्यं  
धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-  
mity. -रा 1 Ved. Bend, curve,  
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved  
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,  
call near to (in a liturgical sense);

(with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपह्वे-  
ये अत्रि. -2 To call; त्वयोपह्वता U. 5.  
8; Si. 7. 58.

उपह्वः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2  
Summoning, invoking.

उपह्वः A kind of sacrifice.

उपह्वतिः f. Calling, inviting; Si.  
14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-  
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or  
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or  
private; पत्न्युपशुषु धारणा R. 8. 18;  
व्रतं तं व्रतं observed in secret; यथ-  
माकलय Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -शुः 1 A  
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-  
tering of prayers; जिहोहो बालयेत् किं-  
चित् देवतागतमानसः। निजश्रवणयोगः स्यादुपांशुः  
स जपः स्मृतः॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence sil-  
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-  
ing. -Comp. -कीदित a. made the  
companion of (a king's) private  
amusements. -याजः a kind of sac-  
rifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,  
near. -के (du.) An epithet of night  
and morning. -ind. In the imme-  
diate neighbourhood, before or in  
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring  
near; तस्य हर्मं बलिमुपाकरोति Aśval.  
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-  
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to  
another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4  
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To  
bring about, make preparations for a  
sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.  
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-  
take, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,  
bringing near; पञ्चमान, पातरनुवाक°  
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-  
tences called *Praishas* (with which  
one priest calls another to perform a  
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice  
of an animal consecrated according  
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,  
commencement. -5 Commencement  
of reading the Veda after the per-  
formance of the preparatory rite;  
cf. उपाकर्मन्; वेदोपाकरणाय कर्म करिष्ये  
Śrāvani mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-  
ning, commencement; अथार्या°. -2  
A ceremony performed before com-  
mencing to read the Veda after the  
monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); अथार्यानामुपा-  
कर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा। हस्तेनोपधिमविषा पापं चर्या  
श्रावणस्य तु॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2  
Invited, called with few sentences. -3  
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4  
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-  
astrous, calamitous. -ता 1 A sacrificial



animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -न्तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the nasal rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षे *ind.* [अङ्गोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते स्वक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं मोक्ष्यते बुधे; Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; ऐश्वर्यमुपागतः or परां वृत्तिमुपागतः so क्लेशं, मोहं, क्षयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; द्वायादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; लोचनं वेदिं न मासुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रे 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपाङ्गः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -न्तं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गा...संयोगागैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four)—पुराण-शास्त्रमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपावर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medio, also); उवरन् &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attained to any one's service, obedient. -न्तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes ए before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपासित q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपाज्जनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; chunnai &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मन्त्रेः दधानिमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p. p.* उपाव) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निर्वंधो द्रुममेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si. 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षो दुस्कोकिलः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलशब्दस्ति लभ्यते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुर्यार्थमुपादीयते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -14 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वमुत्रोपात्तान्तं Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्याः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतरं K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -न्तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रंहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विभ्रतं मातुषः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानः प्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकृष्टपुष्पपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikarapamāla. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वातिष्ठये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगतस्य S. B. -लक्षणा = अजल्लक्षणा q. v.; see K. P. 2. 8; D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mā. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितवायव्य Bh. 3. 85; Gīt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपाधावेव संकेताः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, सत्ता. -4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्यं नमामहीपाध्यायं वेदित, &c.); श्री. ए. इत्युपाधिः शरिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prāb. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedānta phil.); देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदा S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौम उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधमाव्यापक उपाधिः; as अग्निश्च (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the hetu बलिमस्त्र in the inference परितो धूमवान् बह्वः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयमरुचश्च चंदनाः K. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. -न्तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेयाधीयते अस्मात्, अप-म-धि-इ-वञ्च] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs



for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —य A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. —2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु *a.* [ उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा ] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. —2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. —2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानहृ *f.* [ उपनहृ-क्वि उपसर्गदीर्घः ] A sandal, shoe; उपानहृदपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेषु सः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; स्वायदि कियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहृ H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —*तः* 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतय-निष्कृषितं विहृतिः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; चरकल<sup>०</sup> K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिष्ठत्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23; B. 3. 26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोदुपांतस्थितासिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. —4 Side or slope (नितंबं); Me. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिस *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपद्व्युपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थं Sk. —त्या The corner of the eye. —त्य Vicinity.

उपातिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. —2 Ob- taining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or tak- ing away (उपारयण).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. —2 An event, incident.

उपायः [ उप-क्लृ-कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 Proxi- mity. —2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. —2 To cease, desist (from); दानप्रवृत्तेरुपायतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपायतं Bām.

उपायत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. —2 Return- ed; Kl. 4. 10. —3 Engaged in, occu- pied with. —4 Frequenting, resort- ing to.

उपायनः Beginning, commence- ment.

उपायूढ *a.* Grown, increased, at- tained to; यौवन attained to major- ity; स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपायु 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपायुज *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपायुजन्, —ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायुथ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर- विस्तारयितुकामात्मनो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. —2 To obtain ( Ved. ).

उपालभः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, cen- sure; अस्या महदुपालभं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचि- तस्तदुपालभः U. 3. —2 Delaying; putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, tak- ing down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. —2 To turn away from, return. —3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. —2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. —3 To give to. —4 To cause; produce. —5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः ( करोति ) R. 8. 53. —2 Revolving, turning round. —3 Approaching. —4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत् *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. —2 Ceased, refraining. —3 Fit, proper. —4 Turned round; roll- ing or wallowing on the ground. —*त्ता* A horse rolling on the ground ( to remove his fatigue ).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or un- protected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रय 1 Recourse (for aid), asy- lum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यवश्यो- पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. —2 Recep- tacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. —3 Reli- ance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. —2 Supporting (fig. also), bear- ing, holding, protecting.

उपास 2 A. 1 To sit near to ( with acc. ), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यसुत- वस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबासुपास्व सद्यः Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. —2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 6. 93. —3 To pass (as time); उपा- स्य रात्रिशेषं तु Bām. —4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचकिते द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्ष- किन्नराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. —5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). —6 To be intent up- on, be engaged in, take part in, (per- form as a sacred rite); उपास्य पथि- मां सद्यः K. 176, 179; तेषुपासंत मे मर्क Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. —7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. —8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. —9 To expect, wait for; दिक्षुपासीनः Mb. —10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. —11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष- णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्य- मानाः Suar. —12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. —13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. —2 A servant, follower. —3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. —4 A wor- shipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikṣhu*.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, serving, at- tendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपा- सनात् ( विनश्यति ); उपासनामेव पितुः स्म सुज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 166; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Engaging in, being in- tent on, performing; संगीत<sup>०</sup> Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. —3 Worship, respect, adoration. —4 Practice of archery. —5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. —6 Religious me- ditation. —7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. —8 Injuring, hurting; (ir. अश् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. —2 Worship, adoration. —3 Religious meditation.

उपासिन् *a.* A worshipper.

उपासितः *f.* 1 Service attendance upon ( especially a deity ). —2 Wor- ship, adoration; स्वर्गपथमर्थमार्गना- मर्तसि गभीषिणः । वदुपासितमसाद्य परमात्मा निरुच्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. —2 To be performed or accomplished. —3 To be respected; °ता, —त्य respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. —2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपाश्रं A secondary or minor weapon.



उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्वर्णसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (froits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [ उप-इ ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; २० राजानं, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); स्वयं, दुर्युधं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति इत्यर्थं परिणामरस्यत्तां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उपयोगिनं युष्मद्विहयुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं क्षितयेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च क्षितयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामं conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दहः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सारथमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडितः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -8 Comp. —चतुर्दश the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज a. fertile in expedients. —तुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. इंद्र or punishment. —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रतं. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं मेविता M. 1, तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; युष्मदेवंमुपोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायवृत्तये M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मानिर्वादक्यामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुत्यलंघिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चाचक्षानर्थान् पाह्यः ते उपेक्षितस्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मासादस्या द्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [ उपगत इन्द्र; अनुजन्मात् ] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्र; उपेन्द्रज्जादयि वारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमत्रिंश एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -विका The plant Basella Rubra (पुतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पत्तिर्चन्द्रकसुपोद्घातेन माधवात्मिकमुपेयात् Mā. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Ms. 3.

उपोद्दल्यति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरं नावं Bām.; २०००. -2 To push under, insert; कृत्वाविधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप See under वप.

उपज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जवाकार, ओज्जीत, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ, उभं 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उभति, उम्नाति, उन्मति, उंमति) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयन्त्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वममंशु काकुत्स्थमोभचीक्षुः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [ cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo ].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थे S. 7; उभयमानशिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयौ सिद्धिभाषचापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. —Comp. —अर्थ ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —वर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रा) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरा a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रि) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot



as an emetic and a purgative ).  
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विष *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both ( parties ), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —व्यञ्जन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभयः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides ( with acc. ); उभयतः कुण्ठं गोपाः Sk.; तस्याः पुनात्युभयतः पुद्गलानि कश्चित् Y. 1. 58; Ma. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ma. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वुत् *a.* two-edged ( Ved. ). —द्वुत्, —द्वुत् *a.* having a double row of teeth; पञ्च भुगान् मनुष्याश्च चालाश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —द्वुत् *a.* 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced ( as a house &c. ). —( -सौ ) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —द्वस्व *a.* ( an accented vowel ) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; उद्वात्त having an Udātto accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ma. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वुत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. —द्वि *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both. उभयेर( य ) युत् *ind.* 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of ( 1 ) anger; ( 2 ) interrogation; ( 3 ) promise or assent; ( 4 ) cordiality or poaification.

उमाः 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ जोः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मय्यते पतिवित् मा-क वा Tv. ] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kalidāsa thus derives the name: — उ मेति ( oh do not, acil. practise penance ) मात्रा तपसो निदिश्या पश्चादुमायां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाहृषीको R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric ( हरिद्रा ). —7 Flax ( अतसी ). —Comp. —कटा, —कं the pollen of flax. —युका, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya ( as the father of उमा ). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयंतमक्षयं त्रिपुरावाह-मपतिसेविना Ki. 5. 14; so °ईश, °पल्लवा, °सहायः &c. —वने N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa ( शोणितपुर ). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gaṇeśa.

उम्प A field of linseed or of Curcuma ( उमायाः क्षेत्रं ).

उर्ब( ङ )ः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उर्वी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass ( considered as a tonic ); मंजरी त्वर्पका या यवगोधूमयोर्बेत् । गुणालेन संपुष्टा दुर्वेर्षी-ति सा स्मृता B Bhāva P.

उर् To go ( a Santra root ).

उर् *a.* Going ( Ved. ). —रः A sheep.

उरगः ( -गी *f.* ) [ उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गच्छः ; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vārt. ] 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीधोरगस्त R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वामाहुर्धोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ma. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —ग N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —शङ्कुः 1. N. of Garuḍa ( enemy of snakes ). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्व्यं a kind of spade ( serpent-shaped hoe ). —इन्द्रा, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —धूपणः N. of Siva ( decked with serpents ). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः [ of. Up. 5. 17. ] ( नी *f.* ) 1 A ram, sheep; इकीधोरणमासाद्य सुत्यु-रादाय गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —नी A ewe. —Comp. —अका, —क्षका, —आरुपाः, the plant Cassia Alata or Torā.

उरणकः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; हेवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संपादं किं मुधा वेतनदायेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying ( 1 ) assent, admission or acceptance. ( In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, पू or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी ); ( 2 ) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कीं कासुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving ( Ved. ).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. —न. ( उरः ) The breast, bosom; मूत्रोरस्को दुर्वस्काः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटा 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment ( for boys ). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गामिन्य *a.* going on the breast ( as a reptile ), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, °घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छाया, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जा, —यू, उरसिजः, उरसिहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदूशासुरोजकुम्भौ Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —स्रजिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्तव्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [ उरस्-यत् ] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest ( as any exertion ). —4 Legitimate ( a son or daughter ); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दुक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषसुरीकोरयि नो वेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उरीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ ऊर्ण-उरुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31 ] ( उर-र्षी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; धनान्युकाणि Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —न. Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off ( Ved. ). —Comp. —अंशः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —काला, —कालका the creeper Cuonimia Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. —क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. ( -न ) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. ( -य ) a spacious dwelling. —क्षिति *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. ( -य ) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvine, Soma and Indrs. —2. wide space or scope ( -यं also ). —3. praise. —चक्रि *a.* granting



ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —वञ्चस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —अजन्म *a.* noble born; M. 5. 17. —जन्म *a.* having a wide path or range. —अयस्, —अि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. —तावः great heat. —धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —व्यस्र *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—क) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यञ्च *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —इंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —इमन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सस्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुदुः, —दुकः —दुकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुपति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुप्पा A desire to protect.

उरुयु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उरुवि *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; wide.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोकसुखी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिषेकी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, धरा a king. —धरा 1. a mountain —2. the serpent Sesha. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्वी 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्वीति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी q. v.

उरुका = उरुक q. v.

उज्ज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभः.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उई 1 A. (उईति, उईत) 1 To taste.

—2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उईः An otter.

उई 1 P. (उईति, औईति, उईत) To kill or hurt.

उईटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [ उरु शस्यादिकश्चाति, ऋ-अच् ] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पतति गन्धः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; रुक् Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [ उर्वरायां मया यत् ] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [ उरु महतीपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उर-अश्-क गोप्रादङ्गि Tv. ] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [ Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiṃyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v. ] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. —रमणी, —सहायः, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वरा A kind of cucumber; see इर्वर.

उर्वरिकं The fruit of the above.

उरु ( A Sautra root ) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोमणिगीमियनचोलपनाल-भासिस्वोपकंडविपिनावलपो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्य N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उलप = उलप q. v.

उलपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल(-लु)पिन्.

उललिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलुकः 1 An owl; नोलुकोप्यबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दृष्यं Bh. 2. 93; त्यजति सुबहुलुकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurns. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलुखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोऽलुखलं Mbh.; वनस्पति-स्य इत्येवं सुबलोलुखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —सुतः the Some juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलुखलं 1 A mortar. —2 Bdallium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलुखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दूतं using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप, —पन् See उलप, उलपिन्.

उरुपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विराज काचन समं महोत्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांस्तपोलकया H. 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of



one of Siva's attendants. -मुल्लः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); *Ms.* 12. 71; *Mā.* 5. 13.

उल्लुपी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्लं, -ल्लं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्लं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्लुकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्लु(ल्लु)ण a 1 Thick clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); *श्वि.* *Mv.* 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; *Si.* 10. 54, 63, 12. 37; *Ku.* 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; *Si.* 20. 41; *रम.* *U.* 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; *Dk.* 23, 25; *K.* 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; *रश्मयोद्भवना मार्गः*; *R.* 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; *अल्लुवणवेवेण* *K.* 66. —*ण ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लुकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ 1 A. 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond. *उल्लंघोच्चेः कृतं तदमुं* *Si.* 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; *Si.* 12. 57; *Mu.* 1. 10. *गोचरमुल्लंघायते* *Mu.* 4; *K.* 160; *Si.* 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लङ्घित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; *अ-ल्लङ्घन्*. -2 Transgressed, violated; *शासनं* disobedient.

उल्लङ्घित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्ल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्लत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); *सावरसरा प्रखर-ल्ललयच्चारा* *Si.* 5. 7; *Pt.* 4.

उल्लु 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; *उल्लसितासितपताकासदृशं* *K.* 96; *Si.* 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, *उल्लसत्कानकुंदलामं* *Si.* 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (*Bg.*) to brighten or cheer up; *K.* 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; *Si.* 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; *Mā.* 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; *Si.* 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; *Vo.* 1. 12; *U.* 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move *K.* 22; *Ki.* 16. 37.

उल्लस a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; *तत् splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.*

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लमित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; *हरिणकेतनः रयः* *V.* 1.

उल्लामः 1 Joy, delight; *मोक्षामं* *U.* 6; *सकौतकोलामं* *U.* 2; *उल्लामः* *कुल्लप-कुरुपटलपतनमत्तपुष्पयानां* *S. D.* -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; *अन्यदीपयुगदोषयुक्तमन्यस्य युगदोषयोरुपा-नमुल्लामः* *R. G.*; for example, see *R. G. ad. loc.*; cf. *Chaudr.* 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the *Ullāsa* of the *Kāvya-prakāsa*. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लामन a. Causing to leap or dance. —*नं* Splendour.

उल्लामित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लामित् a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाव a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skillful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्लव् 1 P. To remove, allay; *दीव-दारुणमपि संतापं हन्तिउल्लवता* *U.* 4.

उल्लापा 1 Speech, words; *श्रुता म-सार्थपुनरुल्लापाः* *U.* 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting; *speech, taunt; खल्ले-ल्लापाः* *सांढाः* *Bh.* 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापित् a. Calling out; indicating.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see *S. D.* 545.

उल्लिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; *जल-दसंहतियुल्लिखरया* *Si.* 5. 20; *K.* 30; to furrow (as ground); *Mv.* 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; *विषाणो-ल्लिखितस्त्र्यं* *H.* 3. 146; *K.* 14. -3 To grind down; *polish; संस्कारो-ल्लिखितो महामणिः* *S.* 6. 5; *R.* 6. 32; *लघा विवस्वतविशालिलेख* *Ki.* 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; *Ku.* 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; *बहुवि-बहुविशेषादेकस्याल्लेख इत्यने। ख्यामः का-मादर्थ्यादिः स्वदः कालः शश्वामोमे सः* *Chandr.* 5. 19; cf. *S. D.* 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; *खुरखोल्लेख* *K.* 191; *कुट्टिम* 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; *Y. I.* 188; *Ma.* 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the *स्थंडिल* &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखित् a. Tearing; *K.* 50.

उल्लिखित a. Famous, known.

उल्लोह a. Rubbed, polished; *माणः शाणोऽल्लोहः* *Bh.* 2. 44.

उल्लुचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; *पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुचनं पणञ्च वश (वमा)*; *Y.* 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुठनं, उल्लुठा Irony; *धोराधोरा तु सोल्लुठसंभाषणैः खेदवैद्युतं* *S. D.* 105; *सोल्लुठ* ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुठित a. Rubbed against.

उल्ल a. Cutting up.

उल्लोयः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; *स्वामान्त* *Mā.* 5. 3; *कल्लोल* *K.* 302, high or surging; *Mv.* 5. 2; *लोल* violently agitated or exercised; *U.* 3. 36. —*लः* A large wave or surge.

उल्लव, उल्लवण See उल्लव, उल्लवण.

उशनस m. [वश-कनसि संप्र० *Up.* 4, 238] (Nom. sing. उशन, Voc. sing. उश-नन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Aśvins. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kavya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; of. *Bg.* 10. 37; *कवीनामुशना कविः*. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (*Y.* 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; *शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं* *Pt.* 5; *अध्यापितस्यो ज्ञानसावि नीतिं* *Ku.* 3. 6.



उशना ind. Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशीर a. Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेय Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cuting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandahara) and its inhabitants.

उशी(वी)रः-र. उशी(वी)रकं The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (बॉण्डूल, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशोरे S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक a. Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष् 1 P. (आपात, उषा, आषांचकार, आषात, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; आषांचकार कामाग्रिउषाचक्रमहामिशं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ma. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chastise; वृद्धेन सप्तपयोषत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष a. Burning. -वा 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -ण 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषाः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित p. p. 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. वृ) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick. expeditious. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण a [उष्-न्क् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'अंशुः' करा &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे मातिशी-नोष्णी नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्ण, णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्राम); Ma. 11. 114. -3 Sunabine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Oomp. -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -दी-धितिः, -रहिमा, -रविः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25.

-अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उष्कं warm or hot water. -कालः-गः the hot season. -करण a. heating. -नदी the hot river वेतरणी or the river of hell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः of an umbrella parasol; वरुणसंभो-जमिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -का 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु a. [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुशि-क्षिरे निवीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णमन् m. Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Ganga, i. e. the Badari (having hot sonroea).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-म्क्] 1 Heat.

-2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Oomp. -अन्वित a. enraged. -आ-गमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् m. the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् m. [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थमन् Bk. 2. 40; Ma. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters रु, रू, सु and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मयणः The hot season.

उषस् f. 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-क्षिरिषोवसि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilight (used in dual); उषसी or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सि The end of the day, evening twilight. -Oomp. -बुध a. awakening with the morning light, early awakened. -बुध a. awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य a. Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [आषय्यकारं उष्क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उसा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrakṣa, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him married to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -ind. 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night. -Oomp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः-इशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Usha.

उषयुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषार= उशार q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्ट्र-न्क् Un. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अयोध्यामीशनाभितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ma. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [of Pers. ushtar; Zend ustra.] -Oomp. -कणिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कान्तिः a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन a. making a noise like a camel. -गोयुगं a couple of camels -गौराः, -शिरधरा piles. -यानं camel-litter. उष्ट्रीका 1 A she camel. -2 An earthen wide-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णिह f. (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह.

उष्णीषः, -व [उष्मन्मोचते हिनासि ई-ष्क् Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापाहुतेष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् a. [उष्णीष-इन्] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -m. N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश a. 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -सः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सूर्य-इक्षैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव दृष्टयुगेर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. -सा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Oomp. -यवन् a. having a bright bow. (-m.) N. of Indra. -यामन् a. going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उशि a. Going (Ved.).



उल्लिखः [ अस्पर्धे कर् ] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उल्लिख्य च. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह 1 P. ( ओहति, उधोह, उहिन ) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहः f. [ उह-क् ] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहः A bull.

## ऊ.

ऊः [ अवतीति, अक्-क्वि ऊर् ] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of ( a ) calling ; ( b ) compassion ; ( c ) protection.

ऊह See under वह.

ऊतिः f. [ अक्-क्वि P. III. 3. 97 ] 1 Weaving, sewing ( fr. वे ). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder ( changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp. ); धुषं कोणेन कुंडो-धनी मेघेनावधुषाद्वि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk ( produced from the udder ) ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त-वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ ऊन-नामे अर् Up. 3. 2 ] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective ; किञ्चि-दूनमूनर्धः शारदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than ( in number, size or degree ) ; ऊनत्रि-वर्षे निखिनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊनं वाय्वधिकं वायि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको वषाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus ( in this sense used with numerals ) ; एकोन less by one ; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; °° त्रिंशत् 29 ; °° पचाशत् 49 ; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of ( a ) interrogation ; ( b ) anger ; ( c ) re-

proach, abuse ; ( d ) arrogance ; ( e ) envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —नः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय 1 A. [ ऊयते, ऊन ] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. ; Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः ( m. ) [ ऊर्ध्व-कर्मणि ऊ तुलोपश्च Up. 1. 30 ] The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्य यद्वस्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; ( at the end of fem. compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः, but more usually the latter ; रंभोरुः, वामोरुः, करभोरु Voo. ). —Comp. —अष्टविं-थigh and knee. —ऊर्ध्व a. born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —रुनि f. weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °रुतभा q. v. —ज, —जन्मन्, —संभवा a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —दहन, —द्वयस, —मात्र a. as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिरा a. having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52. —स्तम्भः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (—भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरुष्या ( वा. f. ) [ ऊर्ध्व-यत् ] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe ( as born from the thighs of Brahma or Poru- sha ) ; of. Ma. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उरुरी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. [ of. P. III. 2. 177 ] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with इत् ; इत्वेत्वा ऊर्जे, इत्त्वूर्जे वृत्तिर्नि &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika ( as giving vigour and energy ) ; Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of Rishis of the third Manvantara. —जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Vasishṭha. —ञ्ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 ( A. ) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ ऊर्ज-असुत् ] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जश्चत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जश्चल a. [ ऊर्जस्-चलत् ] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mā. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जश्चिच् a. Mighty, strong, great ; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with con- tempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 ( a ) Powerful, strong, mighty ; मातृकं च पञ्चऊर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64 ; Bb. 2. 76 ; —vigorous, strong ( speech ) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. ( b ) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ; श्री Si. 16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93 ; Mā. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ ऊर्ध्व-उ Up. 5. 47 ] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभा, —पटा, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस् a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. —Comp. —विहः a ball of wool. —चल, —चत् a. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of wool. —सूका Ved. a tuft of wool.



ऊर्णासु *n.* Woollen. —**यु** 1 A ram. —**2** Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —**3** A woollen blanket.

**ऊर्ण** 2 U. [ऊर्ण (र्ण)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णति-ओर्णत, ऊर्णनाब-नुवे, ओर्ण-र्णा-र्णु-वति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्णर्णु विद्ते, ऊर्णित ] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाब स श-ऊर्णवानराणांमणीकिर्णो Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —**2** To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णाववति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णववति, ऊर्णन-नु-विष्यति.

ऊर्ण = उर्दू q. v.

**ऊर्दर** 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —**र**: A hero. —**2** A Rakshasa or goblin.

**ऊर्ध्व** *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. —**2** Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादः &c. —**3** High, superior, upper. —**4** Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —**5** Torn (as hair). —**6** Thrown up. —**वै** Elevation, height. —**वर्ध** *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —**2** In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). —**3** In a high tone, aloud. —**4** Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते इयहादूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्व संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृरूर्ध्व Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ध्व henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —**अङ्गुलि** *a.* with uplifted finger. —**अ-यन** *a.* going upwards. (—**न**) motion above. —**आवर्त**: rearing of a horse. —**आसित**: the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेष्ट). —**ईह**: motion or tendency upwards. —**कच**, —**केश** *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —**2**. one whose hair is torn. (—**चा**) *N.* of Ketu. —**कंठ** *a.* with the neck upraised. (—**ठी**) *N.* of a plant (महाशतावरी). —**कर्ण** *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —**कर्मन्** *n.* —**क्रिया** 1. motion upwards. —**2**. action for attaining a high place. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu. —**काया**, —**य** the upper part of the body. —**कुण्ड** *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). —**ग**, —**गामिन्** *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Kn. 5. 23. —**2**. being on high. —**3**. virtuous, pious (—**ग**) 1. a kind of disease. —**2**. *N.* of Vishnu; पुरं the city of Harisohandra. —**गत** *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —**गति** *a.* going upwards. (—*ति*: *f.*) —**गमः**, —**गमन** 1. ascent, elevation. —**2**. going to heaven. —**3**. going above (as life). —**चरण**, —**पाद** *a.* having the feet upwards. (—**जा**) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —**सिन्धु** *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —**जाडु**, —**ज**, —**जु** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वं जडु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —**2**. long-shanked. —**तिलकिन्** *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —**दंष्ट्र** (द्व) केशः *N.* of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —**दृष्टि**, —**नेत्र** *a.* 1. looking upwards. —**2**. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. (—*ष्टि*: *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —**देव**: a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —**देह**: a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलजलि Rām. —**नभस्** *a.* being above in the clouds. —**पथ**: the upper region, the ether. —**पातन** causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —**पात्र** a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —**पुङ्गव** —**हृक्**: a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —**पूर** *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; रं पूर्यते Sk. —**पृदिन** *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—**श्रि**) a sacrificial beast. —**वह्निस्** *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमय. —**बाहु**: a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —**बुध्न** *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —**भाग**: 1. the upper part. —**2**. any part of a word coming after another part. —**भास्** *a.* 1. being upwards. —**2**. enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —**मधिन्** *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmacārin. —**मर्न** an instrument for measuring altitude. —**मायु** *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —**मारुत** presence of the wind (of the body) upwards. —**मुख** *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; प्रमोद्यत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—**ख**) the upper part of the mouth. —**मूल** *a.* having the roots upwards. —**मोहृत्तिक** *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —**रेतस्** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वदृष्ट्यं नाशः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —**2**. Bṛahma. —**लिंग**: *N.* of Siva. —**लोक**: the upper world, heaven. —**वर्धन्** *m.* the atmosphere. —**वाता**, —**वायु**: the wind in the upper part of the body. —**वृत्** *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —**शापिन्** *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —**शोषन्** vomiting. —**शोष** *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —**श्वास**: expiration. —**साधु** *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.*, —*n.*) the top of a mountain. —**सध** *a.* being above, superior. —**स्थिति**: *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —**2** a horse's back. —**3**. elevation, superiority. —**स्रोतस्** *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वतम

—**2**. *N.* of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —**3** a plant.

**ऊर्ध्वक**: A kind of drum.

**ऊर्मि**: *m. f.* [ऊर्मि अर्धश्च Up. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow; पयो वेद्वत्प्राथलोमि Ms. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —**2** Current, flow. —**3** Light. —**4** Speed, velocity. —**5** A fold or plait in a garment. —**6** A row, line. —**7** A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जरासृक् क्षुत्पिपासो बर्धमयः. —**8** Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —**9** The course of a horse. —**10** Missing, regretting. —**11** Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —**मालिन्** *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—*m.*) the ocean.

**ऊर्मिन्** *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —**2** Crooked. —**3** Plaited, curled (as hair).

**ऊर्मिका** 1 A wave. —**2** A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —**3** Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —**4** The humming of a bee. —**5** A plait or fold in a garment.

**ऊर्मिन्** *a.* Wavy, undulating.

**ऊर्मिल** *N.* of the wife of Lakshma. pa : पाथिनीसुवचद्रुहो लक्ष्मणस्तद्वज्रात्मयोर्मिलो R. 11 54.

**ऊर्ध्व** *a.* Wavy, undulating. —**र्य** Night.

**ऊर्व** *a.* Extensive, great. —**व**: 1 Submarine fire. —**2** A receptacle of water. —**3** A cloud. —**4** A stable for cattle. —**5** An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

**ऊर्व** *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —**व**: *N.* of Rudra.

**ऊर्वरा** Fertile soil.

**ऊर्वर्य** A mushroom.

**ऊर्वा** A kind of grass (देवताह).

**ऊलपिन्** A porpoise; see उलपिन्.

**ऊलूक** = उलूक q. v.

**ऊष** 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

**ऊषा** [ऊष-ऊषायां क] 1 Salt ground. —**2** An acid. —**3** A cleft, fissure. —**4** The cavity of the ear. —**5** The Malaya mountain. —**6** Dawn, daybreak (—**व** according to some). —**7** Semen. —**षी** Saline earth.

**ऊषक** 1 Dawn, day-break. —**2** Salt; pepper.

**ऊषज** The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (बिबक) —**ज**, —**जा** 1 Black pepper. —**2** Ginger.

**ऊषर** *a.* [ऊष-मलथीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —**र**, —**रं** A barren spot with saline soil; नहि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टाद्वरजं Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —**ज** 1. salt produced from salt soil. —**2**. a kind of magnet.



ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5.12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —अमः 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स and ह्; applied also to ष्, ष्, अ and अः. —Comp. —अंत ending in an Ushman. —अंत-स्वरः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उषगमः approach of summer. —य a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—रः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह 1. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहिते, ऊह-चकार-बके, ऊहिते, ऊहिते) 1 To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां च के जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loc.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Kt. 16. 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊहवत्] 1 A change, modification.

## ऊ.

ऊ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ I. 1 P. (ऊच्छति, आर, आशीत्, अरिष्यति, ऊत; caus. अरिष्यति; desid अरिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभस्त्रायामऊच्छति Si. 4. 44. —2 To rise, tend towards. —II. 3 P. (इषति, आत, ऊत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. —5 To dislodge. —III. 5 P. (ऊष्यति, ऊत) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus (अरिष्यति, अरिष्यत्, अरिष्यति) 1 To throw, cast, sling; fix or implant in; इषि शल्यमरिषति R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.)? वामप्रकोटापितहेमदेवः Ku 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17. 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; कर्पलवर्णित Si. 9. 54. —3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अयमे पदमर्पयति इ R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रावितो S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R. 31; दारदेवे- Amarn. 62; V. 4. 35; Mn. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति वृत्त्याभरणमर्पयति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलियुगाशब्दो आरमानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amarn. 94; Ma. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऊक्षणा a. Wounded, injured, hurt. ऊक्षय [ऊक्षयह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रक्ष. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —गृहणं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऊक. सक्र a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऊक्षः [ऊक्ष-स किञ्च Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain. —3 N. of a plant (मृदुल). —सा, —सः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —साः (m. pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —सा The north. —की A —Comp. —नंदा The plant Argyreia female bear. [of Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —नंदा the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जामली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविशी). —यक्षिका the plant Batatas Panlou-

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing. —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊह Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊह्नि a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (of. अक्षीणि).

ऊष pot. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

lata. —चक्रं the circle of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जा 1. The moon. —2. Jambuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऊक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वनक्षिवायुक्षवत्स्तदेषु R. 5. 44; ऊक्षवत् गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मवां पि- वन् Ram.

ऊषीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऊक्षः [ऊक्ष-वरत् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (रक्षि). —2 A thorn. —रा, —रः Shower of rain; stream.

ऊक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऊषायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऊषावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent.

ऊक्ष 6 P. (ऊक्षति, आनर्ष, आशीत् अर्षितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; वास्यो नायवृक्षयते Rv. 8. 38. 10. —2 To cover, screen. —3 To shine.

ऊक्षः [ऊक्षते स्वदेवता, ऊक्ष कर्णे किं] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागुचो यजुषि सामनि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.); ऊक्षः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ह्व). —5 Praise. —6 Wrath, -



-Comp. —अयनं [ कृषामयने ] N. of a book, कृष्णरायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आयनं the time for reciting the Vedas. —भाषा N. of a certain song. —तंत्र, —व्याकरण N. of the Pariśiṣṭas of the Sāma-veda. —भाजू a. partaking of a Rik, ( as a deity who is addressed with it ). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rik-veda. —वेदः, the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [ The Rik-veda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashtakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000 ]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rik-veda. —सामं ( °ने dual ) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृणुः N. of Viṣṇu. क्रम a. Having the character of a Rik.

क्रमत्, क्रमिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. —2 Worshipping, honouring.

क्रमिय a. Praiseworthy.

क्रचस् a. Praising.

क्रचीकः [ क्र-ईक ] 1 The father of Jamadagni. —2 N. of a country.

क्रचीषः A hell. —चं A frying-pan.

क्रच्छ 6 P. ( क्रच्छति, आच्छीत्, आच्छेत्, आच्छिषु ) 1 To become hard or stiff. —2 To go, move. —3 To fall in faculties.

क्रच्छका Wish, desire.

क्रच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. —2 A harlot.

क्रजू I. 1 A. ( अज्जते, अज्जितं, अज्जित ) 1 To go. —2 To obtain, acquire. —3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

क्रजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

क्रजीक a. [ क्रज् गती ईकृ किञ्च Up. 4. 22 ] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. —2 Mixed with. —3 Polluted, defiled. —का 1 Smoke. —2 N. of Indra. —3 N. of a mountain.

क्रजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

क्रजीष a. Ved. Selzing, driving away, hastening towards ( epithet of Indra ). —चं 1 A frying-pan. —2 A hell. —3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water ( Sāy. ).

क्रजीषिद् a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, selzing. —2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

क्रजु, क्रजुक [ अजयति युनात् अर्ह-उ Tv. ] ( जु or ज्वी f. ) ( compar. क्रजी-यम्, superl. क्रजिष्ठ ) 1 Straight ( fig. also ); उमां स पश्यन् क्रजुनेव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. —2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. —3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. —4 Favourable; beneficial, good. —Comp. —अयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु a. acting righteously. —गा 1. one who is honest in his dealings. —2. an arrow. —गाय a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitākṣarā. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

क्रजुधा, —त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

क्रजुधा ind. Straight, right.

क्रजूक 8 U To straighten, rectify.

क्रजूवति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

क्रजूया ind. In a straight line.

क्रजूय a. Honest, upright.

क्रजूय्व a. Going straight-forward.

क्रजूवी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. —2 A particular gait ( of the planets ).

क्रजू I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. —2 To strive or long for. —3 To decorate. —II. 1 A. To fry.

क्रजमानं a. 1 Running towards. —2 Striving after. —का A cloud.

क्रण a. [ क्र-ण ] 1 Going. —2 Guilty. —णं 1 Debt; ( as to the three kinds of debt, see ऋण ); ऋणं कृ to incur debt; ऋणं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अयं ऋणं ( विनृणं ) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. —2 An obligation in general. —3 ( In alg. ) The negative sign or quantity, minus ( opp. षण ). —4 A fort, strong-hold. —5 Water. —6 Land.

-Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं. —अपनोदनं. —अपाकरणं. —दायनं. —हृक्तिः. —मोक्षः. —सोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं ' recovery of a debt ', receipt of money lent &c. ( one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation ). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or ( by friendly or legal proceedings ). —करणं ( कर्णार्ण ) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —कर्तुं a. one who gets into debt. —काति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits ( Sāy. ). —ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing ( money ). —2. a borrower. —ग्राहिन् a. borrowing. ( -m ) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging ( praise ) as a debt to be paid for. —दात्, दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [ कर्णान् मोचनेन कृतो दासः 1 one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कर्णमोचनेन दासवन्-मनुयुषातः कर्णदासः Mit. —मरकुणः. —मार्गणः security, bail. —हुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see कर्णमनयनं. —लेख्यं ' dept-bond, ' a bond acknowledging a debt ( in law ); ( Mar. कर्जोला ).

क्रणवत्, —वन्, or क्रणावत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

क्रणिकः [ क्रणमस्त्य-उत् ] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

क्रणिन् a. A debtor, one indebted; to another ( on any account )

क्रतु A. कर्तृवते ( a Sautra root ) 1 To reproach, contend. —2 To pity. —3 To go. —4 To rival; have power.

क्रतु a. [ क्र-कृ ] 1 Proper, right. —2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14; Ma. 8. 82. —3 Whorlipped, respected.

—4 Bright, luminous ( शीत ) —5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; सुजेन

क्रता = सुखार्तः; so दुःखः, कामः. —तं ind. Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A sacrifice. —2 The sun ( n. also ). —तं

( Not usually found used in classical literature ) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law ( religious. ) —2 Sacred custom, pious action. —3 Divine law, divine truth. —4 Absolution. —5

Water; सत्यं वा क्रतेन परिचिन्तयामि. —6 Truth ( in general ), right; क्रतावृते

Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. —7 Truth ( personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharmā ). —8 Liveliness by picking or gleaned grains in a field ( as opposed to the cultivation of ground ); क्रतुमुच्छिष्टं

वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. —9 The fruit of an action. —10 Agreeable speech. —11 N. of an Aditya. —12 The Supreme Spirit. ( In the Vedas क्रतु is usually interpreted

by Sāyana to mean ' water, ' ' sun ' or ' sacrifice, where Euro-

pean scholars take it in the sense of ' divine truth, ' ' faith ' &c. ).

-Comp. —ज, —जात a. Ved. of a true natu. e. sprung from sacred truth.

—जातस्य a. ( Sāy. ) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. —ज्ञा a. ( Sāy. ) knowing the

sacrifice, familiar with the sacre



law. —**द्युम्न** *a.* shining with truth. —**धामन** *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. 2. having an imperishable place. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu. —**धीति** *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. —**द्वजः** N. of Siva. —**नी** *a.* leading in the right way. —**पर्णः** = **ऋतुपर्णः** *q. v.* —**वेयः** *a.* a sacrifice lasting one day. —**वेद्य** *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one whose form consists of water ; *i. e.* Varuṇa. —**वसु** 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. 2. one whose form is truth. —**वृत्ति** *f.* true application of a hymn. —**युञ्ज** *a.* going to a sacrifice. —**वाक्** Ved. true speech. —**सत्र** *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (—*m.*) fire. —**मदनं**, —**नी** the right or usual altar. —**साप** *a.* pervading truth ; steady in religious belief. —**स्था** *a.* standing right.

**कृतंभरः** God, upholder of truth.

**कृतयति** To desire sacrifice.

**कृतया** *ind.* Thorough desire of reward.

**कृतस्पति** Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

**कृतारच** *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. 2 Possessed of sacrifice. 3 Of true nature or character ; according to fixed order, pious.

**कृतार्ध** *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth ; holy-minded (?).

**कृत(त)यु** *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

**कृतेन** *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

**कृतिः** [ **कृ-क्ति** ] An army. —*f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Assault, combat. 3 Abuse, censure. 4 Emulation, envy. 5 A road. 6 Manner of proceeding. 7 Prosperity. 8 Fitness, truth. 9 Remembrance. 10 Misfortune. 11 Protection 2 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

**कृत्तिकर** *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. 2 Unfortunate.

**कृतीयति** Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. 2 To be ashamed.

**कृतीया** 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame.

**कृतीवृ** *a.* Able to resist, enduring ; overpowering an assailant.

**ऋतुः** [ **ऋ-तु-क्चि** Up. 1. 71 ] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six ; शिशिर वसंतश्च यथो वर्षाः शरद्विमः ; sometimes only five ; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together ; cf. वसंतो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-न Ait. Br. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, course, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for concep-

tion ; वसुतु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1 ; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः खीणां रात्रयः बोद्धव्यस्तुतः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70 ; Y. 1. 11, 79. —5 Any fit season or right time. —6 Fixed order or rule. 7 Light, splendour. 8 A month. 9 N. of Vishnu. —10A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. —11 A kind of collyrium. —**Comp.** —**अंतः** 1. the close of a season. 2. termination of menstruation. —**कालः**, **समयः**, —**वेला** 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from menstrual discharge ; see **ऋतु** above. 2. the duration of a season. —**गणः** the seasons taken collectively. —**गामिन्** *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation). —**ग्रहः** a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. —**घामन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. —**पतिः** 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring. 2 N. of Agni. —**पर्णः** N. of a king of Ayodhyā ; son of Aytāyā, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship ; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. —**पर्याया**, —**वृत्तिः** the revolution of the seasons. —**पाः** *m.* N. of Indra. —**पात्रं** the cup in which the libation is offered. —**प्रातः** *a.* fertile, fruitful. —**मुखं** the beginning or first day of a season. —**प्राजः** a sacrifice offered to the seasons. —**राजः** the spring. —**लिंगं** 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2. a symptom of menstruation. —**हर(स्था)** *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. —**सं-हारः** 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons. —**संधिः** 1. the junction of two seasons. 2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पूर्णिमा) and in the dark one (दश). —**सारथ्यं** diet &c. suited to the season. —**स्तोमः** a kind of sacrifice. —**स्नाना** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse ; धर्मलोपमयाद्राज्ञीमृतुस्नानात्मिनी स्मरन् R. 1. 76. —**स्नानं** bathing after menstruation.

**ऋतुम्** *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. 2 Enjoying the seasons. —**ती** A woman during her courses.

**ऋतय** *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. 2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities). **ऋतुय** *ind.* 1 In order, duly. 2 Precisely, exactly. 3 At the right or fixed time.

**ऋविष**, **ऋषय** *a.* 1 Due, regular. 2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules. 3 Menstruating. 4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. —*n.* Menstruation.

**ऋते** *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). **ऋते** कौरवस्मिमायातः Bk. 8. 105 ; अवहेहि मां प्रीतयुते तुंगमात् R. 3. 63 ; पापादृते S. 6. 22 ; Ku. 1. 51 ; 2. 57 ; sometimes with acc. **ऋतेऽपि** स्वां न भविष्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32 ; rarely with instr.

**ऋविज्** *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. —*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice ; यज्ञस्य वेद्यस्य च यज्ञिजं Rv. 1. 11 ; ऋत्विज्यज्ञकुप्यते Y. 1. 35 ; of Ms. 2. 143 also ; **ऋते**, the four chief Ritvijās are होतु, उद्गातु, अज्युते and ब्रह्मन् ; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

**ऋद्वर** *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

**ऋध** 4, 5 P. ( **ऋधति**, **ऋधोति**, **आर्ध**, **आर्धति**, **अर्धितुं**, **ऋद्ध** ) ; sometimes 7 P. ( **ऋग्धि** ) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed ; नावद्ध सत्रमुधोति Ms. 9. 322. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. 4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate ; Mā. 5. 29. 5 To accomplish. —**Desid.** ईर्षति or अर्धिष्यति.

**ऋद्ध** *p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich ; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85 ; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6 ; splendidly furnished ; संधिरं Ku. 7. 55. 2 Increased, growing. 3 Stored (as grain). —**ऋद्ध** N. of Vishnu. —**ऋद्ध** 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion ; distinct result.

**ऋद्धि** *f.* [ **ऋ-ध-क्चि** ] 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity ; affluence, good fortune. 3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness ; U. 2. 11. 4 ( *a* ) Extent, magnitude, excellence ; Ku. 2. 58. ( *b* ) Grandeur, magnificence ; स्वकाथि वः कीदृशं Mā. 5. 22. 5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. 6 Accomplishment. 7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. 8 N. of Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi. 9 N. of a medicinal plant ; ( Mar. केवली, गु-रुहृदय ) —**Comp.** —**काम** *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —**संज्ञा** *a.* manifestation of supernatural power.

**ऋद्धिम्** *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich ; R. 19. 5.

**ऋयत्** *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving ; **ऋयत्** having abundant wealth.







*Rishyasringa* to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copi-

ous showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers.]

कश्यपः। A painted or white-footed antelope.

कृष्ण *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —*वः* N. of *Indra* and *Agni*.

कहलू *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

## कृ.

कृ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (कृः)

1 N. of *Bhairava* —2 A *Dānava* or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

कृ 9 P. ( कृणाति, ईर्ष ) To go, move.

## ल, लृ.

लृ *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. ( N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ल or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; *e. g.* लृक् and लृत् ).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* *Siva*. —*f.* = लृ.

## ए.

ए 2 P. ( आ+इ ) To come, approach &c.; ( see इ ).

ए *m.* N. of *Vishnu* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [ इ कृ ] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम S. 7; मनश्चे-

कं चक्षत्येकं कर्मण्येकं गङ्गास्मना H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पार्थिव, धनुर्धरः, ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Mc. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकवृक् looking only to faults; त्वदेकेषु Kū. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोजिकचक्षुष्टुहः एका—अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of *Vishnu*, the Supreme being. —का N. of *Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *agrus*]. —Comp. —अंशा a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1,



having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-श) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-र) 1. a monosyllabic. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्. Ms. 2. 83. कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °रिभावा the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्विषयवैकल्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्रा) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is undivided. °चित्, °मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, चित्तना intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्रच = °अग्र. (-ग्रच) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-गं) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघः a kind of horse. -अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kubu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुदिष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °ज्ञेयात्कदलीविशेषः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं Bb. 2. 7; कस्यैकान्तं सुखमुपगते Ms. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; वसो विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive resource, a settled rule or principle; तेजः अमावा नैकान्तं कालज्ञस्य महोपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तं, तेन, तमः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, all ways, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमप्येकान्ततो निःस्पृहः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकान्ततो वा Ms. 109; oft in comp.; °विद्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भिर Mu. 3. 5. always timid; so एकान्तकरण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रि) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अंतरिषं devotion to one object. -अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (-मः) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अर्क one and the same food. (-क्त) °आदिन् *a.* a mess-mate. -अव्वः a heifer one year old. -अयन् *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-यं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकाग्रनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकाग्रनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकाग्र *q. v.* -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अचम *a.* inferior or less by one. -अचयव *a.* made up of the same components. -अशीत or °सितम् *a.* eighty-first. अशीति *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अष्टील *a.* having one kernel. (-ली) N. of a plant (बुकवृक्ष). -अह्न (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अवसा a day's journey. -आपन्न *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रमुखं R. 2. 47, °त्रां मुखं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 -आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकाग्र. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आवलि, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंडविषूषणं च Vikr. 1. 30, लमाविष्टे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; रण्यतेऽग्राह्ये वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणनया यत्र वस्तु तेकावली द्विधा || K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रं कणमिन्द्रियं

कर्णौ दोस्तमदोलिती &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. -उदरः, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udatta accent. -उद्दिष्टं व Shráddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊच *a.* consisting of one verse (कच्छ). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निदिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आवा a continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रि *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रि *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, cooperating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्येण Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (रि) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुंडलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesha -कुण्डं a kind of leprosy; कुण्डारणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुण्डं प्रवर्त्येसाभ्यं Suar. -क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). -नरपः the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रु, -रुका) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-ग्र) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चित् *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-



ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचिन्तित्वम्  
H. 1 unanimously ; ता fixedness  
of mind, agreement, unanimity.  
-चित्तं thinking of only one object.  
-चेतस्, मनस् *a.* unanimous ; see  
चित्त. -चोदन *a.* resting upon one  
rule. (-न्) referring to in the singular  
number. -ज *a.* 1. born alone or  
single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ;  
Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind.  
-4. uniform, unchanging. -जः, -जा  
a brother or sister of the same  
parents. -जन्मन् *m.* 1. a king. -2.  
a Sūdra : see जाति below. -जात  
*a.* born of the same parents. -जाति  
*a.* 1. once born. -2. belonging to  
the same family or caste. (-तिः) *a.*  
Sūdra (opp. द्विजम्) ; ब्राह्मण. क्षत्रिय  
वैश्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु  
शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ma. 10. 4 ; 8.  
270. -जातीय *a.* of the same kind  
or family. -ज्या the obord of an arc ;  
sine of 80. -ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of  
Siva. -तान *a.* concentrated or fixed  
on one object only, closely  
attentive ; ब्रह्मोक्तानमनसो हि वसिष्ठ-  
मित्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. atten-  
tion fixed on one object only. -2.  
musical harmony, = तालः. -ताल  
harmony, accurate adjustment of  
song, dance, and instrumental music  
(cf. तौर्यिक). (-ली) an instrument  
for beating time, any instrument  
having but one note. -तीर्थिन् *a.*  
1. bathing in the same holy water.  
-2. belonging to the same religious  
order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-  
student, spiritual brother. -तेजन्  
*a.* Ved. having only one shaft (an  
arrow). -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one ; 'त्रिंश  
31st. -त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice per-  
formed in or lasting for a day. -वृद्धः,  
वृत्तः 'one tuoked,' epithets of Gopessa.  
-द्विजन् *m.* N. of a class of Sannyā-  
sins or beggars (otherwise called  
हंस). They are divided into four or-  
ders : -कुटीचको बहुको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः ।  
चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यः पञ्चास उच्यते ॥ Hārīta.  
-दिश *a.* living in the same region or  
quarter. -दुःखसुख *a.* sympathising,  
having the same joys and sorrow.  
-दुष्ट, दुष्टि *a.* one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a crow.  
-2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher.  
-दृश *a.* the sole object of vision,  
alone being worthy of being seen.  
-दृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look.  
-द्वः the Supreme god. -देवत्, -दे-  
(दै) वर्य *a.* devoted, directed, or  
offered to one deity. -देश *a.* occu-  
pying the same place. (-ज्ञः) 1. one  
spot or place. -2. a part or portion  
(of the whole), one side ; 'अवतीर्णा  
K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; वि-  
भाषितैकदेशेन च यं पदमिमुज्यते V. 4. 17.  
'what is claimed should be given  
by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called  
एकदेशविभाषितव्याय). -देशिन् *a.* con-  
sisting of parts or portions, divided  
into parts. -देह, -देहिन् *a.* 1.  
having only one body. -2.  
elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet  
Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug  
with which water is taken up at  
certain religious ceremonies. (-न्)  
1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific of-  
fering. -धनिन् *a.* obtaining an  
honorific offering. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.*  
1. possessing the same properties,  
of the same kind. -2. professing  
the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावर,  
-धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of  
labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as  
cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4.  
79). -धुरा a particular load or con-  
veyance. -नक्षत्र a lunar mansion  
consisting of only one star. -नटः  
the principal actor in a drama, the  
manager (द्युतार) who recites the  
prologue. -नवत्, ninety-first. -नव-  
ति *f.* ninety-one. -नाय *a.* having one  
master. (-यः) sole master or lord.  
-नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय *a.* come  
to the same conclusion or resolution,  
having the same aim. (-यः) general  
agreement or conclusion, unanimity.  
-निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or  
loyal (to one thing). -2. intently  
fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of  
Siva ; (one-eyed). -पक्ष *a.* 1. of the  
same side or party, an associate. -2.  
partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ;  
'आश्रयविक्षिप्तत्वात् B. 14. 34 ; 'क्षे in  
one point of view, in one case.  
-पतिक *a.* having the same husband.  
-पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a  
faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; त  
चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्स्वामेकपत्नी Me.  
10. -2. the wife of a man who has  
no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the  
wife of the same man ; a co-wife ;  
सर्वसामेकपत्नीनामेका वैश्वजिणी भवेत्  
Ma. 9. 183. -व्रतं a vow of perfect  
chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीला Ku-  
3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum  
Gratissimum (श्वपत्र). -पद्, -पाद् *a.*  
1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. in-  
complete. (-पाद्) *m.* N. of Siva  
or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path  
(for a single man to walk on).  
-पद् *a.* 1. one-footed. -2. consist-  
ing of or named in one word. (-द्)  
1. a single step. -2. a single or sim-  
ple word. -3. the time required to  
pronounce a single word. -4. pre-  
sent time, same time. (-द्) 1. a  
man having one foot. -2. a kind  
of coitus (रतिबंध). (-द्) *ind.* and  
suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; सिंह-  
रनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरादिब Si. 2.  
95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3.  
(-द्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-द्) 1.  
a woman having one foot. -2. a  
Gāyatri consisting of one Pāda.  
-पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice  
in which one is decisive or of pre-  
eminent importance. -परि *ind.* one  
over or under, (a term at dice ; cf.  
अक्षपरि). -पर्णा 1. N. of a younger  
sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā.  
-3. a plant having one leaf only.  
-पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa.  
-पादल N. of a younger sister of  
Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात *a.*  
happening at once, sudden. -पातिन्  
*a.* 1. sudden. -2. standing alone  
or solitary. (-नी) *i. e.* वृद्धा verse  
to be taken by itself or independ-  
ently of the hymn to which it belongs.  
-पाद् *a.* 1. having only one foot.  
-2. using only one foot. (-द्) 1.  
one or single foot. -2. one and the  
same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu  
or Siva. -पादिका a kind of  
posture of birds. -पिंगा, -पिंगलः N.  
of Kubera, having a yellow mark  
in place of one eye ; (his eye was  
so made on account of a curse  
uttered by Pārvatī when he cast  
an evil eye at her). -पिंड *a.* un-  
ited by the offering of the fune-  
ral rice-ball ; तार, -त्वं consanguin-  
ity. -पुत्र *a.* having only one son.  
-पुरुष 1. the Supreme being ; V.  
1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुष्टलः  
(रः) N. of a musical instrument.  
-प्रकार *a.* of the same kind.  
-प्रलय *a.* singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं  
sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort  
(of the voice). -प्रत्यः a measure.  
-महारिक *a.* killed by one blow.  
-माणयोगः union in one breath.  
-मुद्धि *a.* Having only one thought.  
-भक्त *a.* 1. serving one master  
only. -2. worshipping one deity.  
-3. eating together. (-क्त) N. of  
a religious ceremony ; eating but  
one meal (a day). -व्रतं eating but  
once a day as a religious observance.  
-भाक् *a.* 1. believing in one dei-  
ty. -2. firmly devoted. (-फ) eat-  
ing but one meal a day. -भार्या  
a faithful or chaste wife. (-यः) one  
having one wife only. -भाव 1. *a.* of  
the same or one nature. -2. sin-  
cerely devoted. -3. honest, sincere-  
ly disposed. (-वा) 1. one feeling,  
the same or unchanged devotion ;  
Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness,  
agreement. -भूत *a.* 1. being one,  
undivided. -2. concentrated, close-  
ly attentive. -भूमः a palace having  
one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् *a.* 1. eat-  
ing but one meal. -2. eating in  
common. -मति *a.* 1. fixed on one  
object. -2. unanimous, thinking in  
the same way. -मन्त्र *a.* 1. think-



ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a मंदप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (वृक्षाक्षफल). मूर्धन् = मुख q. v. -मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ma. 9. 148. -रजः the plant रंजराज. -रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहजं U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रमं K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mā. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अवलैकारसः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राजः, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्विन् *m.* a co-heir ; Ma. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-वं) one form or kind ; ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-नि) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (P'halua) ; पंचक्रोशानि यत्र न लिंगाः अभिहिते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुचमा ॥ Sabbak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (संस्कारण). (-वी) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-वी) beating time, the instrument (caetanot) ; समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्रं, -वस्त्र *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विवदः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

-वाद् 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारं *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-जाः) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विध *a.* of one kind ; simple. -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed ; see एकदृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्मो Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषा Ved. the chief bull. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.). गंडा-भोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; धरा S. 7 ; धृतः S. 7. 21. -वेष्टमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -स्ववसाविन् *a.* following the same profession. -शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. -शक *a.* whole-boofed. (-कः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. अश्वयः consanguineous descent. अश्वयः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmana of the same branch or school. -शीर्षन् = मुख q. v. -शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant. -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitrīs. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः the remainder of one, a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (=मातापितरौ) ; so स्वशरीरौ, भ्रातरौ &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुति *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -शुद्धि *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्टि *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. दस *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; K. 6. 29. -सप्त, -सप्तम *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्धं *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place ; Ku. 1. 49 ; Mo. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. -हंसः the chief or highest Hamea (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हयव्र *a.* one year old ; Mā. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-नरं) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (न. मत्, *f.* मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (न. तरं) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतश्च *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकतः अन्यथा on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; Kl. 5. 2 ; एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *add.* [एक-त्र] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एषमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्विंश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशश्च *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitrīs on the eleventh day after decease. -इं The number eleven. -Comp. -अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the



एनस १०. [इ-अक्षर-वृद्ध उप. ४. १९७]  
Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन  
नसा संयुज्यते K. १७४; Si. १४. ३५;  
६. ८. -२ Mischief, crime. -३ Unhap  
iness. -४ Censure, blame.



एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनरवत् or एनरविन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. -मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मोसलपर्वन्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादे देहे एरंडोपि दुग्धयते. -डा Long pepper. -Oomp. -एरिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुविकः, एरुविकः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एहक.

एलगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलना फलरेणुः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Oomp. -एर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra. एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलगति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick: एवो गता; ये च एवा मरुतः Up. 1. 150. -वः A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरैवैश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Say., a desire or hymn. -Oomp. -या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) N. of Viahpu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एव-नेव quiteso, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयौष्मणा विरहिताः एवभा स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नैव, स एव वीराः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity). अस्ति एव नेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what proceeds as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84; नृया एवं Mo. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; एद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मेवं, मा मेवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते. रामः—एवं U. 1; एवं यदास्य भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Oomp. -अवस्य *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, -आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कारं *ind.* in this manner. -कालं *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. -गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवंमेवंशुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. -भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाक् such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वस् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विध *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एव् 1 U. (एवति ते, एवितुं, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एव *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishnu. -वः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एवण *a.* Seeking. -णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -णः 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एवणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवणित् *a.* Seeking, striving to get. एवणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एवित् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एवित् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एव *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.



# ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

एक *a.* Belonging to one.

एकं *ind.* At once.

एकस्य Singleness of time or occurrence.

एकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

एकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —क The name given to the Naigama; section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

एकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

एकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

एकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेयानैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

एकराज्यं Monarchy.

एकशक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

एकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

एकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्व्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

एकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

एकगारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित् हस्त-वैकगारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

एकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

एकाग्र्यं Intentionness on one object.

एकांगः A soldier of the body-guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

एकाम्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

एकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साधयेन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

एकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2

Assured, certain; Śān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —क In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

एकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकस्व्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्ष्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —क 1 Sagar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्ष्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उत्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्षुद *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षुदी-अण्] Produced from the इक्षुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इक्षुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवहितो न रवेच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐह *a.* Ved. [इहा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इहा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —हः N. of Purūravas (इहायः अपर्यं).

ऐहक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐह(ल)विहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐह(ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-उत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिव्यं).

ऐतदान्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतर-उत्] Originating from Aitarā. —यः, —यं A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेय *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उत्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलैतदेतिह्यं (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदं *i. e.* having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वेदंपर्यं Mā. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Mā. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mrigashiras. —2 The Vratā called चांद्रायण q. v.; Mā. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —द्री 1 N. of a Rik addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैंद्री सामान्ता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (provided over by Indra); अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुभवति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and चैत्र. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). —6 Misfortune,



misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. -३ 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

पेंद्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ ईद्रजालेन चरति ढङ् ] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. -कः A juggler ; Si. 15. 25.

पेंद्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

पेंद्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

पेंद्रशिरोः A species of elephant.

पेंद्राग्र *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni ; so पेंद्रवारुण, पेंद्रसौम्य &c.

पेंद्रिः [ ईद्रस्यापत्यं-इत् ] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. -2 A row ; पेंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

पेंद्रिय, -यक *a.* [ ईद्रिय-अण्, वुच् वा ] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

पेंद्रपेक्षी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

पेंद्रन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ ईधन-अण् ] Consisting of fuel. -नः N. of the sun.

पेंद्र्य *a.* [ ईन्प्य ] Belonging to a master or the sun.

पेंद्र *a.* (भी *f.*) [ ईम-अण् ] Belonging to an elephant ; Mu. 3. 20.

पेंद्रत्यं [ ईश्व-अण् ] Quantity, number.

पेंद्रावणः (See पेंद्रावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

पेंद्रावतः [ इरा आपः तद्वात् इरावात् समुद्रा तस्मादुपपन्नः अण् ] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning ; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. -तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वट-पत्री). -4 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāb (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

पेंद्रिण [ इरिणे भवं अण् ] Fossil or rock salt.

पेंद्रियं [ इरायं अन्ने भवं ढङ् ] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

पेंद्र्यं [ ईम-अण् ] A plaster good for healing wounds.

पेंद्रः [ इलाया अपत्यं अण् ] 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Bṛhṣa). -2 The planet Mars. -लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

पेंद्रवः Ved. Noise, cry ; कारा Rudra's dog.

पेंद्रवालकः N. of a perfume.

पेंद्रविलः 1 N. of Kubera ; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

पेंद्रयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

पेंद्र *a.* (शी *f.*) [ ईश-अण् ] 1 Belonging to Siva ; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

पेंद्रान *a.* [ ईशान-अण् ] Belonging to Siva. -नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

पेंद्रेश्वर *a.* [ ईश्वर-अण् ] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva ; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. -रि N. of Durgā.

पेंद्रेश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

पेंद्र्यं [ ईश्वर-अण् ] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty ; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1 ; भिशाचर°. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness ; मत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

पेंद्रमसू *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

पेंद्रमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

पेंद्रावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

पेंद्रीक *a.* Consisting of stalks ; made of reeds or canes ; पेंद्रीकं पर्व a section of the सौत्रिक पर्व of Mb.

पेंद्रकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ इद्रि-ढङ् ] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इद्रि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to इद्रावत (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

पेंद्रलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ इद्रलोक-ढङ् ] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ इद्र-ढङ् ] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. -कं Business (of this world). -Comp. -वक्षिन् *a.* worldly-minded.

## ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ) N. of Brahmā. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling ; (holla, ho) ; (2) remembrance ; (3) compassion (ah !).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sogra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence ; as in द्विषीकस् or स्वर्गीकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [ cf. Gr. oikos ].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house ; i. e. to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug ; so ओकोव नी, ओकणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखाचकार, ओखि तुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able ; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary ; despaired, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [ उष्-अण् एषो० ष ] 1 A flood, stream, current ; पुनरोघेन हि पुन्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-



tlity; mass, multitude वण °, अव °, जन ° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओञ् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —जं = ओजम् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्. ओजास्वि a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं त्वो-जस्वित्वे चरिष्य R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजम्न a. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and व).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -डः The China-rose. -ड् The Java-flower. -Comp. -आरुय the China-rose. -युज् the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णि (dn.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वेक] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. —योत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cat (f. also) as in स्थूलो (लो) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उन्-युज् Up. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. वृष्योदनः, घृतं, गुडं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught); e. g. ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वया, -आह्व, -ओदणिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wash to make mashed food of anything; प्रोक्तानं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्वः, ओद्वस्, n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओधशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममरयः Māl. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोश्चार्णिजि इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्रेयोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaishvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satisfying, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्वा Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूर्य).

ओलंद् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंढति, ओलंढयति, ओलंढित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabbhan-jikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणा Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धियते अत्र, धा-क्ति Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवनं. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, -नर्धः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पाणि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकाः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरा, -पति 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रस्थः the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रस्थानौषधिर्यथं स्थितये हिमवतसुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ठाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उच्यते उष्णहरिण, उष्-कर्मणि यत् Up. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोष्ठौ देवदेव्युपः, Ms. 8. 282; अथरं, बिचं. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिचकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in



आ or ई; aa बिंबो (बौ) डा-डा. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -Comp. —अधरौ -र the upper and lower lip. —उपमकला the creeper *Bryonia Grandis* (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोषः -प्रकोषः a disease of the lips. —ज a labial (produced by the lips). —जाह the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -व a sprout-like or

tender lip. —पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुष्पः -र the tree वंशुक. —रोगः any disease of the lips. ओष्ठक a. (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip. ओष्ठ्य a. [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. —2 Belonging to the lips. labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण a. A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण). ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. —2 Reaching. —3 Meditation. —Comp. —ब्रह्मन् a. one who has sacred knowledge. ओहस् n. Praise; idea, true notion (?).

## औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. —2 N. of Sesa or Ananta. —f. The earth. —ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्षिकः [उक्ष-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्षिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*. औक्ष्य A peculiar mode of recitation. औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औरुष्य a. [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औरुष्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. औषः [ओष-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिति [उचित-ष्यञ्] बलोपे ङीङ् 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. —2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिति देशः कालो व्याक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2; in the example पातु बो दयिताइस्ते there is औचिति or fitness in taking सुख to mean संसृष्टं (meeting) instead of आननं. —3 Habituation.

औघैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horses. औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [औजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. —र्य Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औह a. Wet, moist.

औहव a. (बी f.) [उहु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. —वः A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).

औहुष्य a. [उहुष-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औहुषिक a. (की f.) उहुषेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औहुवर = औहुवर q. v. औहः [औह-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the *Odra* country, q. v.

औहकंठ्यं [उहंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. —2 Anxiety.

औहक्यं [उहक-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (—री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. —Comp. —अह a. belonging to the following day. —पथिक a. going in the northern direction. —पादिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ठक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण्] इङ् वा 1 N. of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. —कः A portent.

औत्पाद a. (बी f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पटिक a. (की f.) [उत्पट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पट (the month or beak turned upwards).

औत्र a. Gross, rough. औत्स a. (स्ती f.) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ठक्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). —2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted. —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —6 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्र. तिडा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवरा सहस्र-वा स्वावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; \*ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or picher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ठक्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-ठक्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when setions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.



**औदरिक a. ( की f. )** [ उदरे पव प्रसितः उक् ] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्षत्रौदरिकस्याम्यवहारमिव लिख्यः V. 3; M. 4.

**औदर्य a. ( उदरे मवः यत् )** 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

**औदश्चित, -श्चित्क a. ( ती, की f. )** [ उदश्चित्-अण् उक् वा ] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —स Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

**औदस्थान a. ( नी f. )** [ उदस्थान-ण ] Accustomed to stand in water.

**औदारिक ( With Jaines )** The gross body which envelopes the soul.

**औदार्य [ उदार ष्यञ् ]** 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning ( अर्थसंपात्ति ); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच्यमाह Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

**औदासीन्य, औदास्य [ उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ् ]** 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोक्तिः प्रजाः पातुमैवासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

**औदुंबर a. ( री f. )** [ उदुंबर अञ् ] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -यत् 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. -री- A branch of the Udumbara tree. -रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

**औदुंबरका** A place full of Udumbara trees.

**औद्गात्रं [ उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा ]** The office of the Udgātri priest.

**औद्दालकं [ उद्दालिन् निवृत्तः संज्ञायाम् कञ् ]** A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमवस्था। कपिष्ठाः स्वल्प-कटिकाः । कुर्वन्ति कपिलं स्वल्पं तस्याद्दालकं मधु॥

**औद्देशिक a. ( की f. )** [ उद्देश-उक् ] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

**औद्ध्यं [ उद्ध्य-भ्यञ् ]** 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्ध्यमयायोजितकामध्वञ्चं Mā. 1. 4.

**औद्धारिक a. ( की f. )** [ उद्धार-उक् ] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

**औद्भिज्जं [ उद्भिज्ज-अण् ]** Fossil salt.

**औद्भिद् a. ( वी f. )** [ उद्भिद्-अण् ] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious 4]

ons. -वत् 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

**औद्भिज्जं 1** Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

**औद्धारिक a. ( की f. )** [ उद्धार-उक् ] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

**औद्ध्य a. ( सी f. )** [ ऊधस्य इदं अण् ] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

**औद्ध्यं Milk** (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

**औद्ध्यं [ उन्नत-भ्यञ् ]** Height, elevation (moral also).

**औद्ध्यं The office of the Un-** netri, q. v.

**औपकर्णिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपकर्ण-उक् ] Being near the ears.

**औपकार्यं -र्या [ उपकार्य-अण् ]** A residence, a tent.

**औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [ उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-उक् ]** 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

**औपचारिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपचार-उक् ] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

**औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre;** see App.

**औपजातुक a. ( की f. )** [ उपजातु-उक् ] Being near the knees.

**औपदेशिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपदेश-उक् ] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

**औपद्रविक a. ( की f. )** [ उपद्रव-उक् ] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

**औपद्रव्यं [ उपद्रव्य-भ्यञ् ]** 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

**औपधर्म्यं [ उपधर्म-भ्यञ् ]** 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

**औपधिक a. ( की f. )** Deceitful, deceptive.

**औपधेय a. ( वी f. )** [ उपधि-उक् ] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथमङ्ग).

**औपनायनिक a. ( वी f. )** [ उपनायन-उक् ] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 63; Y. 1. 37.

**औपनासिक ( की f. )** [ उपनास-उक् ] Being near the nose.

**औपनिधिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपनिधि-उक् ] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

**औपनिषत्क a. ( की f. )** [ उपनिषदा जीवति उक् ] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

**औपनिषद् a. ( वी f. )** [ उपनिषद्-अण् ] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). -वः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

**आपनीविक a. ( की f. )** [ उपनीवि-उक् ] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थ-मसिधेनौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमण्डल किल की ( करं ) St. 10. 60.

**औपपक्ष्य [ उपपक्ष्य-भ्यञ् ]** Being in the arm-pit.

**औपपत्तिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपपत्ति-उक् ] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

**औपपातिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपपात-उक् ] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

**औपभूत a. ( ती f. )** [ उपभूत-अल् ] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

**औपामिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपमा-उक् ] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

**औपम्यं [ उपमा-भ्यञ् ]** Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपमयेन भूतेषु ब्रह्मं कुर्वन्ति साधवः H. 1. 12; कर-कां सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

**औपयज a. ( जी f. )** [ उपयज्-अण् ] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

**औपयिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपय-उक् ] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिबमौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

**औपयौगिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपयोग-उक् ] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

**औपराजिक a. [ उपराज्-उक् ]** Belonging to a viceroy.

**औपरिष्ठ a. ( वी f. )** [ उपरिष्ठ-अण् ] Being or produced above.

**औपरिष्ठिकः** A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

**औपरां (रौ) धिक a. ( की f. )** [ उपरोध-उक् ] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.



**औपल** *a.* ( *ली. f.* ) [ उपल-अण् ] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones ( as a tax ).

**औपवस्त्** *a.* [ उपवस्-अण् ] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

**औपवास** *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) [ उपवास-अण् ] Given during fasting ( money ); to be done during fast.

**औपवासिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपवास टच् ] Fit for fasting ; able to fast.

**औपवास्यं** *a.* [ उपवास्यं ] Fasting.

**औपवाह** *a.* [ उपवाह स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure ( as a carriage ). -ह्य 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

**औपवेशिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपवेश टच् ] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

**औपश्लेषिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपश्लेष-टच् ] Relating to close or immediate contact.

**औपसंक्रमण** *a.* ( *गी. f.* ) ( Anything ) Proper to be done at the Upasana-ramana.

**औपसंख्यानिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपसंख्यान-टच् ] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

**औपसदः** [ उपसद्-अण् ] 1 An अन्वय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

**औपसर्गिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपसर्ग टच् ] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced ( as a disease ). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. ( वातादिसन्निपात ).

**औपस्थान** ( *नी. f.* ) [ उपस्थान-ण ] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

**औपस्थानिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपस्थान-टच् ] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

**औपस्थिक** *a.* [ उपस्थ-टच् ] Living by frication.

**औपस्थ्यं** [ उपस्थ-व्यञ् ] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

**औपहारिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपहार-टच् ] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कः An offering or oblation.

**औपाधिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपाधि-टच् ] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties ; an effect produced.

**औपाध्यायक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ उपाध्याय-टच् ] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

**औपानह** *a.* [ उपानह-व्यञ् ] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on ( as leather &c. ).

**औपायिक** = औपयिक *q. v.*

**औपासन** *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) [ उपासन-अण् ] 1 Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball ( पिंड ) offered to the Manes.

**औपेंद्र** *a.* Belonging to Upendra ; *Si.* 20. 79.

**औम्** *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūdras ( for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them. )

**औम, औमिक, औमक** ( *नी, की. f.* ) [ उमा-अण्-वृञ् वा ] Flaxen.

**औमीनं** [ उमानां क्षेत्र सञ् ] A field of flex.

**औरग** *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) [ उरग-अण् ] Serpentine, relating to a serpent.

-नं The constellation. आश्लेषा.

**औरघ्न** *a.* ( *घी. f.* ) [ उरघ्न-अण् ] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -घ्न 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket ( 'घ्नः also )

**औरघ्नकं** [ उरघ्नां समूहः वृञ् ] A flock of sheep.

**औरघ्निक** *a.* [ उरघ्न-टच् ] ( *की. f.* ) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

**औरस** *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) [ उरसा निर्मितः अण् ] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate ; *S.* 7 ; *V.* 5 ; *R.* 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter ; *Y.* 2. 128.

**औरस्क** *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

**औरस्य** = औरस *q. v.*

**और्जित्यं** [ ऊर्जित व्यञ् ] Greatness ; *Mv.* 2. 16.

**और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक** *a.* ( *गी, -की. f.* ) [ ऊर्णा-अण्, वृञ् वा ] Woollen.

**और्ध्वकालिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ ऊर्ध्व-काल-टच् ] Relating to subsequent or later time.

**और्ध्वदेहं** [ ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण् ] A funeral ceremony.

**और्ध्वदेहिक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु टच् ] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead ( as a rite ); क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites ; *Pt.* 1. -कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

**और्ध्वस्रोत ( श्रो ) तसिकः** = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

**और्व** *a.* ( *गी* ) [ ऊर्व-अण् ] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [ He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, ( the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu ). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh ( ūru ), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitrīs, the Bhārgavae, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse ; cf. Vadavāgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Anodhyā. -2 Submarine fire ; स्वयि ज्वलत्स्वीर्ध्व इवाधुराशौ *S.* 3. 3 ; 80 अनलः. -र्वः Fossil salt.

**और्व** *a.* Earthly ; *Si.* 16. 27.

**औलानं** 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

**और्वशयः** [ उर्वश्याः अपत्यं टच् ] N. of Agastya.

**औलुकं** [ उलुकानां समूहः अण् ] A collection of owls.

**औलुक्यः** [ उलुकस्यापत्यं, यञ् ] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy ; ( see औलुक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S. ).

**औलुखल** *a.* ( *ली. f.* ) [ उलुखले घृण्ण अण् ] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

**औलुचयं** [ उलुचय-व्यञ् ] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

**औशन, औशनस** *a.* [ -नो, -सी. f. ] [ उशनस-अण् ] Belonging or peculiar to Usanae ; originating from Usanae, or taught by him. -सः 1 The law-book of उशनस ( a treatise on civil polity ). -2 N. of an Upapurāna.

**औशिज** *a.* ( *जी. f.* ) [ उशिज-अण् ] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

**औशीनरः** [ उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण् ] The son of Usinara. -रः N. of the wife of king Pururavae.

**औशीरं** [ उशीर-अण् ] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed ; औशीर कामचारः कुतोभूत *Dk.* 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat ( chair, stool &c ). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* -6 A fan.

**औशीरिका** 1 The shoot ( of a plant ). -2 A basin.

**औषणं** [ उषण-अण् ] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper -*Comp.* --शौबी dried ginger.



**औषध** *a.* ( की. ) [ औषधि-अण् ]  
Consisting of herba. --**१** A herb ;  
herbs taken collectively. --**२** A me-  
dicament, medicinal drug, medicine  
in general. --**३** A vessel for herba.  
--**४** A mineral. --**५** N. of Vishnu.

**औषधि**, --**की.** **१** A herb, plant ( in  
general ) ; Y. 3. 276 v. l. ; see औषधि.  
--**२** A medicinal herb ; अच्युतो हि म-  
णिमत्रौषधीनां प्रभावाः Ratn. 2. --**३** An  
herb which emits fire ; विरमति न ज्व-  
लितमौषधः Ki. 5. 24 ( तुष्यतीति  
Malli. ) ; cf. Ku. 1. 10. --**४** An  
annual or deciduous plant ; औषधिः  
N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

**औषधीकु** 8 U. To reduce to a medi-  
cament.

**औषधीय** *a.* Medicinal, consisting  
of herba.

**औषरं**, --**रकं** [ उषरे मवं अण् ; ततः कृ ]  
**१** Rock-salt. --**२** Iron stone.

**औषस** *a.* ( सी. ) [ उषस्-अण् ] Re-  
lating to dawn, early ; आतप Ki. 9.  
11. --**सी** Day-break, morning.

**औषस्य** *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the  
dawn.

**औषसिक**, **औषिक** *a.* ( की. ) **१**  
Walking out at day-break. --**२**  
Early born or produced at dawn.

**औष्ट** *a.* ( की. ) [ उष्ट-अण् ] **१**  
Relating to or produced from a

camel. --**२** Abounding in camels.  
--**३** The milk of a camel. --**४**  
Camel-nature.

**औष्टक** *a.* ( की. ) [ उष्ट-कृ ] Re-  
lating to a camel. --**कं** A multitude  
of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

**औष्टरय** *a.* ( की. ) Belonging to a  
carriage drawn by camels.

**औष्ट्य** *a.* [ औष्ट-यत् ] Relating to  
the lip, labial. --**०**comp. --**वर्णः** a  
labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ,  
and व्. --**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with  
the lips. --**स्वर** a labial vowel.

**औष्ण** [ उष्ण-अण् ] Heat, warmth.  
**औष्ण्यं**, **औष्ण्य** [ उष्ण-उभ-अण् ] Heat,  
R. 17. 33.

## क.

**क** The first consonant of the al-  
phabet, and first letter of the gut-  
tural class.

**कः** **१** Brahman. --**२** Vishnu. --**३**  
Kāmadeva. --**४** Fire. --**५** Wind or air.  
--**६** Yama. --**७** The sun. --**८** The soul.  
--**९** A king or prince. --**१०** Knot or  
joint. --**११** A peacock. --**१२** The king  
of birds. --**१३** A bird. --**१४** The mind.  
--**१५** Body. --**१६** Time. --**१७** A cloud.  
--**१८** A word, sound. --**१९** Hair. --**२०**  
Light, splendour. --**२१** Wealth, prop-  
erty. --**कं** **१** Happiness, joy, pleasure  
( as in नाक which is explained thus ;  
न कं वृक्ष = वृक्षः ; न अकं यव ). --**२** Water ;  
सत्येन माभिरक्ष रवं वरुणेनयभिज्ञाय कं  
Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्व पतितं वृद्धा पंडवा हर्ष-  
निर्भराः Subhāsh. ( where a pun is in-  
tended on केशव, the apparent mean-  
ing being Keshava ). --**३** The head ; as  
in कंधरा ( = कं शिरो धारयतीति ). --**०**comp.  
**ज** *a.* watery, aquatic. --**व** a cloud  
( giving water. )

**क** A Taddhita affix added to  
nouns and adjectives, mostly to the  
former, in the sense of diminution,  
deterioration, similarity, endear-  
ment, or sometimes to express the  
original meaning of the word it-  
self ; e. g. वृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः  
a chap ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a  
bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse  
itself ( सार्वं कृ ).

**कर्य** *a.* Happy, prosperous.

**कंबुलं** N. of the eighth Yoga.

**कंस** 2 A. ( कंसे ) **१** To go. --**२** To  
command. --**३** To destroy : see कम्.

**कंसः** --**सी** **१** A drinking vessel,  
cup, can, goblet. --**२** Bell-metal,  
white copper. --**३** A particular, mea-  
sure known as आदक, q. v. --**सः**  
N. of a king of Mathurā, son of  
Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.  
[ He is identified with the Asura  
Kalsnemi, and acted inimically to-  
wards Krishna and became his im-  
placable foe. The circumstance  
which made him so was the follow-  
ing. While, after the marriage of  
Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driv-  
ing the happy pair home, a heavenly  
voice warned Kamsa that the eighth  
child of Devaki would kill him.  
Thereupon he threw both of them in-  
to prison, loaded them with strong  
fetters, and kept the strictest watch  
over them. He took from Devaki  
every child as soon as it was born  
and slew it, and in this way he dis-  
posed of her first six children. But  
the 7th and 8th, Balarama and  
Krishna, were safely conveyed to  
Nanda's house in spite of his vigi-  
lance, and Krishna grew up to be  
his slayer according to the prophecy.  
When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several  
demons to kill Krishna, but he killed  
them all with ease. At last he  
sent Akura to bring the boys to  
Mathura. A severe duel was fought  
between Kamsa and Krishna, in  
which the former was slain by the  
latter. ] --**सा** N. of a daughter of  
Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.  
--**०**comp. --**अरिः**, अरतिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्,  
हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, i. e.  
Krishna ; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा  
इतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवा कंसकृषः स विष्टरे  
Si. 1. 16. --**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal.  
--**उद्भव** a fragrant earth. --**कारः** ( की.  
f. ) **१** a mixed tribe ; कंसकाराशंसकरी  
ब्राह्मणारसंबन्धुः Sabdak. --**२** a worker  
in pewter or white-brass, a bell-  
founder. --**मासिक** a metallic sub-  
stance in large grains, a sort of  
pyrites. --**वलिङ्ग** *m.* a brazier or seller  
of brass vessels. --**वधः** --**हनन** the  
slaying of Kamsa.

**कंसकं** Bell-metal.

**कंसवती** N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

**कंसिक** *a.* ( की. ) Made of bell-  
metal &c.

**कंसीय** *a.* Fit for or relating to a  
cup. --**यं** Bell-metal.

**कंसारं** Ved. **१** A bone. --**२** Rice, the  
grain of which becomes hard in the  
middle.



कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ति) 1 To wish.  
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;  
see कक्ष.

कक्जाकृत a. Ved. 'Mutilated.

कक्दः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness  
or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of  
the head (घटा.).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2  
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The  
hump on the shoulders of the Indian  
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or  
symbol of royalty (as the हन, चामर  
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7  
N. of a daughter of Dakaha and  
wife of Dharmā. According to  
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the  
form to be substituted for ककुद् in  
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.  
-Oomp. —अयः [ककुदि तिष्ठति] an  
epithet of Paranjaya, son of Sāsāda,  
a king of the solar race, and a descen-  
dant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद्दं  
पुणं ककुत्स्य इत्यादितलसणोऽयुत् R. 6. 71.  
[Mythology relates that, when in their  
war with the demons, the gods were  
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,  
went to the powerful king Paranjaya,  
and requested him to be their friend  
in battle. The latter consented to do  
so, provided Indra carried him on his  
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed  
the form of a bull, and Paranjaya,  
seated on its hump, completely  
vanquished the demons. Paranjaya  
is, therefore, called *Kakutsiṭha*  
'standing on a hump'].

ककुद् -दं 1 The peak or summit  
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the  
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3  
Chief, fore part, pre-eminent; ककुद्दं  
वेदविदां तपोधनम् Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकु-  
वंशः ककुद्दं पुणं R. 6. 71. -4 A sign  
or symbol of royalty; ह्यतिककुद्दं  
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of  
serpent.

ककुत्त a. [अस्यंय मत्तु] 1 Furnished  
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running  
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-  
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;  
मदोदग्रं ककुत्तं R. 4. 22; a humped  
bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a  
medicinal plant (क्षय). —ती The  
hip and the loins.

ककुत्त m. A buffalo with a hump  
on his shoulders.

ककुत्ति a. Peaked; furnished  
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull  
with a hump on his shoulders. -2  
A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of

king वैवतक. °कक्ष-सुतः N. of Revatt  
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुदरे The cavities of the loins;  
Y. 3. 96 (जघनक्षय).

ककुद् f. 1 A direction, quarter  
of the compass; विकुत्तः कतिन क्षिय  
इव न राजति ककुम् Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.  
25. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A  
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A  
sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak,  
summit. -6 A Rāgini or personi-  
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-  
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,  
animation. -9 Unornamented hair;  
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुम् a. Ved. Distinguished; su-  
prior. —मः 1 A crooked piece of  
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The  
tree Arjuna; ककुम्भुतः शैलः U. 1. 33.  
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4  
One of the Rāgas or personified  
musical modes. —मः 1 Space; quar-  
ter. -2 One of the Rāgins. —मः A  
flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Mo. 22.  
-Oomp. —अन्नं 'food of the sky,'  
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुद् a. Ved. Eminent; excel-  
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुः A worm in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककोलः —ली N. of a plant bear-  
ing a berry; ककोलीफलजम् Mā. 6.  
19 v. 1. —लः 1 A berry of this  
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from  
its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1. Hard, solid. -2  
Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-  
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-  
ment; see कक्ष. -3 A climbing plant,  
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु-  
कक्षस्त एव बद्धिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;  
Ma. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead  
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;  
°अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-  
pit; मक्षिप्योच्चिर्धं कक्षे शेरते तदभिसा-  
रते Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a  
king. -8 The interior of a forest;  
आशु निगत्य कक्षात् R. 1. 27; कक्षान्त-  
गतो वायुः Rām. -9 The side or flank  
(of anything). -10 A woman's  
girdle; as in अवद्विनिविधकक्षे. -11 A  
surrounding wall. -12 A part of a  
boat. -13 The orbit of a planet. -14  
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-  
leric Myrobalan or Terminalia  
Beleric. -17 A marshy ground.  
—मः 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his  
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;  
a girdle, waist-band (in general);  
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;  
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;  
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.  
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-  
ment, a private chamber; room in  
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ma. 7. 224;  
यहकलहंसकानुसरत् कक्षातरपथावितः K.  
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-  
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-  
jection or reply in argument (in  
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.  
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.  
-15 A particular part of a carriage.  
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.  
-17 The end of the lower garment  
which, after the cloth is girt round  
the lower part of the body, is  
brought up behind and tucked into  
the waistband (Mar. कक्षोटा). -18  
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.  
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin  
of the balance (कक्षः also). —मः 1  
A star. -2 Sin. -Oomp. —अग्निः  
wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92.  
—अंतर inner or private apartment.  
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of  
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal  
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet.  
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-  
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.  
strength of feeling or sentiment  
(Wilaon). —उत्था a fragrant grass,  
(मदुस्त Cyperus). —चरं the shoulder-  
joint. —चरः 1. a tortoise. -2. one  
of the nine treasures of Kubera.  
—(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed be-  
tween the legs to cover the privities.  
—पुटः the arm-pit. —रक्ष = नागसुस्त  
q. v. —शायः —युः a dog. —य a.  
seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.

कक्षारते Dea. A. ! To lie in ambush.

-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi  
sometimes called Pajriya; author of  
several hymns of the Rigveda.

कक्षय a. Ved. 1 Consisting of  
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3  
Filling the girth (Sāy.). —क्षय 1 The  
girth of an elephant or horse. -3  
A woman's girdle or zone; Ki.  
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4  
The upper garment. -5 The bor-  
der of a garment. -6 The inner  
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,  
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub  
yielding the black and red berry  
that serves as a weight. —क्षय 1  
The cup or receptacle of a balance.  
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The  
hinder part. -Oomp. —अवेक्षक =  
कक्षवेक्षक q. v.



कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कङ् 1 A. To go.

कङ्कः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kātriya. -5 A Vriṣṇi. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virāṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -त्रोटः -टिः a kind of fish. -पत्र a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रि m. = कंकपत्रा. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुख-पद्म a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (ख-खं), -पद्म a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -झाया a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः -णी 1 A bracelet; दागेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं युष्मतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमप्युद्दिष्टकमनीयकंकणः (करा) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्याः कंकण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरा मेघवतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; निर्दोषं हारली नयनयुगले कंकण-भरं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -यूषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः-तं, कंकतीः -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर [कं हंसं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. --रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutaa).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोषक).

कंकलोड्य A kind of drug.

कंकाळः-ष्ठ A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -Comp. --मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु(य)ष्टः-ष्ठं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकुषः The inner body (अभ्यन्तरदेह).

कंकेरः A kind of crow.

कंकल —लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंयु n, कंयुनी A kind of Panicle seed: (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhāva P.)

कंगुलः The hand.

कङ् 1 P. (कखति, कखति) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with a); रक्त्वं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचा [कचति कचति इति कचाः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head) ; कचेषु च नियुक्ताम् Mb.; ; see ग्रह below ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇa, but would become a Kātriya's wife]. --चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -3 Comp. --अश्रु curls, end of hair. --आचित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितो विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. --आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाला). --ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. --पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. --पशाः, -पाशः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पशुश्च हस्तश्च कलापाशः कचात्परे). --माला smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market: (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. --कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः f. An esculent root; see कच्ची.

कचुर्ल A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचर्टं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. --रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिषं विस्मृतवानसि रं S. 6; कचित्स्मृणीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; नंदमादनकच्छोऽप्यसिता V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A mareh, morasa, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तृन). -च्छः 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (बाराही). -Comp. --अनः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. --वेराः N. of a place in the South. --पा (पि. f.)



1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-  
रूप जय जगद्गिरि हरे Gtt. 1; Ms. 1. 44,  
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पति । स हि किञ्चित्  
हृद्य शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति ). -2. a tol-  
mour on the palate. -3. an apparatus  
used in the distillation of spirituous  
liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.  
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of  
the nine treasures of Kubera.  
(-पृ) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a  
cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.  
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-  
svati. -यु. f. marshy ground, mor-  
ass. -रुहा a kind of grass ( ह्वं ).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The  
end or hem of a lower garment  
which, after being carried round, the  
body, is gathered up behind and tucked  
into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A  
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -00omp.  
-हो the plant ( पटल ); another plant  
( हृष्यामदा ).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon  
Pruriens शकशिवो (said to cause itching  
on being applied to the skin ).

कच्छुर a. [ कच्छुर-इश्वर ] P. V. 2.  
107 Vart. 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-  
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.  
-रा N. of several plants; शरी,  
शुक्रिणी.

कच्छुरं A kind of Curcuma ( शरी ).

कच्छी A plant with an esculent  
root ( Arum Colocasia ) cultivated  
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. ( कजति ) 1 To be happy.  
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,  
or sorrow. -3 To grow ( in the last  
sense a Santra root ).

कज See under क.

कज्जल [ कज्जले जलमस्त्रमवति, को-  
कदादेशः ] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-  
sidered as a collyrium and applied  
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-  
ly, or sometimes as an ornament;  
यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीपते तथा तथा  
वीपशिषेय कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्धम-  
ति K. 105; अथापि तां विधूतकज्जललेल-  
नेत्रा Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88.  
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony  
( used as a collyrium ). -3 Ink. -ली  
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's  
mineral. -2 Ink. -00omp. -एषजः a  
lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand  
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-  
black or with a collyrium prepared  
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black ( especially  
considered as an application to the  
eye ).

कञ्चू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.  
कञ्चारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka  
plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The  
branch of bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The  
skin of a snake, slough; भेषजिनः कञ्चु-  
कविद्या Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,  
cloth ( in general ); धर्मः प्रवेशिनः  
S. 5; कपदधर्मः Dk. 29. -4 A dress  
fitting close to the upper part of the  
body, robe; अंतः कञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विहा-  
ति प्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; उभाभित-  
रसास्वादाजतारामाचकञ्चुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5  
A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुकिविद्वज्जालिन-  
कञ्चुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;  
( Phrase: --निदिदि कञ्चुकारं प्रायः शुक्रस्तनी  
नारी; of. "a bad workman quarrels  
with his tools" ). -6 A kind of  
drawers or short breeches. -7 A  
strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कञ्चुकाः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-  
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;  
कथा Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour  
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the  
women's apartments, a chamberlain;  
( an important character in dramas );  
अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धा विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्या-  
थकुशलः कञ्चुकायमिवायते ॥ ( he must be a  
Brahmana, very old, &c.; of. V. 3 1  
and S. 5. 3 ). -2 A libidinous man-  
debanchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-  
keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; स्वसुखा-  
दि विनैव कञ्चुलिकया धरते मनोहारिणी ल-  
हरी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूल An article of female dress,  
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā.  
-जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.  
-00omp. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नाम N.  
of Vishnu.

कंजकः -की A kind of bird, Gra-  
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A  
kind of bird ( the bird of Kandarpa ).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An  
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet  
of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A  
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus  
Indica ( ब्राह्मणघटिका ).

कट्ट, कट्ट 1 P. ( कटति or कटति )  
To go.

कट्ट 1 P. ( कटति, अकटि, कटितुं )  
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-  
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ma. 2, 204.  
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples  
of an elephant; कट्टयमानेन कटं कटाचित्  
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5  
A particular throw of the dice in  
hazard; नदितवृक्षितमार्गो कटेन विनिपा-  
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of  
grass. -7 Excess ( as in उक्त ). -8  
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An  
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ceme-  
tery, burial ground. -13 A time or  
season. -14 The plant Saccharum  
Sara ( शर ). -15 An annual plant.  
-16 Grass ( in general ). -17 A  
thin piece of wood, plank. -टी  
Long pepper. -ट्टः Dust of flowers.  
-00omp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long  
look, leer; नादं निखात इव ने दृष्टे क-  
टाक्षः Mā. 1. 29; also 25, 28. Me.  
35. \*सुहृदः caught by a glance. \*विशि-  
ष्टः an arrow-like look of love. -आग्निः  
a fire kept up with dry grass or  
straw; the straw placed round a ori-  
minal to be burnt. --अंतः the exte-  
mity of the temples; Si. 18. 42.  
--उदकं 1. water for a funeral liba-  
tion. -2. rut, ichor ( issuing from  
an elephant's temples ). --कारः a  
mixed tribe ( of low social position );  
( शत्राश्व वैश्यतश्चौर्वी कटकार इति स्वता  
Usanas ). --कोलाः a spitting-pot.  
--खादकः a. eating much, voracious.  
--( कः ) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a  
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.  
--घोषा a hamlet inhabited by  
herdemen. --पूतनः, -ना a kind of de-  
parted spirits; अमेत्यकुणपाक्षी च क-  
ञ्चिया कटपूतनः Ma. 12. 71; उच्छालः  
कटपूतनाप्रपुत्रयः साराविणं कुर्वते Mā.  
5. 11 ( पूतन v. l. ); also 23. --प्रवेदः  
opening of the temples, appearance  
of rut; R. 3. 37. --यु a. acting by  
will. (-यु) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or gob-  
lin -3. one who gambles or plays  
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind  
of demi-god, ( of the class of Vi-  
dyādharas ). --प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks.  
--भंगः 1. gleanings of corn with the  
hands. -2. any royal calamity or  
misfortune. --भौ N. of several plants  
ज्योतिषमती, अयराजिता &c. --मालिनी wine  
or any vinous liquor. --वृजः N. of  
Bhīmasena. --शकं 1. a fragment  
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.  
N. of a plant. --स्थलं 1. the hips  
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.  
कटभरः N. of the कटकी tree. --रा N.  
of several plants: -- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसवि-  
नी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलविका; 6 ह्वी.  
कटकाः -कं 1 A bracelet of gold;  
आवद्धमेककटा रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.  
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.  
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.  
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side  
or ridge of a mountain; पट्टलवृक्षैः क-

टकेरिप स्तेः Kn. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,



-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, beat. --टः N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटकंदेरी 1 Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. वारुहरिद्रा.

कटने The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा (टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [ कटमाहिन्, आ-इन्-ड Tv. ] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semiapheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टो *f.* [ कट-इन् ] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिते इति मनः is said to be ग्रास्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. -टो Long pepper. -Comp. -कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. -तर the loins; कटीतराचिधिशितं Mk. 1. 27. -त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -वृशः the loins. -(टि or टी) प्रोषः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -शीर्षकः the loins. -हृन्मला a girdle furnished with small bells. -वृत्तं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The pectorals, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (डु or डो *f.*) 1 Pungent, acid; (said of a rasa or flavour; the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling a strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अमृगकटु चपाणमिक-पाकं विवृत्तः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -डुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -डु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -न. 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. -अंगः 1. the रसनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilīpa. -उरकटं ginger. -कंबः -वृं 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -कीटा, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. -कागः the टिट्ठिम bird. -मंथिः, -थि *n.* dried ginger; so \*मंथः, \*भट्टं dried ginger or ginger. -चातुर्ज-तकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -डवः the तगर tree. -ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. -तिक्तकः 1. the धुनिव tree. -2. the जग tree. -तिक्ता = कटुवृक्षी. -तुंभी a kind of bitter gourd. -त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -वृत्ता = कंकटी plant. -निःशुद्धः grain not inundated. -पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सि-तार्जक tree. -पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी.

-पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -कलः a sort of cucumber. -(लः) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -बीजः long pepper. -मंजरिका the अमाम्बि tree. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (-ः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. --रोहिणी the

कटुकी plant. -विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. --रुहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. --कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, हृन्मल्ल, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. --कार N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, तालवल्ली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. --का = कटुरोहिणी. --कं 1 Pungency; ('at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp. --आलाडु, (वृ) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. --त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -कलः = ककूल (Mar. कंकोल). -(लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. --रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. -वल्ली = कटी. कटुकस्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manna, rudeneas.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. --लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -बीजा a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटुारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. --रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटति, कटित) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of rik. --टः The followers of that sage. --टी 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -Comp. -अद्यापकः a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -ओत्रियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमदः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटल्यः, -कटल्यः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.



कटाहकः A gallinule.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनवि-  
षमाभेकवर्णी सारयन्ती Ms. 92; Amaru.  
72; Mu. 2. 20; so 'स्तनौ. -2 Hard-  
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठि-  
नः; सखु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;  
Amaru. 6; so 'हृदय. -3 Inexorable,  
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense  
(as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनारुजंममन  
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.  
—नः A thicket. —न 1 A sweetmeat  
made with refined sugar. -2 An  
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also  
in this sense). —नी Chalk. -0omp.  
—वृद्धः, -कः a tortoise.

कठिनता, -रत्वं 1 Hardness, firmness.  
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-  
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,  
obscurity.

कठिनिका, -कठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The  
little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः  
A needy or distressed man, a pau-  
per.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also),  
solid, stiff; कठोरतरिधायि Mā. 5.  
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;  
अयि कठोर यशः किल ते मियं U. 3.  
27; so 'हृदय, 'वित्त. -3 Sharp,  
piercing; 'अंकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4  
Full, developed, complete, full-  
grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भा जा-  
नकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25;  
Mā. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छविः  
Si. 1. 20; so अ\* new, young; Mā.  
1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, re-  
fined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः  
K. 7; 'शिशूः दिवसः U. 2 it  
is noon-time. -0omp. —गर्भ *a.*  
far advanced in pregnancy; U.  
1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of  
the Brahmānda purāna.

कठोरता, -रत्वं Hardness, firmness,  
severity.

कठोरयति Don. P. To furnish  
with buds, expand the blossoms of;  
Mā. 9. 41.

कठोल *g.* Hard, resisting

कट्ट 1. 1 U. (कटति-ते, कटित) 1  
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; of. कट्ट.  
-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II  
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.  
1 To protect. -2 To remove  
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To  
break off a part, separate or detach,  
tear.

कट्ट *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3  
Ignorant, foolish.

कट्टकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-  
ration,

कट्टंगः A spirituous liquor, a  
kind of rum.

कट्टगं (क) रः Straw, the stalks of  
various sorts of pulse &c.

कट्टगं (क) रिय *a.* To be fed with  
straw. —रः An animal fed with  
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.  
5. 9.

कट्ट (ल) वं 1 A kind of vessel.  
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कट्टदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कट्टं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk  
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or  
point, angle.

कट्टार *a.* 1 Tawny; कट्टार हवायं G.  
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,  
haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The  
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कट्टितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.  
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कट्ट 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.  
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To  
sound or cry (as in distress); moan.  
-2 To become small. -3 To go  
or approach. II. 10 P. or  
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the  
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To  
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-  
हुलकगान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An  
atom or particle (of anything). -3  
A very small quantity; वृषिण° Sānti.  
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.  
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A  
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही  
मालिनीतरंगागाम् S. 3. 7; अंड°, अणु°  
Ms. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An  
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).  
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9  
Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —णा  
1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3  
Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a  
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The  
plant Premna Spinoza or Longifolia.  
-0omp. —अर्वा, -भस्मः, -सुख *m.* a nick-  
name given to the philosopher who  
propounded the Vaiśeṣika system of  
philosophy (which may be said to be  
a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अस्म *a.* one  
whose food consists of grains. °त  
the state of one who is made to live  
on grains. —सुखलुः a kind of plant.  
—जीरकः a white kind of cumin seed.  
—जीरकं small cumin seed. —भस्मः, भस्मका,  
—सुख *m.* N. of Kapada. —भस्मका a  
kind of bird. —लाभः a whirlpool.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute  
particles, grain by grain, little by  
little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो  
विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकाः 1 A grain. -2 A small par-  
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal  
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6  
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.  
waving round lamps at sacrificial  
rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or  
minute particle. -2 A drop (of  
water); Ms. 98. -3 A kind of corn  
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-  
मय tree.

कणिका, —शः An ear or spike of  
corn.

कणिका *a.* The smallest, the most  
minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or  
bar; लोहस्तम्भस्तु कणपः Vijayanti;  
चापचक्रकणपकण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a  
sting.

कणाटनिः, -टीरः, -टीरकः A wag-  
tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see  
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः, -ची *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A  
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing the  
satisfaction of a desire (ब्रह्मावर्तिषात),  
कणेहृदयं पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks  
milk to his heart's content or till he  
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकर tree. —र  
-रुः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A court-  
zan, harlot.

कण्ड 1 P. (कणति, कणित) To go or  
move.

कण्ट *a.* Thorny.

कण्टकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पावलगन् कर-  
स्थेन कण्टमेवैव कण्टकं (उद्धरेत्) Chāṇ.  
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;  
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.  
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow  
who is, as it were, a thorn to the  
state and an enemy of order and  
good government; उत्थातलेकत्रयकण्ट-  
कस्य B. 14. 73; त्रिदिवसुद्रुतदानवकण्टकं  
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5  
(Hence) Any source of vexation or  
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6  
Horripilation, erection of hair,  
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing  
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp  
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.  
-11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refuta-  
tion of arguments, detection of error.  
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The  
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar  
mansions. —कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A  
work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault,  
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-  
rine monster, the symbol of the god  
of love. —की A kind of मन्त्री,



—**Oomp.** —अयः a kind of lizard.—अश्वः, —भसकाः, —सुख m. a camel.—अंठीलः a kind of fish (having many bones). —अगरा a kind of worm. —आहवः a kind of tree.—उद्धरण 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. —2. (fig.) removing antoyancra, extirpating teieves and all such sources of public annoyance ; कंदहोद्धरणे निरयमाति-  
 डेयलमुत्तमं Ma. 9. 252. —हुमः 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush ; भवति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंदकमुमाः Mk. 9. 7. —2 the Salmali tree or silk-cotton-tree ( Mar. लवरी ). —रुला 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. —2. the गोशुर plant. —3. the castor-oil tree. —4. the Dhatura tree. —5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. —मर्दनं suppressing disturbance. —युक्त a. having thorns, thorny —विशोषनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble ; राज्यकंदकविशोषनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. —हुताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (पताकी). —ओणि, —णी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquinii. —2. a porcupine.

कंदकारः N. of a tree ( शास्मडी ) ; also विकंदत. —री N. of several plants :—Solanum Jacquinii, the silk-cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacquinii; also the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकफल q. v.

कंदहृदये The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंदकित a. 1 Thorny. —2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled ; horripilated ; प्रीतिं लब्धः Ku. 6. 15 ; R. 7. 22 ; S. 3. 15.

कंदकित a. ( नी f. ) 1 Thorny, prickly ; कंदकितो वनांतः Vikr. 1. 116. —2 Vexations, troublesome. —m. A fish. —m. f. N. of several plants :—खदिर, मदन, गोशुर, वंश, बदर. —Oomp. —ज a. 1. produced from a fish. —2. produced by the Mimosa tree. —कलः the bread-fruit tree ( पनस ). ( —ला ) मधुसूती plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंदला 1 N. of a plant ( वंश ). —2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंदाला f. N. of several plants :—पताकी, वंश, वंश, वृद्धी.

कंदित a. Thorny. —m. N. of several trees :—खदिर, अश्वार्थ, गोशुर.

कंद 1. 10 U. (कंदति-ते, कंदयति-ते, कंदित्ति) 1 To mourn, grieve for. —2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret ; ( in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case ).

कंठः, ठं 1 Throat ; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितवाण्यवृत्ति-कलुषः S. 4. 5 ; कंठेयुः स्तंभितं वनेपि सि-  
 सिरे पुस्तोकिनात् वत् 6. 3. —2 The neck ; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे सिधिलता Pt. 4. 6. ; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयनि जने किं पुनर्दुर्लभमे Mo. 3. 97, 111 ; Amara. 19, 57 ; Ku. 5. 57. —3 Sound, tone, voice ; सा ध्रुवकंठश्च कंठ R. 14. 68 ; किमिदं किञ्चकंठि सुव्य-  
 ते 8. 64 ; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि मधुकंठं रो-  
 दिति U. 3. —4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. —5 Vloinity, immediate proximity (as in उक्कंठ). —6 The opening of the womb. —7 A bud on a stalk. —8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited. —9 The मदन tree. —10 Guttural sound. —Oomp. —आग्निः a bird ( digesting in the throat or gizzard ). —अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck. —आगत a. come to the throat ( as the breath or soul of a dying person ). —आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace ; परिक्रितं काव्यमुपनिषत्तल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24 ; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण —आश्लेषः neck-embrace ; Me. 3 ; Pt. 4. 6 : उक्कंठ Bh. 3. 82. —उक्तं personal testimony. —कुष्माः a kind of fever. —कृणिका the Indian lute. —ग a. reaching or extending to the throat. —गत a 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat ; i. e. on the point of departing ; न वदेद्यवर्णी भाषां प्रापौ कंठगतैरपि Subhāsh. ; Pt. 1. 296. —2. approaching or reaching the throat. —तदाः, —तदः, —दी the side of the neck. —तलसिक्ता the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. —दृग a. reaching to the neck. —नीडकः a kite. —नीलकाः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c. ( Mar. मशाल ). —पासाः, —पासकाः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck. —2. a halter in general. —बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. —युवा a short neck-lace ; विदुषां कंठ-  
 युवात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. —माणि 1. a jewel worn on the neck. —2. ( fig. ) a dear or beloved object. —लग्न a. 1. clinging to the throat. —2. suspended round the neck. —3. throwing the arms round the neck ( in embraces ) ; Mā. 3. 2. —लता 1. a collar. —2. a horse's halter. —वर्तित्व a. being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing ; प्रापौ R. 12. 54. —शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. —शुद्धी swelling of the tonsils. —शोषः ( lit. ) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. —2. ( fig. ) fruitless expostulation. —सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. —सर्प a kind of em-

brace ; ( thus defined :—सकुर्वते वक्षसि बहुमस्य स्तनाभिघातं निविडोऽग्रहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनैर्विद्वारतकंठस्य प्रवर्तते संतः॥ ) ; कंठध्वज-  
 मपि विद्वय योविताः R. 19. 32. —स्य a 1. being in the throat. —2. guttural ( as a letter ). —3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. —4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat —2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. —2 A necklace, a collar. —3 A ropinground the neck of a horse. —Oomp. —स्य 1. a lion. —2 an elephant in rut ; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण स्वपत्तः Dk. 7. —3. a pigeon. —4. ex-  
 plicit declaration or mention ; ( इति कंठीरेणोक्तम् ).

कंठेकाला N. of Siva ( blue on the neck ).

कंठश्च a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. —2 Guttural. —Oomp. —वर्णः a guttural letter ; name-  
 ly ङ. भा, ङ. ख, ङ. ग, ङ. घ, and ङ. —स्वरः a guttural vowel ( अ and आ ).

कंठाळः 1 A boat. —2 A spade, hoe.

—3 War. —4 A camel. —5 An esculent root. —6 A churning vessel. —7 A bag. —ला A churning vessel.

कंठीळः A camel. —ला, —ला A churning vessel.

कंठु 1. 1 U. (कंठति-ते कंठयति) 1 To be glad or satisfied. —2 To be proud. —3 To unhook. —II. 10 U. (कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To thresh ( corn, grain ; &c. ), unhook. —2 To protect, defend.

कंठनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain : अजानतार्थं तरसर्षं (अवयवत्वं) हुषणां कंठनं यथा. —2 Chaff. —नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. —2 A pebble.

कंठित a. Dislocated ; S. 2.

कंठरा 1 A sinew ( of which 16 are considered to be in the human body ). —2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंठानकः N. of a servant of Siva  
 कंठिका 1 A short section, short est subdivision ; ( as in the यक्षयजुर्वेद )  
 —2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडुः f. 1 Scratching. —2 Itching, itching sensation ; कपोलकंडुः कतिभिर्भियमेतु Ku. 1. 9 ; Sānti. 4. 17. —Oomp. —आदि m. pl. the nominal verbs. —करी N. of a plant कृशशिपी.  
 —रवः 1 N. of a plant. —2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching. —रः A species of deer.



कङ्घुनिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itoh; सुभग स्वत्कारभे कर्णे कङ्घुतिला-लता S. D.

कङ्घुमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घुयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्घुयति) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्घुयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; सुमीमकङ्घुयत कुणशराः Ku. 3. 36; so ह्यं कुणसुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्घुयमानां सुगीं S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्घुयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्घुयनैर्दशनिवार-णेश्वर R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्घया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घयितं Scratching.

कङ्घयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher. कङ्घुरा N. of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्घुल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itohy; कङ्घुलद्विप-गंडापेक्षकवणिकेन संवातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -ला An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp. -लीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलका 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसन्न-णो हिष्यः कण्वहोतर Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Daaf. -पुत्रः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of कण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rig-veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -पुत्रः Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kanyas (?). -द्विहृत्, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanyas's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kanyas, friendly disposed to them. -होतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kanyas.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kanyas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -इ Tv.] The clearing-out plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकवृक्षस्य य-द्यप्युपसदनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य चारि मनीषी ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंत्युपसदन also.

कतकलः The clearing-out plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इत्म्] ('मत् न.) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन विग्भागेन गतः स जार-हम इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतमधि-कृत्य वास्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते युगास्तत्र यासुहादर्यार्यमिभ्यः Mā. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यत्न it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* ('त् न.) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कत-रणो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides? कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, क-तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कतय्यया कति च्यासि Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मरकति कुतः स्वांत ते विपलभाः Sānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्विष पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कस्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्कटी कतिचिद्वलारि-मयुक्तः स कामी नीत्या मासाच् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times. कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अश् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-कुसुमोद्भूतः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयद्विषयापने some days having elapsed; वर्णः कतिपयेव ग्रथितस्य स्व-रेरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयश्च *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशश्च *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-याति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंश् Tv.] Fire; cf. सतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथयते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कुत्था कथिष्यते न का Bk. 16. 4; कुत्थेतकर्मणा सर्वं क-रयेथा Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising --नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कथय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्थवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्श-नोत्सुकं मेधिलाय कथायांभूव संः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथायिवा सुमित्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mā. 8. 10; आकार-सदृशं चेद्विमेवायं कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथयते श्रीकृष्णस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. --Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-पञ्चुल] A narrator, a relator. -का 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis-putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. --नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ्+नि+अ] 1 A tale, story; 'प्राचीण्यं U. 4 historical know-ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथायि खलु पापानामलभ्येय-से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conver- sation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composi- tion, often distinguished from आख्या-यिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या रथात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याज्ञावेनैव दूरता । हुंकारेणैव धनुषाः स हि विज्ञानयोहोति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आपवागनुमानार्थां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, atten- tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con- versation; रमतश्चोरिम कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेषः (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः com- mencement of a tale. -आरामः gar- den of fable. -आलापः speech, con-



versation. —उद्घः the beginning of a tale. —उद्घातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (स्व-धार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrārākshasa. —2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिशोष्यो-जयुर्धरा R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपा-ख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. —2. giving a false account. —नायकः, —युक्ताः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —पठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. —2 N. of the first लंघक or book of the कथासंस्तरागार —प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग अ. 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—यः) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; मानकथाप्रसंगवस्थिताः H. 1. 1; कथाप्रस-गेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जने-रुद्धावृत्तात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —माणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory por-tion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, dis-course. —विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त a. reserved, taciturn, dialiking conversa-tion. —शेव अ. see कथावशेषः.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetā-lapanobhaviṃsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c. कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A story-teller.

कथित p p. 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविद्- R. 11. 10. —Comp. पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad. loc.

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2: To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृत a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Kn. 4. 13. कथं ind. [किम्-प्रकारार्थं यमु कदिदेश्र] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं सारात्मके स्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' साङ्ख्यं कथं न ह्युः संपद्यो मे नि-रापयः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मनं नि-प्रेक्ष्यामि कथं चात्मापहारी करोमि S. 1.

(where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! Indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, उ, वा, or सिद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is gen-eralized); कथं वा नश्यते U. 3; कथं नास्ति-तत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अवि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'some-how', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थिरता कथमपि पुराः Me. 3; कथमप्युक्तमितं न युजितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तते वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Me. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिद्विज्ञा मनसा बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उच्यते Pt. 1; विस्तृत्य कथमप्युक्तं Kn. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amara 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि सुषनेऽस्मिन्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Mā. 2. 6. —Comp. —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं ind. in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंवा कीर्तिद्यामि शिरोहृति Si 2. 52; कथंकारं युक्तं Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण a. of what measure —भावः what state. —भूत a. 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप a. of what shape. —वीर्य a. of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् 1. 4 A. (कथते) To be con-founded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruc-tion; U 5. 10 —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् ind. [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, miserableness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षर 1. a bad letter. —2 bad writing. —अग्नि 1. a little fire. —अरुच 1. a bad road. —अक्षं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ a. 1 useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना त्रान्त्रिक, tor-menting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अथित a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदाचित्स्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन ज-क्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कदाचित्तोद-

मेभिर्षीरंवारं वीरसंचाद्विद्वत्कारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, de-spise. —अर्थीकृत a. 1. despised, dis-dained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थ a. 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—रि) a miser: Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता —रथ 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stingi-ness. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आ-कार a. deformed, ugly. —आचर a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a had organ of sense. —उद्घः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (—रं) lukewarm-ness. —तृण 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भीक. —तीर्थ an intoxicat-ing drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्वयश्चरिं बभञ्ज दृजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् अ. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or in-distinctly; येन जातं मिथ्यापये कद्वं इसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विद्वी वरमकं-द्वो ह्युपः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, con-temptible.

कद् अ. 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —द्ः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबत् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोदमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mā. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —वी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —वे A multitude. —वक् 1 A mul-titude, group; छायावज्ज्वलं वक् सुगकुलं रोमयमभ्यस्तु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबक-राजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताद). —Comp. —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमाल-तीसुरभयः प्रौढा कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्यायः. —गुष्पा, —हरी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kad; amba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze. °=अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant. कदरः 1 A saw. —2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. —3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Kha-dira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.



**कदलः, -कदलकः** The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं युगपृष्ठाः कदलरूपं कांठौ *Amaru. 95.* —ला N. of several plants:—गुग्गु, तिबिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालक-दलीच विक्रयमाना *Mk. 1. 20*; वास्तव्यरु-मसकदलीरतंभगौरश्चलत्वं *Me. 96, 77*; *Kn. 1. 36*; *R. 12. 96*; *Y. 3. 8.* —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —द्वहः, -रंधः a kind of illusion.

**कदलिका** A banner, flag; *Mā. 6.*  
**कदलिन्** *m.* A kind of antelope.  
**कदलीक्षता** 1 A sort of cucumber.  
—2 A beautiful woman.

**कदा** *ind.* When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथ-चिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच विभेति कदाचन: *Mā. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101*; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; *R. 2. 37, 12. 21*; नास्मै क्रीडेत्कदाचित् *Me. 4. 74, 65, 169*; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now' as कदाचित् काननं जगद्दे कदाचित् कमलचनेपु रेने *K. 58 et seq.* [cf. *L. quando*].

**कटु** *a.* [कट्-रु] (हु or दू. f.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —दुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —दः, -दू. f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgās. —Comp. —पुनः, -सुतः a serpent.

**कट्ठण** *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny.  
**कट्ठरं** 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

**कधप्रिय-कधमी** *a. Ved.* Fond of praise.

**कन्** 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कन्तु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

**कनकं** Gold; कनकवलयं वस्त्रं वस्त्रं मया प्रतिसाधते *S. 3. 13*; *Me. 2. 37, 67.* —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhātūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचला, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —शैला epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुञ्चो ते स्वर्धते किल कनकाचलेन साधम् *Bv. 2. 9.* —अग्रवतः the treasurer. —आकः the धत्तू tree. (—आ) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आलुका the Dhātūra tree. (—यं) a flower. —आरः, —रंधः a golden hatchet. —द्वहः,

—द्वहकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —द्वहिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; *Mu. 2.* —निककाः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). —पद्मं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहरय को-पात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपरं *Ch. P. 10.* —परागं gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ *a.* bright as gold. (—भर) the महाज्योति-ष्मती plant. —प्रसवः the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रत्ना the स्वर्ण-कदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow or- nament. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सूयं a gold necklace; काश्या कनकसूयेण कुण्डनसर्पे चिन्तितः *Pt. 1. 207.* —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

**कनकमय** *a.* Made of gold, golden.  
**कनखलं** N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेति पावनं); तस्माद्भूच्छेदकनखलं शैलराजवतीर्णा जहोः कन्याम् *Me. 50.*

**कनटी** Red arsenic.  
**कनत** *a.* One-eyed; cf. काय.  
**कनयति** *Den. P.* To lessen, re- duce in size, make small, diminish; कतिं नः कनयति च *Bk. 18. 25.*  
**कना** *Ved.* A girl; the youngest girl.

**कनिक्रद** *a. Ved.* Neighing, crying very much.

**कनिष्ठ** *a.* (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The young- est. —3 Lower —4 Having the feet downwards. —दः N. of Siva. —द्व 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of hero- ine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं-मूलं the least or first root.

**कनिष्ठक** *a.* The smallest. —ठिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाभिहित- कालिदासा *Subhāsh.* —कं A kind of grass.

**कनी** A daughter or girl.  
**कनीन** *a. Ved.* Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.  
**कनीनकः** 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

**कनीयस्** *a.* (सी. f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger; कनीयान् व्रता, कनीयस्ते भ- विनी &c.

**कनीषत्** *a.* 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

**कनीचिः** *f.* 1 A cart. —2 A creep- ing plant.

**कनूज** = कन्याकुञ्ज *q. v.*

**कनेरा** 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant; (of. कनेरा).

**कंत** *a.* Happy.

**कंतु** *a.* Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

**कंथा** 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंथा ततः किं *Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86*, *Sānti. 4. 4, 19.* —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

**कंद्** 1 P. (कदति, कंदित) 1 To cry; lament. —2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

**कंदः** —दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb; *Bh. 3. 69*; (fig. also): ज्ञान- कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ —दा 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radicle. —संज्ञं pro- lapsus uteri. —सरं the garden of Indra.

**कंदिन्** *a.* Having a bulbous root. —*m.* An esculent root.

**कंदकः** A palanquin.

**कंदहं** The white water-lily; of. कंदोद.

**कंदरः** —रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदः कंदरस्यः प्रलयसुगताः *Bh. 3. 69*; बभूवाधारकंदराभिसर्पा *V. 1. 16*; *Me. 56.* —रः A hook for driving an ele- phant. —रा-रि A cave, valley, bol- low. —रि Dry:ginger. —Comp. —अ- करः a mountain.

**कंदर्पः** 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजन्तश्चास्मि कंदर्पः *Bg. 10. 28*; कंदर्प इष रूपेण *Mb. 2.* Love (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं दर्वयामीति मदाज्जा- तमात्रो जगद् च । तेन कंदर्पमानं तं च- कार वतुमंत्रः ॥). —Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebria. —उच्चरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —द- हना, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुषलः-सुषल- the male organ of generation. —सुषल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

**कंदलः** —लं 1 A now shoot or sprout; *U. 3. 40* —2 Reproach, cen- sure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree, कदल- दलोद्भासा पयोर्विदवा *Amaru. 48.* —7 Collection; *U. 3. 11.* —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kan- dala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः *Si. 6. 30*; *R. 13. 29.*

**कदली** 1 The plantain (or the Ba- nana) tree; आरकराजिभिरेषं कुसुमे-



नैर्बकली सलिलगर्भी । कोपाद्वर्षाणे स्म-  
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Mo.  
21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.  
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.  
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the  
flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2  
Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरि N. of a plant (Mar. ल-  
जाह.)

कंदुः m. f. [ Un. 1. 14 ] A boiler,  
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched,  
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing  
with; पातितोषि काराणात्तैस्त्वपारेष कं-  
दुक. Bb. 2. 83; Kn. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19;  
It. 16. 83. -कं A pillow; Bh 3. 145.  
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (दुः) 1 The white  
lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a pro-  
vincial form for नलोलि); मोहमुकु-  
लायमाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Mā. 7. -दं A  
blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A clond. -2 A kind of  
grass.

कंधरः [ कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति ] 1  
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',  
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.  
of a vegetable (गारिष). -रा The  
neck; कंधरां समग्रहाय कंधरां पाप्य संयति  
जहास कश्यपित्ति; Y. 2. 220; Amaru.  
16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [ कं शिरो जलं वा धारयते ]  
The ocean. -f. The neck.

कंक्षं (कन्-क) 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,  
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानस-  
कन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53 -2 An  
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे  
गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Māl.  
7. Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name  
for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा  
मवेद्वीरि नववर्षा च रेहिणी । दशमे कन्यका  
प्रोक्ता अत ऊर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In  
Rhet.) One of the several kinds  
of heroines; an unmarried girl  
serving as a chief character in a  
poetical composition; see under  
अन्यात्री. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp.  
-छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-  
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden;  
विश्वदुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1.  
-जातः the son of an unmarried  
girl; Y. 2. 129 (= कानि); for in-  
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्या-  
ह्वन); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.  
-सा The little finger. -सी The  
youngest sister.

कन्या [ Un. 4. 111 ] 1 An un-  
married girl or daughter; R. 1. 51,  
2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl  
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden;  
Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in  
general. -5 The sixth sign of the  
zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgā.  
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.  
-अंतर्गृहे the woman's apartments;  
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांतर्गृहे कश्चिरविवशति  
Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 60. -आद a. follow-  
ing after or hunting young girls.  
(-दः) 1. the inner apartments of a  
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes  
after young girls. -कुक्षः N. of a  
country. (-क्षं) N. of an ancient  
city in the north of India, situated  
on a tributary of the Ganges, now  
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f., -री N. of  
Durgā. -गत the position of a planet  
in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहं taking a  
girl in marriage. -दान giving away  
a girl in marriage. -दुषणं defile-  
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or  
blemish in a girl, bad repnte (such  
as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -पतिः  
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.  
-पाला a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,  
-मर्षः the son of an unmarried daughter  
(called कानि). -पुरं the women's  
apartments. -मर्ष m. f. a son-in-law.  
-2. N. of Kārtikya. -रत्नं a very fine  
girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतानास्ते  
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign Virgo.  
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying  
one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money  
given to the bride's father as her  
price, purchase-money of a girl.  
-स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband  
by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or  
seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2  
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little  
finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in  
the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11,  
16. 86. -चं The harem (consisting  
mostly of girls).

कन्युषे The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move; see कम्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of  
demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick,  
cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमपश्यमानं  
Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9.  
5. -ट्टी A measure equal to the ca-  
pacity of the hollows of the two  
hands joined together. -Comp.  
-नापसः one who pretends to be  
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु  
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty;  
छलचरं प्रजास्त्वभूतं कपटपटुं दृजालिकः

Si. 15. 35. -प्रबंधा a fraudulent  
contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged  
document. -वचनं deceitful talk.  
-वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः)  
disguise, false dress.

कपाटिका A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.  
-f. A kind of perfume (विडा).

कपनः Shaking. -नः -नरा Ved. A  
worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell  
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-  
ed and matted hair, especially of  
Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie,  
(used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्त्रतां यदि  
यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (ई) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [ कपर्द इति ] 1 Shaggy.  
-2 Wearing braided and matted  
hair. -m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [ कं वातं पाटयति तद्वति  
रुगद्धि Tv. ] 1 Leaf or panel of a  
door; कपाटवक्त्राः पणिज्जकुंधरः R. 3.  
34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपादनपटुर्मोषि नोपा-  
जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; Si. 11.  
60. -Comp. -उद्घाटनं 1. the open-  
ing of a door. -2. A door key. -घ्नः  
a house-breaker, thief. -वक्षः a.  
broad-chested; R. 3. 34. -संधिः 1.  
the junction of the leaves of a door.  
-2. a manner of multiplying -संधिकः  
a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [ कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-  
ति ] 1 The skullakull-bone; चूडापीठं  
कपालसंकुलगलमंदाकिनीचारयः Māl.  
1. 2; कर्त्रा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं  
कारितः Bb. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a  
broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षा  
र्थं Mā. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-  
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6.  
44. -5 A cup, jar in general; पंच-  
कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty  
of peace on equal terms. -लं 1 The  
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the  
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind  
of leprosy. -लं A beggar's bowl. [of  
L. caput; Gr. kephale]. -Comp.  
-नालिका a sort of pin or spindle  
for winding cotton &c. -पाणिः,  
-धनुः, -मालिन्, -गिरिस् m. epithets of  
Siva. -मालिनी N. of Durgā -संधिः  
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78,  
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or  
having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-  
ing skulls; कपालि वा स्वाद्यपेदुशेसरं  
(चुः) Kn. 5. 78. -m. 1 An epithet  
of Siva; करं कर्णं कुंठयति किल कपा-  
लिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of  
low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa



mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [ कपि-इत् नलोपा; Up. 4. 143 ] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपे-रत्रासिपुनद्विद् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलास). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पि f. —पि A female monkey. —Oomp. —आरुषः incense. —इज्जः an epithet (1) of Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat; नहयंति वृक्षं इन्द्रानि कर्षिन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; इष्ये यत्र कर्षिन्द्रसखमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —रवजा N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा चूता the hog-plum tree. —जः, —तैलं, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधु 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रघुः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्त्रः N. of Nārada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part ( coping ) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिल्ल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्जिलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रथ 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Oomp. —आरुषः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [ कपिलच् ] 1 Tawny, reddish; वाताय कपिला चित्तु Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ma. 3. 8; ( Kail. = कपिलकेश ). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —ल 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Oomp. —अक्षि a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्या Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —दुमा a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —सुतिः f. the Sākhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [ कपि-मल्लयं श ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छाया) संख्यापयोवकपिशाः पिशिताज्ञानां S. 3. 27; तोये कौचनपदोरेणकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —ज्ञा 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —ज्ञा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —ज्ञा, —ज्ञी, —ज्ञं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Oomp. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कषितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [ को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv. ] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Oomp. —अंघ्रि f. a sort of perfume. —अंजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—अ) a pale or dirty white colour. —अरण्य a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पालि f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजा the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णः a kind of perfume. —संरं antimony. —इस्तः a mode of folding the hands: in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतक 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [ Up. 1. 66 ] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. —Oomp. —कायः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्ति f. the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. मंडामिति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [ केन जलेन कलति क-इ Tv. ] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादातोम्यैकमूल-

माशयाश्रितिति Dk. 160; प्राणप्रवाणसमये कफवातपित्तेः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Oomp. —अरि dry ginger. —कूचिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —ह, नाशन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —उच्चरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ कफ-इनि ] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेल a. Phlogmatic.

कफोदः Ved. The elbow.

कव 1 P. (कवति, कवति) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) दृष्ट्यकबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —ध 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be n. in this sense); Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (धं) इति a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कक् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or eolitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयाचने, कति) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कम्पे कामयमानं मो न रवं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रन्थतर); कश्चिहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire; न गीरघृशब्दकामयेत R. 14. 4; निश्कट्टमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [ कम्-युच् ] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; Si.



6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —न. 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Aak-tree. -3 N. of Rāhmā. -4 A Brahmana. —Comp. —छद्मः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नक्षत्रि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirable.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितु *a.* (त्री. f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्प *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful. कम्पः [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संयासः कम्पः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —त्री A female tortoise or a small tortoise. —Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कम्पदलः, -लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कम्पदलपयोऽमारयस्तदुपायोः बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कम्पदलनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ma. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —Comp. —तक्रः the tree of which Kamandalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Śārasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलममंभसि कमले च कुबले तानि कनकलतिकारं K. P. 10.; so हस्तं, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Śārasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. —Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Ma. 2. —आसना 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रीतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं as flower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. —जम्बन् *m.*, —मवा, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. —Comp. —पतिः, —सखा an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सास्त्रेऽह्निव स्पलकमलिनीं न प्रवृद्धां न सुप्तं Me. 90; रम्यतारः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कम्प 1 A. (कंपते, कम्पे, कम्पित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); कम्पे तीर्णलौहस्ये तस्मिन् प्रारब्धो-तिवेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कम्पः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कम्पेन किञ्चित्प्रतिग्रहं सूच्यते R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकम्पः, विद्युत्कम्पः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. —पृ शaking, moving, tremor. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कम्पन *a.* [कम्-घञ्] Trembling, shaking. —न. 1 Sierra season (November-December). -2 A kind of misale. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronounciation.

कम्पाकः Wind.

कम्पिल = कम्पित q. v.

कम्पित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, awung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Cansing to shake.

कम्प *a.* [कम्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कम्पाणि सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कम्पा शाखा S. 2. 2. -2 Agile, quick.

कम्प 1 P. (कम्पति, कम्पित) To go, move.

कम्प *a.* Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

कम्पलः [Up. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कम्पलवतं न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh; कम्पलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. —लं Water. —Comp. —चाह्यः कं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कम्पलका -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कम्पलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कम्पलित *a.* Covered with a blanket. —म. A bullock, ox. —Comp. —वाह्यः कं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कम्पिः, —वी. f. 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कम्पु *a.* (कु or कू. f.) Spotted, variegated. —कु —कु (*m.*, *n.*!) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कम्पुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीन्यः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. —कु 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. —Comp. —आताविन् *m.* a kind of kite. —कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —मीषा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कम्पुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कम्पु *a.* Stealing. —म. 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; of. Up. 1. 93.

कम्पोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कम्पोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्पु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कम्पाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री. f.) [करोति, कर्षते अनेन इति, कृ-क-अच्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, मयं &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्यापुञ्चयः पयसि रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धं पूर्वा व्यपसित इवालावित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतासुपगते हि विभीषिकलक्षणेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबना-य दिनभर्तुरेव पतिव्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रीतमहीधुः कुर्यात् करसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (द्वौ) अपरांत-महीपालव्याजनेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ma. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called हस्त. —Comp. —अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-ring. —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1. the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. —अक्षिः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. —कंदकः, —कं a finger-nail. —कमलं, —कंकजं, —पक्षी a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णैर्बुनीवार-रक्षयैः U. 3. 25. —कलशः, —शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलया, —य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतल्लुङ्गधरा न-र्यमानं U. 3. 19; Ra. 6. 30. -2. a finger. —कुहमलं the finger. —कोरः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'पेयमंडु Ghat. 22. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. —ग्रहः 1. a husband. -2. a tax-collector. —घर्षणः, —घर्षन् *m.* the churning-stick. —छद्मः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; तद्विष्णकरजधुष्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;



Amaru. 85. (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतले। S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलमलकफलवद्विजं जगद्भालोकयति K. 43. स्थ. a. resting on the palm of the hand —ताला, तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास वृत्तकरतालमुच्चकं। Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिकार, ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चादनाय। करतालिकानां दानादिदानां भवतीतिरवः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —ताया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes —2. tributary : करद्वीकृताखिलदृष्टा मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1. a saw. —2. playing in water 'वत् m. The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1 a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय-पालः, पालिका 1. a sword. —2 a ougel. —पत्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पुटं the back of the hand. —चालः, चाला 1. sword ; अधोरधः कर्वालापाणिशोपावृत्तिः Mā. 9 ; स्लेच्छनिवहानधने कलयसि कर्वालयम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूवर्णं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon ; see आयुधं. —रङ्गः 1. A finger-nail ; अनाध्वरं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररङ्गैः S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —वालिका a small club. —वीरः, वीरका 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—र) red areenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शोकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालि m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -कं [ किरि करोति वा जलम क-द-उत् Tv. ] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —का 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —का, —का, —कं Hail ; तां कुर्वीथास्तुलकरकाद्विप्लवतावकीर्णानि Me. 54 ; Dr. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —0omp. —अंभस् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतकः करकावृक्स्थावृत्तिस्थं स्थवृद्धगमसि कस्यमयममति Mā. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut) ; a small box ; as in तालकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambari). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करजः [ कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv. ] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [ किरि मद् क-अत् Up. 4. 81 ] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Santi. 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brahmana. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —र 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णिय the propounder of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करिडम् m. An elephant ; दिवंते श्रुयन्ते मद्मालिनगण्डः कारिडिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)दुः A kind of bird (orane).

करण a. [ क-ल्युट् ] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2. Ved. ) Clever, skilled. —जः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहितं, संस्था, मियं &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वक्त्रा करणोक्तिनतेन सा निपपेती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 38. 42 ; पदुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमधुविलासिनां करणं यत्तत्र कालिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. —8 ( In Logio ) The instrumental cause which is thus defined ; व्यापारवत्साधारणं कारणं कर्णं. —9 A cause or motive ( in general ). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case ( in gram. ) ; साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्ब्रह्मव्यापाराद्वन्तरः विवक्ष्यते यथा यत्र करणं तच्चदा स्तुतम्. —11 ( In law ) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythmic pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 ( In astrol. ) A division of the day ; ( these Karanas are eleven ). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the writer caste. —जी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —0omp. —अधिः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [ क-अंत् Up. 1. 126 ] 1 A small box or basket ( : of bamboo ) ; करंडपीडितमोः भोमिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; स-वेमायाकरंडं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of dook ( करंडव ) —5 Liver.

करंडकः, —करंडिका, करंडो f. A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिव m. A fish.

करणय a. Kissing the hand.

करमः [ क-अम् Up. 3. 122 ; करो माति, मा क Tv. ] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in करभोका B. 6. 83 ; see करमो below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel ; Si. 5. 3. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. —0omp. —ऊका f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधारय करमोरु यथा-सुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amaru. 69 ; or ( according to another explanation ), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिव m. An elephant.

करभीरा A lion.

करमडः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित a. कृ-अंत् ; Up. 4. 82 ] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकामादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विष्णवती N. 1. 115, 85 ; स्फुटतरुकेन कटुं करंबितमिव यमुनाजलपुरं Gīt. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभालुकार-सापाय Ms. 12. 76. ( where the word is variously interpreted ; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud ' ). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.



करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; ( perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district ) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजयगङ्गेव-  
कर्त्तव्यम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous  
root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group  
of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fare. -2  
A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, ( a small kind  
of crane. )

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable,  
frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ;  
Mā. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12.  
98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening  
wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large,  
high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ;  
pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mā. 1. 38. -5  
Harsh ; Mā. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spaci-  
ous ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -ल  
1 Resin, pitoh. -2 A disease of the  
teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ल A terri-  
fio form of Durgā ; \* आयतनं ; न करा-  
लोपहारान्च फलमन्यद्भिर्भाष्यते Mā. 5.  
33. -ली One of the seven tongues  
of fire. -ल A particular condiment.  
-Oomp. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific  
teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword.  
-का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scurching, a wound caus-  
ed by a finger-nail.

करिन् m. [ कर-इन् ] 1 An elephant.  
-2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Oomp.  
-इन्द्रा, ईश्वरः, -वरा a large elephant,  
lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षिणः  
शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः  
करिष्येण महापद्मद्वारा Nttipr. 2. -कुम्भः  
the frontal globe of an elephant ;  
Bv 2. 177. -कुसुम्भः a fragrant pow-  
der of namakshar. -गर्जित the roaring  
of an elephant ( वृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak. )  
-दंत ivory. -दारकः a lion. -ना-  
सिका a musical instrument. -पः  
an elephant-driver. -पतेः, -शावः,  
-शावकः a cub, young elephant.  
-ध्वजः a column to which an ele-  
phant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः  
an epithet of Ganesa. -पावस्व m.  
a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र q. v.  
-वेजयन्ती a flag carried by of  
elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or troop of  
elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथ-  
मेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदिति  
Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करोरः [ कृ-ईन् Up. 4. 30 ] 1  
The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in  
general, आनिन्यरे वंशकरोरनीलः Si. 4.  
14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing  
in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं  
नैक पत्रा करोरविष्टे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh.

2. 23 ; of. also किं पुष्पैः किं कलैस्तस्य  
करोरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य  
न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh. -4 A water-  
jar. -रा-री The root of an ele-  
phant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small  
grass-hopper.

करोरिका The root of an elephant's  
tusk.

करोरिकं Battle, fight.

करोरः, -वे [ कृ-ईन् Up. 4. 26 ]  
Dry cow-dung. -Oomp. -अग्निः fire  
of dry cow-dung.

करोरिका A strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [ करोति मनः आदुःखाय, कृ-  
उन् Tv. ] Tender, pathetic, pitiable  
exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहरिः  
V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः  
U. 128. -गः 1 Pity, compassion,  
tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment,  
grief, sorrow ( as: one of the 8 or  
9 sentiments ) ; पुष्टपाकमतीकाशो राम-  
स्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ;  
विलपन... करुणार्थमयितं मियं प्रति R.  
8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A  
Jaina saint. -गं Ved. An action, a  
holy or sacred rite. -Oomp. -मल्ली  
the Mallikā plant. -विपलभा ( in  
Rhet. ) the feeling of love in se-  
paration.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tender-  
ness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्र-  
तरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अ-  
करुण unkind. -Oomp. -आत्मन् a.  
tender hearted. -आर्द्र a. tender-  
hearted, moved with pity, sensi-  
tive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय  
a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless,  
cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृगयुना R. 8. 67.  
-स्वनः, -ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a pite-  
ous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiabie, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [ कृ-णु Up. 2. 1 ; के मस्तकं  
रेणुस्य Tv. ] 1 An elephant in general ;  
करेणुरारोहयते निषादितं Si. 12.  
5, 5. 48. -2 The Karṇikāra tree.  
-णुः, -णुः f. 1 A female elephant ;  
ददौ रसायकजरेणुगोषि गजाय गन्धजलं  
करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2  
N. of the mother of Pālākāpya.  
-3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Oomp.  
-भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the  
founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the  
plant Kareṇu.

करेणु m. f. A male or female ele-  
phant.

करेन ( व ) रः Storax.

करोटः, करोटः f. 1 The skull ; Mv.  
5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra loc.).

कर्क a. [ कृ-क Up. 3. 40 ] 1 White.  
-2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab.  
-2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the  
zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5  
A mirror. -6 A white horse. [ cf.  
Pers. kark ; L. cancer ; Gr. kor-  
kinos ]. -Oomp. -चिभेटी small cu-  
cumber.

कर्कटा 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the  
fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A  
kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root  
of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The  
curved end of the beam of a bal-  
ance. -7 A kind of coitus ( रतिवेष ).  
-8 The radius of a circle. -9 Com-  
pass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin  
or wedge. -टि 1 A female crab. -2  
A kind of cucumber. -3 The curv-  
ed end of a balance. -4 A small  
water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the  
fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Com-  
pass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugar-  
cane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab.  
-क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A par-  
ticular fracture of the bones. -Oomp.  
-अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a  
crab. -रज्जु a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टि f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a  
species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A  
kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of crane.

कर्कधुः, -धुः f. [ कर्क कटकं दधाति,  
धा-हृ Up. 1. 9 ] 1 The jujube tree  
कर्कधुलपाकमिष्यपचनामोदः परिक्षिप्यते  
U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधुनापुष्पपरि तुहिनं रजयस्य  
ग्रसंश्चा S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of  
this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm.  
-रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3  
A bone, broken piece ( of skull ) ;  
fragment ; Mā. 5. 19. -4 A strap  
or rope of leather. -Oomp. -अङ्गः a  
wag tail. -अङ्गः the Khanjana bird.  
-अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a  
glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करो A water-jar with small  
Foles at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [ कर्क-श ] 1 Hard, rough  
( opp. कोमल or मृदु ) ; सराद्वपास्फालन-  
कर्कशांशुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13.  
73 ; परावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पशं  
तद्वगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15.  
10, 16, 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel,  
merciless ( words, conduct &c. ).  
-3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य  
कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy,  
strong, monotonous, robust. -5 Strict,  
imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.



-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unobedient, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; कर्क वा भुजकर्कशे मम समं ललायते भारती P. R. -कः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कशिकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्कः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Kaikṣṭha, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The angarcane. -3 The विव tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree.

-र 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्श 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears.

-2 Farished with chaff (as grain)

-र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलु जगत्स्य विपरीतवचक्रमाः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरभ्यो विवृज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also;

कर्ण द्वा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9;

कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10;

कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; of वक्त्रं, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūta-putra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Comp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yuddhisṭhira. -अंत्तिक a. close to the ear; स्वनसि सुकु कर्णात्तिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अट्टः -ट्ट f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -ह्रदुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammetā says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितव; cf. also his remark ad loc. -कर्णवर्तसाधिपदे कर्णाद्विचलनिर्मितः । संविधायार्थकोपायं दिव्येभ्यस्तस्मयम् ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्णः a kind of deer. -कटाटो 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -ह्रदः (in medio.) a constant noise in the ear. -मूषं ear wax (-थः) -मूषकः barding of the wax of the ear. -मोचर a. audible. -ग्रहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णेज) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -जगः -जगः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहभि-

वेशिताननः Māl. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Paṇḍava prince. -उवरा pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुजरकर्ण-तालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Śi 17. 37. -दुणः an ear-ring. -दुण्डुभिः = कर्ण-कीटः -धरः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जडो विपवेतेव नोदिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धरिणी a female elephant. -पयः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं Ratn 1. -परिन् n. the eighth (i. e. Karṇa) section of the Mahabharata. -पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. -पालिः -ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -पुटं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूर 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इव च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -ग्रकः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -प्रणारः -प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. -प्रतः the lobe of the ear. -फलः a kind of fish. -सूचणं, -सूचन an ear-ornament. -मूत्रं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -मोटी a form of Durga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. -वेंडा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -गजिन a. earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचरं, -छिद्रं, -पुरं, -भि the auditory passage of the ear. -विष f. ear-wax. -विष 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेधः piercing the ear to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेष्टः -वेष्टनं in ear-rings. -शकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -रुं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिले Ms. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -संश्रवः 'unmuzzing of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हीन a. earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णकर्ण ind. From ear to ear

कर्णक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-



ing a helm. —कः A steersman. —क 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus. —4 A small brush or pain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit-stalk. —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अचला N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass. —2 A helmman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् m. an elephant.

कर्णिल a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटोऽङ्गमनि विदुषा कंठधरा-रत्नेन Vikr. 18. 102. —टो f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटोऽङ्गकर्णातं तद्वचनः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इमपरी plant. —3 One of the Rāgini or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकान्ताणालीयते वटपत्रा V. 2. 23; Ra. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Kārnika tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked: cf. Kn. 3. 28. —वर्णप्रकष सति कर्णिकारं दुर्नाति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामययविधो गुणानां पराङ्मुखो विश्वमूजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —मियाः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रयाः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle. palanquin; कर्णारिथ-स्थो रघुवीरपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुता Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णसुतकथं संनिहितविधि-लाचला K. 19. —कर्णसुतप्रहिते च पाथि मत्तिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्तुं 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्त्ता 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 236. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; युक्तः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा मुखा । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तते कर्तव्या धृतिविच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्षिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; ह्येनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्राप्त-निःसर्यं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —वयं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तु a. or s. [कु-वृत्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य R. 2. 64; दयाकरणस्य कर्ता author; कृतस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. according to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तुका a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तु a. Ved. To be done. —र्त्तु 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्द्व 1 P. (कर्द्वति, कर्द्वित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To esw (as a crow).

कर्द्वन् Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्द्वः-कर्द्वटः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्द्वमः [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्द्वमधरी प्रसालयती गीतत Mk. 5. 35; पथश्रादयानकर्द्वमान् R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sio. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आरका a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्द्वमका 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्द्वमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्द्वटः-ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पावक-व a. Covered with ragged garments.

कपणः A kind of weapon; चाप-चक्रकणपकर्षणमासपाट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in कर्परपर; जीवेय येन कविना पनकैः

परणे तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परणे Ghet. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, —सं, —सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, —र [Up. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —रंष्टः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —तेलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्तुं 1 P. (कर्तित) To go, move, approach.

कर्तु a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तु (कु) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted; कर्तुर्द्वयमद्यननिकुरवकर्तुः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैरेवम कपोतकर्तुः Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhātura plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (बर्षी). —रि An epithet of Durgā. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhātura plant.

कर्तु (कु) रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्तु (कु) र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ-मन्ति Up. 4. 144]

1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विवर्धयानं कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite; (it may be either निय, वैमिक्तिक or काम्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahmā, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or native property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मवचं कलं पुनं कृद्धिः कर्मवृत्तारिणि Bb. 2. 89, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुं विवर्धयानं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (in Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:—एकद्वयमद्युप संयोगविभागिभ्योऽनेकं रणं कर्म Vais. Sutra (It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेक्षणं ततोऽप्येवमनाकुचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्मव्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bhāṣā P. 6.). —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम a. in-



capable of doing anything. -अंशं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रजापति of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अन्तः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 ( कर्मतः इत्युपाध्यादि संयद्धस्यानं Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. -अन्तर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिकै *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite (-र्हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m.*) the soul. -हृदयं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are); वाक्पाणिपादायुधस्थानि Ms. 2. 99; see under हृदय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -कृत् 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकारः स्वप्रत्यायुः Pt. 1; Sl. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तु *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओद्भूतः, it is thus defined. -क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सकृः स्वैर्गैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैः तद्विदुः ॥ -कांडः, -कं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* labourer, artisan, workman. -काशुकः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आश्रमकर्मक्षमं देवं साको धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः learning off or suspending work. -चं (चा) डालः 1. 'base in deed,' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vāsisbtha mentions these kinds. -अद्यक. पितृवश्र कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचंडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमा ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts: संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disresponsible. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurnaba, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुद्गल कर्मधारय पेनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ह्रस्वः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नाम्ना N. of a river between Kāśt and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. -पदचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ युक्तेः संसाराः is a कर्मपदचनीयः; so अह in जपमह प्रावर्षत् &c.; of. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूमि, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); अत्येवं कर्मभूमि Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Śūdra. -वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -चादी *a.* lunar day ( तिथि ). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. -शौचं humility. -संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साक्षिः a minister. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सौम्यः वनः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥ ) मित्रिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [ कर्मन्-अट् P. V 2. 35. ]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठा The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [ कर्मन्-यत् ] Skilful, clever. -व्या Wages. -व्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (पंचलोचन)

कर्मरः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्वे 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Delivory of a mountain; (also कर्वट in this sense). -इ A city.

कर्व (र्व) र *a.* Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākshasa. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a.* Rendering lean. -जः Fire.

कषः [ कृष्-अट् पञ् वा ] 1 Drawing,



dragging, pulling ; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -6, -7 A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. -Comp. -आपण = कर्मपण q. v.

कर्मक a. [ कर्म-पण्ड ] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मण a. 1 Drugging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -णं [ कर्म-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow) ; भयमानमतिमात्रकर्मणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting ; emaciation, Ma. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्मणि f. An unchaste woman.

कर्मित a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्मित a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -नी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्म f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कहि ind. Ved. When, at what time ?

कहिचित ind. At any time, usually with न ; Ma. 2. 4, 40, 97 ; 4. 77 ; 6. 50.

कल I. 1 A. ( कलने, कलित ) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. ( कलयति-ने, कलित ) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; काराजकलं कलितशब्दजातेऽलः U. 5. 5 ; मलच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि कारवाल Gīt. 1 ; कलितललित-वनमाला ; इलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णां पाणां पदे कुब नूपरी 12 ; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon ; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure ; सदा पीयः प्रया गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess ; कलयति हि हिमांशानिष्कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयन्नापि सत्यधो-वत्तस्य Si. 9. 83 ; कापिनं विरहस्येदित-चिन्ता कातमेव कलयत्यनुनिषे 10 29 ; N. 2. 65, 3. 12 ; Māl. 2. 9 -5 To think, regard, consider ; कलयेदमानमनं मां खि-नं Si. 9. 58 6. 54. 15. 55. 16. 64 ; Sānti. 4. 15 ; श्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलनिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gīt. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मदीलाकलितकाम-पाल Māl. 8 ; धन्याः कापि न विक्रियां कल-यति प्राप्ते नचे पीवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on ; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite ; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. ( कलयति, कलित ) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [ कल्-पञ्च ] 1 Sweet and indistinct ( अस्पष्टमय ) ; ; कर्म कलं किमिति रीति H. 1. 81 ; सारसो कलनेर्हृदे R. 1. 41, 8. 59 ; M. 5. 1. -2 ( Hence ) Low, soft, sweet ( note &c. ) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, ginging, tinkling. &c. ; भास्वकलन्दुराणां R. 16. 12 ; कलकिणी रश्मि Si. 9. 74, 82 ; कलमेखलाकलकल 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude ; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 ( In poetry ) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 ( m. plu. ) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sārāsa bird. -अनुषादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Chātaka bird. -आविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. a sweet and agreeable discourse ; स्फुरत्कलाला-पविलासकामला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधि-कस्य K. 2 -3. a bee. -उत्ताल a. high, sharp. -कंत a. having a sweet voice. ( -ता ) ( ता f. ) 1. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pi-geon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकल-कलोऽलकलोऽलदृशान्यया Si. 6 14 ; नेपथ्ये कलकला ( in dramas ) ; Bh. 1. 27, 37 ; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कुजिका, -कुणिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धृत silver. -धौत 1. silver ; Si. 13. 51. 4. 41. -2. gold ; विमलकलधौ-तरसवणा खड्गं V. 3. -3. a low or pleas- ing tone. -लापि f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. charac- ters written in gold ; मरकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलक्षं Gīt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pi-geon. -3. a peacock. -4. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. ( -वः ) a swan ; see कल-ध्वनि. -भाषणं liaping, the prattle of childhood. -रसः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear ; S. 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan ; बभ्रुवृक्षलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18 ; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलकवः ( वी f. ) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. ( at the end of comp. ) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of ome. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping ; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः -4 Knowing, understand- ing, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con- ception. -नः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken ; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken ; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered ; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced ; U. 5. 2 ; कलित-कुलिशघाताः केपि खलन्ति घाताः R. G. -5 Influenced ; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed ; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood ; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow- ed ; Māl. 6. 6 ; Kn. 6. 76. -9 Gain- ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count- ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot ( lit. ) ; R. 13. 15. -2 ( Fig. ) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute ; व्यपनयत् कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34 ; R. 14. 37 ; सो कुल°. -3 A fault, defect ; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Pen. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spo'ted, stained, defam- ed ; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal strack with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वधूमत्या हि त्रयाः कलत्रिणा R. 8. 83 ; 1. 32 ; 12. 34 ; यजु-तैरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins ; इन्द्रमृतिमिवोद्दाम-मन्मथविलासयुद्गतशुक्रकलत्रं K. 189 ( where क° has both senses ) ; Ki. 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence ( सर्वविद्या ).

कलभः ( भी f. ) [ कल्-अभञ्च Up. 3. 122 ; कोणं बुद्ध्या माति ; भा-क, राय लब्ध Tv. ] 1 A young elephant, cub ; ननु कलभेन युष्मतेरनुकृतं M. 5 ; हिपेन्द्रभावं कलभः श्रयस्वि R. 3. 32 ; 11. 39 ; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [ Up. 4. / 84 ] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January ; हुवेव



पादोः कलमस्य मोपिका Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः -ल 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलर्बिकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः ( शं, -सं ) [ केन जलेन लक्ष-स-ति Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; स्तनौ मासग्रयो कनककलशाभिरुपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; स्तनकलसः Amar. 54. जन्मन्, उद्भवः N. of Agastya. 2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Oomp. - ( स ) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी ( सी. f. ) A pitcher, a jar ; Si. 11. 8. -Oomp. -सुता N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -ह [ कलं कामं हंति इ-ड Tv. ] 1 Strife, quarrel ; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2 ; लीला° S. Til. 8 ; so छुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence klockng, beating &c. ; Ms. 4. 121 ; ( where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलहं by दुर्वादिनेतरतरादनं and दुर्वाद्विहाद्वि respectively ). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mā. 9. 18. -Oomp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him ( one who is angry and yet sorry for it ) ; she is thus defined in S. D. : -चाटुकारमपि प्राणनार्थं रोषादप्राप्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहति-रिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of ( promoting ) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. ( -यः ) an epithet of Nārada. ( -यः ) a bird ( सारिका ).

कला [ कल्-अच् ] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1 ; a bit, jot ; कलामच-कृतपरिलंबः K. 204 ; सर्वे ते मित्रमात्रस्य कला नार्हेति बोद्धव्यं Pt. 2. 55 ; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon ( these are sixteen ) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Ms. 89. -3 Interest on capital ( consideration paid for the use of

money ) ; धनवीथीवीथिमवतीर्णवतो मिथि-भसासुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 ( where कलाः means ' digits ' also ). -4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art ( mechanical or fine ) ; there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 ( In Prosody ) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; ( they are : -आद्या मास-धरा श्रोत्रा द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मदीधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी स्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं षष्ठं विचक्षरा मताः । रौधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥ ). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Oomp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य यदि पञ्च कलातरं स्यात् Līlā. -अयनः a tumbler, a dancer ( as on the sharp edge of a sword ). -आकुलं deadly poison. -कालि a. gay, wanton. ( -लिः ) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning ( of the moon ) ; R. 5. 16. -धरा, -निधिः, -पूरः the moon ; अहो महस्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परो-पकारः । यथास्यमस्ये प्रतिपद्य राहोः कला-निधिः पुण्यचर्यं वृद्धाति ॥ Udb. -धृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत a. Versed in the ( 64 ) arts ; Mā. 2. 10. -m. The moon ( having digits ) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mā. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलाङ्कुरः 1 The Śārāsa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kāmas.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रश्माकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; न मे जातकलापं प्रेष्य मणिकठक क्षिप्रिन् V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Ra. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; ( oft. with कांशी or रश्मा &c. ) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Ra. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft ( जटा° ) or knot of braided hair. -गः A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence ( चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं ) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle ( = कलाप ), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead ( विशेषक ).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 : Spreading its tail ( as a peacock ). -m. 1 A peacock ; कलविलापि कलापिकदंष्टकं Si. 6. 31 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The ( Indian ) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree ( पुष्प ). -4 The time ( when peacocks spread their tails ). कलापिनी The night.

कलापिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed ( Mar. वाटाणा ) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument ( काहल ).

कलिः [ कल्-इति ] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention ; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amar. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age ( consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C. ) ; Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301 ; कलिचर्यार्ति हृमानि &c -4 Kaliage personified, ( this Kali persecuted Nala ). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhātaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Oomp. -कारः, -कारकः, -क्षिपः an epithet of Nārada. -द्रुमा, -वृक्षः the Bibhātaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. ( -यः ) 1. N. of Nārada. -2 a monkey, ape ; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूनातं दिवर्निर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ; किमात्रकलिकां भगमारभते S. 6 ; Re. 6. 17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its



inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादार्शितयः कलि-  
नाभिमुखो यस्य R. 4. 38; (its position  
is thus described in Tantras:—जम्ब-  
यासमास्य कृष्णातीरातः त्रिवे। कलिनेशः  
संशोको वाममागपरिपन्ना ॥). —ना 1 The  
fork-tailed abrike. —2 N. of several  
plants; (as त्रिपि, वृक्ष &c.). —ना A  
beautiful woman. —नं Indra grain  
(इन्द्रय).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on  
which the Yamunā rises. —2 The  
sun. —3 The Bibhataka plant. —Comp.  
—कन्या, —जा, —तनया, —नंदिनी, —सुता  
epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद्वकन्यामथुरागताय R. 6. 48; कलिद्व-  
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. —यिरि  
the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया,  
°नंदिनी epithets of the river Yama-  
nā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [ कल्-लिल् Up. 1. 54 ]  
1 Covered with, full of. —2 Mixed,  
blended with; तत् एवाकंदकलिलाः कल-  
कलाः Mv. 1. —3 Affected by, subject  
to; अकल्ककलिलाः Si. 19. 98. —4  
Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A  
large heap, confused mass; चेशसि  
हृद्य क्लेशकलिलं Bb. 3. 34; confusion;  
यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिध्वंशितारिष्यति Bg.  
2. 52.

कलकः A cymbal. —का 1 A tavern.  
—2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [ कल्-उषन् Up. 4. 75 ]  
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा-  
रोधोपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8;  
Ki. 32. 8; Ghat. 13. —2 Choked,  
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितश्चापदुश्चि-  
कलुषः S. 4. 5. —3 Bedimmed;  
full of; Si. 6. 8. —4 Angry, dis-  
pleased, excited; U. 3. 13; भाषा-  
बोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64  
(Mallī, takes कलुष to mean 'un-  
able,' 'incompetent'). —5 Wicked,  
sinful, bad. —6 Cruel, censurable;  
R. 14. 73. —7 Dark, opaque. —8  
Idle, lazy. —9 Perverted; °धृतराष्ट्र  
बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः  
&c. —वः A buffalo. —लं 1 Dirt,  
filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Bs. 3. 22.  
—2 Sin. —3 Wrath. —Comp. —योजिज  
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;  
Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. —2  
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. —3  
Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid  
or unclean. —2 To obscure, taint,  
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रं The body; यावत्स्वरूप-  
मिदं कलेवरयुद्धं Bb. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.  
8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलक a. [ कल्-क Up. 3. 40 ] Sin-  
ful, wicked. —ल्का, —ल्क 1 The vis-  
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-  
stances when ground. —2 A kind  
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. —3  
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).  
—4 Ordure, faeces. —5 Meanness,  
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. —6 Sin.  
—7 Levigated powder; तत् लोघकल्केन  
द्वान्तैर्लौ Ku. 7. 9. —8 Incense. —9  
The wax of the ear. —Comp. —फलः  
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,  
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-  
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of  
the destroyer of the wicked and  
liberator of the world from its ene-  
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring  
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,  
thus refers to the last or Kalki  
avatāra:—स्लेच्छन्निवहानिधने कलयति कर्-  
वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव  
धृतकल्किशरीरं जयं जगदीश हरं ॥ Git. 1.  
10).

कलिकन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.  
—2 Wicked. —m. see कलिक above.

कल्प a. [ कल्-पश्च ] 1 Practicable;  
feasible, possible. —2 Proper, fit,  
right. —3 Strong, vigorous. —4 Able  
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.  
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य पशसा  
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;  
स्वक्रियायामकल्पः ibid., not competent  
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौद्रमं-  
जसा पदं ibid., so स्वभरण कल्प &c.  
—ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule,  
law, ordinance —2 A prescribed rule,  
a prescribed alternative, optional  
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य चोऽनुकल्पेन व-  
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the  
prescribed rule to be observed in  
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः  
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-  
native; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हस्य-  
कल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. —3 (Hence) A  
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-  
mination; उदारा कल्पा S. 7. —4  
Manner of acting, procedure, form,  
way, method (in religious rites);  
शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पविकल्-  
पव्यामास चर्यामेवास्व संविधा R. 1. 94;  
Ms. 7. 185. —5 End of the world,  
universal destruction. —6 A day of  
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a  
period of 432 million years of  
mortals and meaning the duration  
of the world; औश्वतरासहकल्पे (the  
one in which we now live); कल्पं  
स्थितं तदुभूतं तद्वामिस्तता (कम् Sānti.  
4. 2. —7 Medical treatment of the  
sick. —8 One of the six Vedāngas,  
i. e. that which lays down the  
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under  
वेदांग. —9 A termination added to  
nouns and adjectives in the sense of  
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'  
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-  
larity with a degree of inferiority);  
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रं कुमारं B. 5. 36;  
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2;  
प्रभातकल्पा शक्तिनेव शशरी R. 3. 2; so  
सुतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पा &c. —10 The  
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.  
—11 One of the trees of paradise;  
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. —ल्प-ल्प A kind of in-  
toxicating liquor. —Comp. —अंतः  
end of the world, universal de-  
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थायिन् a.  
lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः  
renovation of all things in the crea-  
tion. —कारा 1. author of Kalpasūtra,  
q. v. —2. a barber. —क्षयः end  
of the world, universal destruction;  
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं  
जगत् Ka. 2. 10. —तरः, —द्रुमः,  
—पादपः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of  
heaven or Indra's paradise; B. 1.  
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. —2. a  
tree supposed to grant all desires,  
'wish-yielding tree'; नाड्युद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां  
विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपन्नवृक्षं R. 14.  
48; N. 1. 15. —3 (fig.) a very ge-  
nerous person; सकलाधिसार्धकल्पद्रुमः  
Pt. 1. —पारः 1 a protector of order.  
—2. a seller of spirituous liquors.  
—लतार. —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's  
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. —2. a creeper  
supposed to grant all desires; नाना-  
फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46;  
cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. con-  
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.  
94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the  
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [ कल्-पुल्ल ] 1 A rite. —2 A  
barber.

कल्पनं [ कल्-पन्तु ] 1 Forming,  
fashioning, arranging. —2 Perform-  
ing, doing, effecting. —3 Clipping,  
cutting. —4 Fixing. —5 Anything  
placed upon another for decoration.  
—न 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकविध-  
काणां तु विस्तृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,  
247; Ms. 9. 116. —2 Making, per-  
forming, doing. —3 Forming, arrang-  
ing; विषयानु च कल्पनाम् Mk. 3. 14;  
केशं Mk. 4. —4 Decorating, orna-  
menting. —5 Composition. —6 Inven-  
tion. —7 Imagination, thought;  
कल्पनार्पादा Sk. = कल्पनाया अपेक्षा.  
—8 An idea, fancy or image (con-  
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.  
—9 Fabrication. —10 Forgery. —11 A  
contrivance, device. —12 (la Mim.  
phil.) = अश्विनि q. v. —13 Decorat-  
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.



कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; *S.* 3. 22; see कृपा cause.

—त An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् *q. v.*

कल्मलि: Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —व:; —रं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषवर्षस-कारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —व: Hell.

कल्माष *a.* ( कीफ ) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —व: 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —की 1 N. of the river Yamonā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —रं Stain. —Comp. —कंठः an epithet of Siva. —पाद्: N. of a king ( सीदास ).

कल्प *a.* [ कल्पति विष्टामत्र, कल-यङ्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलाह साधु कला-यत् वा .Tv. ] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्पे वपासि यतते लक्ष्म्यमार्गकुङ्कुमी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; पाचदेव भवेत्कल्पस्तैववष्टेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथायेतं कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious ( as a discourse ). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —Comp. —आशः; —जग्धि: *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पाला, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. ( —र्त ) ( hence ) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्पवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; श्री-कल्पवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स हृद्धानीमर्थकल्प-वर्तस्य कारणाद्विद्वदकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्पर 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant ( हरीतकी ). -3 Congratulation. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्पाण *a.* ( गा or जी. ) [ कल्पे प्रातः जग्यते शुद्धयते अण्वश्च ] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्पाण तपस्त्वुवा R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2: कल्पाणानां

स्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3. —णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्पाणं कुरुतां जनस्य भ-गवश्चन्द्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्पाणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्तस्त्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K, 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —धीजं a kind of pulse; ( Mar. मधुरा ). —व-चनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्पाणक *a.* ( णिका. ) Auspicious, propitious, blessed. —णिका Red:arsenic.

कल्पाणि *a.* ( नी. ) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल 1 A. ( कलते, कलित ) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल *a.* Deaf; °तार-रं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोलं Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं वापं तिरयाधुना मम भवन्त्याला वलीदात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुल-पुलिना: कल्लोलिन्याः.

क लरं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. ( कवते, कवित ) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose ( as poem ). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A musabroom; विद्वज्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, —च [ cf. Up. 4. 2 ] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. ( हुं-हं ) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. —Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. ( —रः ) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवट्टः Water for washing the mouth.

कवट्टन् A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव ( व ) र *a.* [ Up. 4. 154. ] ( —रा, —री. ) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः; —रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer ( पाठक ).

कव ( व ) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधवी विलोकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Comp. —भरः; —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांवीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, —लं [ केन जलेन चलते चलति: चल-वच् Tv. ] 1 A mouthful; आस्वा-द्वान्निः कवलेस्तुमानो R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलपति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up ( as a mouthful ). -2 Chewed. -3 ( Hence ) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलितः.

कवष, —कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, oreaking ( as the door ). —वः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [ क्व Up. 4. 138 ] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praise-worthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुह्यना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्वद्वाह रामचरितं आद्य कविरसि U. 2; भद्रः कविषयःपार्थी R. 1. 3; इव कविष्यः पूर्वयो नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Auras; कविरिव वृषपर्वाणः K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. —*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. —Comp. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटालकार-हीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nāishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, —का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यथरित



राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोऽधिकुर-  
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-  
कुलधुरा कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो  
द्वयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः केवा नैवा  
कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.  
1. 22.

कवि (वी) ये The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;  
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. ह्य) An oblation of  
food to deceased ancestors ; एव वै प्रथ-  
मः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यकव्ययोः Ma. 3. 147,  
97, 128. —यः A class of Manes.  
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of  
Manes. —वाहू m., —वाहः, —वाहना fire.  
कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).

—श 1 A whip ; हदानीं सुकुमरेऽस्मिन्  
निःशंक ककशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति  
सहासमाकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where  
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-  
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The  
mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशमर्हति, कश-यत्] Fit  
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1  
Spirituos liquor. —2 A horse's flank.

कशश्च n. Water.

कशिकः A munguoe.

कशियु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A  
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2  
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing  
(according to विष).

कशे (से) रु m. n. 1 The back-  
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One  
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरका, कसेरकाः-का A sort of  
grass. —का The back-bone.

कस्मल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,  
disgraceful, ignominious ; मरसंबंधा-  
रकस्मला किंवदंती स्यादेदस्मिन्वत धिक्मा-  
मघवं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of  
mind, lowness or depression of spi-  
rits ; कस्मलं महवाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा  
कस्मलमिदं विषमे मनुष्यस्थितं Bg. 2. 2.  
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-  
tion, alarm.

कस्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country  
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position  
is thus described in Tantras—शारदा-  
मटमारम्य कुंडमादिततक । तावत्कस्मीरदेशः  
स्यात् पंचाशजनायकः). —Comp. —जा, —ज-  
—जन्मन् m. n. saffron ; कस्मीरजस्य कटु-  
तादिव नितीतरस्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यप a. Having black teeth.  
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.  
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ni-  
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,  
and thus the father both of gods  
and demons, (so called because he  
drank kashy 'liquor' ; cf. कश्यपस्य पुत्रो-  
ऽसु कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः ॥ Mār. P.).  
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-  
portant share in the work of crea-  
tion. According to Mahābhārata and  
other accounts, he married Aditi and  
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and  
begot on Aditi the twelve Aṁśas.  
By his other twelve wives he had a  
numerous and very diversified pro-  
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-  
mons, nymphs of the lunar constella-  
tion. He was thus the father of  
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and  
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.  
He is therefore often called Prajā-  
pati]. —Comp. —संज्ञः an epithet of  
Garuda.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To  
rub, scratch, scrape ; समूहकषं कषति  
Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub  
on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छद्मेन  
कषित्वा लसत्कषपावणनिधे नभस्तले N.  
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To  
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काषति)  
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-  
ing. —षः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-  
stone ; छद्मेन कषित्वा लसत्कषपावण-  
निधे नभस्तले N. 2. 69 ; Mā. 3. 17.  
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ;  
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-स्युट्] Unripe, imma-  
ture. —णः 1 Rubbing, marking,  
scratching ; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोक्तेन  
संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकंपरिस्त-  
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold  
by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The son.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-  
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

काष्टः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,  
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent ; S. 2. —2  
Fragrant ; रकुटितकमलमोदमैत्रीकषायः  
Mer. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. —3  
Red, dark-red ; चूराकुरास्तावकषायकंठः  
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Heuce) Sweet sound-  
ing ; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,  
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour  
or taste (one of the six rasas) ; see  
कटु ; यो वचं पेशिषोषयति मिहो रसं भयति कंठं ब-  
ध्नाते हृदयं कषति पाठयति च स कषायः Suar.  
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction  
with one part of a drug mixed with  
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water  
(the whole being boiled down until  
one quarter is left) ; Mā. 11. 154. —4  
Plastering, a nearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ;  
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body  
with unguents ; Ra. 1. 4. —6 Gum,  
resin, extract or exudation from a  
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-  
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to  
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali  
yuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-  
loured ; अमुनेव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4.  
34 ; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायिन् a. 1 Yielding a resinous  
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of  
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.  
—m. N. of several plants :—खर्जूर,  
शल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषिका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The back-bone, the  
spine.

कषकः A kind of poisonous in-  
sect.

कष्ट a. [कष-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill,  
wrong ; रामहस्तमनुष्याय कष्टात् कष्टतरं  
गता R. 13. 43 'gone from bad to  
worse' ; (reduced to a wretched condi-  
tion). —2 Painful, grievous ; मो-  
हादृक् कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; कष्टोऽयं  
खलु धृष्टभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ;  
Ms. 7. 50 ; Māl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ;  
कष्टवृत्ति परार्थिना कष्टो वासी निराश्रयः ।  
निर्धनो ह्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा वृत्तिता ॥  
Chāp. 59. —3 Difficult क्षीयु कष्टोधि-  
कारा V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. —4 Hard to en-  
dure (as an enemy) ; Mā. 7. 186, 210.  
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.  
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-  
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,  
suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वन-  
पत्यता S. 6 ; विगर्था कष्टसंश्रयः Pt. 1.  
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-  
ty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other.  
—ष्टं ind. Alas ! Alas ! हा धिक् कष्टं ; हा  
कष्टं जरयाभिभूतयुक्तः पुनरेव ज्ञायते Pt. 4.  
78. —2 Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got  
with difficulty. —कष्ट a. giving pain,  
troublesome. —कारः—कारकः the world  
(as the scene of miseries). —तपश्च a.  
one who practises hard penance ; S.  
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles ;  
Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be  
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं  
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-  
able place.

कष्ट I. 1 P. (कषति, कषित) To  
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते  
or कंस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a car-  
riage-pole.

कस्तूरं Ilu.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk ; क-  
स्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ;  
1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —मुगा the  
musk-deer.

कस्मल = कस्मल q. v.



कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कव्हाह: A buffalo.

कहारं The white lotus कहारपत्र-  
कुसुमानि सुहृद्विधुस्व R. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of crane.

कांशिः A oup : ( कंसपात्र ).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [ कंसय पानपात्राय हितं कंसयं त-  
स्य विकारः यत्र छटोप; cf. P. IV. 3. 168 ]  
Made of white copper or bell-metal;  
Ma. 4. 65. -स्व. 1 Bell-metal or  
white copper; Ma. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.  
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्वः, -स्वं  
A drinking vessel (of brass ), a  
goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. -कारः  
( रीफ. ) a brazier, a worker in bell-  
metal. -तालः a cymbal. -भाजनं a  
brass-vessel. -मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [ के शब्दकरणे-क्त् Un. 3. 43 ]  
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च  
युक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contempti-  
ble fellow, base or impudent person.  
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-  
ping the head only into water ( as  
crows do ). -5 A scoterial mark ( ति-  
लक ). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of  
a Dvipa. -का N. of several plants  
कानका, काकोली &c. -की A female  
crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2  
A modus coeundi. -Comp. -अक्षि-  
गोलकपाय see under ग्राव. -अरिः an  
owl. -उदुरः a snake; काकोदुरो येन वि-  
नीतवर्षः Kavirāja; काकोदुरसोदुरः खलो  
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलूकिका, -उलूकी-  
यं the natural enemy of the owl and  
the crow; ( काकोलीयं is the name of  
the third Tantra in the Pan-  
chatantra ). -खिचर the Gunja  
plant. -छद्ग, -छद्गि. 1. a wag-tail.  
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष  
below. -जातः the ( Indian ) cuckoo.  
-तालीय *a.* ( anything ) taking place  
quite unexpectedly and accidentally;  
an accident; अहो उ खलु भोः तदेतत्  
काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीय-  
त्वात् इदं निमित्तमयतः H. Pr. 35; some  
times used adverbially in the sense  
of ' accidentally ' ; फलेति काकतालीयं  
हेम्यः प्राज्ञा न विन्यसि Ve. 2. 14. \*न्याय  
see under न्याय. -तालकिन् *a.* con-  
temptible, vile. -दंतः ( lit. ) the tooth  
of a crow; ( fig. ) anything impossible  
or not existing; गवेषणं searching  
after impossibilities, ( said of any use-  
less and unprofitable task ). -हवजः  
the submarine fire. -निद्रा a light  
alumber ( easily broken ). -पक्षः, -प-  
क्षकः side-locks of hair on the tem-  
ples of boys and young men ( espe-  
cially of the Kshatriya caste ); काक-  
पक्षधारेण याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3.  
28; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign ( ८ ) in Mas.

denoting that something has been  
left out. -2. an incision in the skin.  
( -८ ) a particular mode of sexual  
intercourse. -पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the ( Indian )  
cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी  
Sk. -भीरुः an owl. -मनुः a gallinule.  
-यवः barren corn ( the ear of which  
has no grain ); यथा काकयवः प्रोक्ता  
यथाण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि  
धनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पां-  
डवाः सर्वे यथा काकयव इव Mb; ( काकयवः  
= निष्कलतृणपात्र्यं ). -रुतं the shrill sound  
of a crow ( considered as a sign of  
future good or evil under different  
circumstances ); Si. 6. 76. -रंध्या a  
woman that bears only one child.  
-स्वरः a shrill tone ( as that of a crow ).

काकर्ण Leprosy with black and  
red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.  
-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -का 3  
A hen-pecked husband. -2 ( की f. )  
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. -लं A  
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-  
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -का  
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A  
kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली f. 1 A low and sweet  
tone; अदुवद्वद्गुधकाकलीसहितं U. 3; R. 1.  
8. -2 A musical instrument with  
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-  
tain whether a person is asleep or  
not; फणिमुखकाकलसिंदंशक...भद्रयने-  
कोपकरणयुक्तः K. 49. -3 Scissors. -4  
The Guñja plant. -Comp. -रवा the  
( Indian ) cuckoo.

काकलाकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water ( कं जल-  
मस्करति ).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell  
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum  
of money equal to 20 cowries or to  
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight  
equal to a quarter of a Masha. -4  
A part of a measure. -5 The beam  
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana  
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3  
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the  
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः f. 1 Change of the voice  
under different emotions, such as  
fear, grief, anger; भिषकंठवनिर्भरैः  
काकुस्त्रियाभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकु-  
करणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 ( Hence )  
A word of negation; used in such  
amanner that it implies the con-  
trary ( affirmative ); as in questions

of appeal, ( in such cases the in-  
tended meaning is suggested by a  
change of the voice ), cf. Pt. 1.  
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4  
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुस्थः [ ककुस्थस्यापयं, ककुस्थ-अण् ]  
A descendant of ककुस्थ, an epithet of  
the kings of the solar dynasty; काकु-  
स्थमालोकयतां वृषाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30,  
46; see ककुस्थ.

काकुर्दं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.  
-2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A pot-  
ter. -5 A division of the infernal  
regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A  
poisonous substance.

काक्षः [ कुक्षितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कक्षिः ;  
cf. P. VI. 3. 104 ] A side-long look,  
a glance. --क्षं Frown, look of dia-  
pleasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-  
द्वोभितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fra-  
grant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. ( epic Atm. also ).  
( कांक्षति, कक्षित ) 1 To wish, desire,  
long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यमुनय-  
स्तस्मिन्तत्पर्ययमी S. 7. 12; न सोचति न  
कांक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न कांक्षि विजयं कुण्ण  
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ma. 2. 242. -2 To  
expect, wait for.

काक्षा [ काक्ष-अ ] 1 Wish, desire. -2  
Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकाक्षा.  
काक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.  
-2 Expected. --तं A wish, desire.

काक्षिन् *a.* ( भी f. ) [ काक्ष-णिनि ]  
Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं  
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे  
पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr.  
44; काचमूलेन चिकीती हतं चितामणि-  
मेया Śānti. 1. 12; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु  
काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यदेवास्ते तथैवास्ता  
काचः काचोमणिर्मणिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A  
loop, a swinging shelf, a string so  
fastened to the yoke as to support  
burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affec-  
tion of the optic nerve, producing  
dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes.  
-5 The string of the balance. --चं  
1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp.  
-अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird ( वक् ).  
-चटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a  
glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz.  
-मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or  
soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Al-  
kaline ashes &c.

काचिन् *a.* Suspended in a loop or  
by a awing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape  
which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-



pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. क्वेल.

काश्नाकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काश्चिः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काश्कः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चे, काञ्चित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च ल्यट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयद्भिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं बल्यं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold (यादौ) अमेघ्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. —Oomp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. —कंठः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —यूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. —यः Yellow orpiment (गेरेचना).

काञ्चीः, —ची *f.* [काञ्चं वषणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments ; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि काञ्ची-युग्मस्थानमभिदितायाः Kn. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवन्ति). —Oomp. —युरी, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). —पद्ं the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काजिकं, काजिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण निर्मालने कर्तरी षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अङ्गा काणः Sk ; काणेन च-युवा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

प्रायः काणवरादकोपि नमया तुण्येषुना सुंच-माय् Rh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

कणेशः, —रा Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. —Oomp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only) ; काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिद्द्विहं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock, branch ; लीलोस्वातसृणालकांडक-लच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mā. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्ण &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Oomp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गो-चरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. —पतः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पुटः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadag-nya is styled by शतानंदः as कांडपुटः, (स्व-कुलं पुटतः कुत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-नात्मी कांडपुट इति स्मृतः ॥). (—डं) the bow of Karna and Kāma. —भंगः, —भग्नः a fracture of the bone or limbs. —बोणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्यूटः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईन् ईच्छ्वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुट as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed ; see कंडोले.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यन्मयेभ्यर्च्यमन्तेन शुभः सदसि कारकृतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ ईश्चरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, वृ. अश् को कदेशः Tv. ] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयन्ति च कातराश्च Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवलानीतिः शौर्यं स्वापवच्छितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. —Oomp. —पुत्रः, सु N. of Kartikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Katya- yana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

कार्यचिक्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [ कथायां सद्यः, कथा-उक् ] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [ cf. Un. 4. 83 ] 1 A kind of goose ( कलहंस ) ; R. 13. 55 ; Ra. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. —वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mā. 9. 16 ; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेधं मधु माधवाः सरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 —री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का



द्वन्द्वीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S. 6 ; or काद्वर्गीमविवृण्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लामल्लवृत्ता पतनं पृथिव्याम् U. 1b. ; रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temple of a sitting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarsvati, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वयेयः A kind of snake ; Si. 20. 43.

कातक a. [ कनक-अण् ]. Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

कानने 1 A forest, a grove ; R. 12. 27, 13. 18 ; Ms. 18, 42 ; काननाधाने forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire conflagration. -ओहम् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः. -यी [ कनिष्ठा-अत्यर्थे उक् ] हन्क् च ] The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीनः [ कन्याया अनङ्गाया अपत्यं अण् कनीन-नादेशः ; P. IV. 1. 116 ] The son of an unmarried woman ; कानीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129 ; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [ कम्-क्त ] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear ; कांतं कर्तुं च-क्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable ; भीमकांतैर्वृषभयैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful ; सखा कांतमासीयं पश्यति S. 2 -ता 1 A lover. -2 A husband ; कांतोऽन्ता सहदुर्गता संगमात् किञ्चिद्भुजः Ms. 100 ; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with यूर्व, चंद्र and अयस्क). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna. -तं 1 Saf-iron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसः the load stone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहः the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कातर 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general ; कातामखस्य जयनीयजितालं ने U. 3. 21 ; so Si. 10 73. -3 The Priyangu creep-er. -4 Large oardamoma. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अश्विदोहवः the Asoka tree ; see अशोक.

कांतरः, -रं 1 A large or dreary for-est ; युहं तु युहिर्वाहं न कांतरावति-र्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; Bh. 1. 86 ; Y. 2. 3d. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-रा 1 A red variety of the sugar-cane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bam-boo. -री A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कातराकः A kind of angaracane.

कातिः f [ कम् भवे क्ति ] 1 Loveli-ness, beauty ; Me 15 अक्षिष्टकाति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, oril-lance ; Me 84. -3 Personal decora-tion or embellishment. -4 Wish, de-sire -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S D. thus distinguishes कति from शोभा and दक्षिः स्वयंविन्दतां लिखं भोगयैरभूषणं । शोभा प्राञ्चः सेव काम-मन्मथाप्यायिता युतेः । कातिवतिविशेषीर्णा दीविदि-र्यभिधीयते 130, 131 ). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर a beautifying, illumi-nating, brightening. -त्वा beautify-ing, adorning. ( द्वा 1 bite. -2. clar-i-fied butter. -द् दायक. दायिन् a adornnig -धृत् m the moon.

कानिम् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid ; Ks. 4. i, 5 71 ; Me 30. -म 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

काद्वं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कादयिक A baker, a confectioner.

कादिशीक a 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive ; युगजनः का-दिशीकः संवृतः Pt. 1. -2 (H noc) Ter-rified, afraid ; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county ; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a ( की f ) [ कपट-उक् ] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. -क 1 A flatterer, para-site. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [ कुरितः पंथा ] A bad road ; (lit. and fig.). -थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a : [ कपाल-अण्-टक्वा ] Relating to skulls. -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect ( the left-hand order ) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them ; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -स्त्री 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality ; Ms. 4.

कापालिन् m. N of Siva.

कापिक a ( की f. ) Shaped or be-having like a monkey.

कापिल a ( ली f ) 1 Prentiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Tainted by or derived from Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशान्यं 1 Liquor ; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deny.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापिष [ कपेभ्यः कर्म वा, उक् ] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like be-haviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुहः A mean, contemptible fel-low, coward, wretch ; सुमंतुहः कापुहः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. ( ती f. ) [ कपोत-अण् ] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Anti-mony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -Comp. -अं-जनं antimony applied to the eyes as ocollyrium.

काप्यकरः -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [ कम्-उक् ] 1 Wish, desire ; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft-named with the inf. form ; गंतुकामः desirous to go ; Bg. 2. 62 ; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire : सर्वान कामान् समच्छेदे Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life ( पुण्यार्थ ) ; cf. अर्थ ( 8 ) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust ; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarama. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being.

-मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen vile. [ Ka-ma is the Cupid of the Hindu my-thology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Ti-raka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva to-wards Pārvaṭi, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission ; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Sub-sequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring ; and his son is Anirud-dha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants. ]. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire



of passion. **संवीपनं** 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -**अंकुशः** 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -**अंगः** the mango tree. -**अधिकारः** the influence of love or desire. -**अधिहितं** *a.* overcome by love. -**अनला** see कामाग्नि. -**अंध** *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-**धः** ; the (Indian) *oookoo* -**अंधा** musk. -**अक्षि** *a.* getting food at will. -**अभिकाम** *a.* libidinous, lustful. -**अरण्यं** a pleasant grove. -**अरिः** 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a mineral substance. -**अचिन्त** *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -**अचमारः** N. of Pradyumna. -**अचमयः** 1. expression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -**आलस्य**, -**असौ** N. of Durgā. -**आतुर** *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा *Sabbāsh.* -**आत्मजः** an epithet of Anirudha, son of Pradyumna. -**आत्मन** *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; *Ms.* 7. 27. -**आयुषं** 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-**यः** ) the mango tree. -**आयुध** *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -**आर्त** *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपाध्वेनानाचेतनेषु *Ms.* 5. -**आसक्त** *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -**इच्छु** *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of Kuberā. -2. the Supreme soul. -**उदकं** 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; *Y.* 3. 4. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -**कला** N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -**काम**, -**कामिन्** *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -**कार** *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-**रः** ) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; *Ms.* 11. 41, 45 -2. desire, influence of desire; *Bṛ.* 5. 12. -**कूटः** 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -**कृत** *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-**मः** ) the Supreme soul. -**कलि** *a.* lustful. (-**लिः** ) . a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -**कीडा** 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -**ग** *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-**ग** ) an unchaste or libidinous woman; *Y.* 3. 6. -**गति** *a.* able to go to any desired place; *R.* 13. 76 -**गुणः** 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of senses. -**चर**, -**चार** *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; *Ku.* 1. 50. -**चार** *a.* uncheeked, unrestrained. (-**रः** ) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि संकनीयः *R.* 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाचारानुज्ञा *Sk.*; *Ms.* 2. 270. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -**चारिन्** *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; *Ms.* 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-**म** ) 1. Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -**ज** *a.* produced by passion or desire; *Ms.* 7. 46, 47, 50. -**जित्** *a.* conquering love or passion; *R.* 9. 33. (-**मः** ) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -**जालः** the (Indian) cuckoo. -**द** *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-**दः** ) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -**दृ** = कामधेनु *q.v.* -**दर्शन** *a.* looking lovely. -**दुव** *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुवादि सा *R.* 1. 81, 2. 63; *Mā.* 3. 11. -**दुवा**, **दुह** *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; *Bṛ.* 10. 28. -**द्वी** the female cuckoo. -**देव** 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -**देहिन्** *a.* granting desires. -**धेनुः** *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलित्वलता कामधेनुः -**धंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**पति**, -**पत्नी** *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -**पालः** N. of Balaāma; also of Iva. -**पद** *a.* granting desires. (-**पः** ) 1. a kind of coinus. -2. the Supreme being. -**पदेदं** expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चित् कामपदेदं *Ak.* -**प्रश्नः** an unrestrained or free question. -**फलः** a species of the mango tree. -**भोगः** (pl.) sensual gratifications. -**महः** a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -**मालिन्** *m.* N. of Ganesha. -**मूढ**, -**मोहित** *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; *U.* 2. 5. -**रमा** seminal discharge. -**रमिक** *a.* lustful, libidinous; सणमपि युवा कामरमिकः *Bh.* 3. 112. -**रूप** *a.* 1. taking any form at will; ज्ञानमिदं त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयि नः *Ms.* 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-**रः** ) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); *R.* 4. 83, 84. -**रुपिन्** *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-**मः** ) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyādhara. -**रेखा**, -**लेखा** a harlot, courtesan. -**लता** membrum virile. -**लोल** *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -**वरः** a gift chosen at will. -**वल्लभः** 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-**भर** ) moonlight. -**वश** *a.* influenced by love. (-**शः** ) subjection to love. -**वश्य** *a.* subject to love. -**वाद्** *a.* saying anything at will. -**विह्व** *a.* disappointing desires.

-**वीर्य** *a.* 'showing heroism at will' (*m.*) an epithet of Garuda. -**वृत्त** *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; *Ms.* 5. 154. -**वृत्ति** *a.* acting according to will, self-willed independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते *Ku.* 5. 82. (-**तिः** ) *f.* 1. tree and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* increase of passion. -**वृत्तं** the trumpet flower. -**शर** 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -**शास्त्रं** the science of love, erotic science. -**संयोगः** attainment of desired objects. -**सखः** 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -**सू** *a.* fulfilling any desire; *R.* 5. 33. (-**मः** ) N. of Vāsudeva. (-**फः** ) N. of Rukmīnt. -**सूत्रं** 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incident; *Mā.* 1. 4. -**हेतुक** *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; *Bṛ.* 16. 8.

**कामतः**, -**कमेन** *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; *Ms.* 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः *Y.* 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustful; *Ms.* 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

**कामन** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**न** Desire, wish. -**नर** Wish, desire. **कामनीयं** Beauty, attractiveness. **कामधर्मिन्** *m.* A brazier.

**कामम्** *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; *Mu.* 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; *U.* 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; *Sānti.* 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent). it may be that; मनगन्धर्वद्वयं वा कामं क्षापयतु यः क्षमी *Si.* 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, etill); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यचिब्य न तु वृष्टिरन्या *S.* 1. 31; 2. 1. *R.* 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; *Mā.* 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; *R.* 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न): काममावर्णयितुं नृदे कर्णतुमस्यपि न चैवेन प्रयच्छतु मुणहोनाय कश्चित् *Ms.* 9. 89; *Il.* 1. 131.

**कामयमान**, **कामयान**, **कामयितु** *a.* Lustful, libidinous; *R.* 19. 50; *S.* 3. **कामल** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**लः** 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

**कामलिन्** *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

**कामलिका** Spirituous liquor. **कामवत्** *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

**कामिः** A libidinous man, lecher -*f.* N. of Rati.



कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for.  
—कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-गिनि] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दुतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंध-पांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केवां नैवा कथय कविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Ra. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or को *f.*) [कम्-उ-कृ] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —का 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुम्भील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —को A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्य-स्रनं Sānti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नियत); अंते कायस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —व्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. —व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलः, -कांपिलः, -कांपिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nāga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदृक्] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-वञ्च आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभक्तिः कायः क-रुणापरारणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 4. 4; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; सो कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, capital. —6 Home, residence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without लीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिर्लीयं; cf. Ms. 2. 53-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्षेडा, bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बेधनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen, virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्वः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —3. a man of that caste; कायस्य इति लब्धौ मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्वः) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकपयः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —बुद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatoh.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) [कृ-वञ्च] At the end of comp. ) Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; संयकारः author; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फूकार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himalaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing slaughter. —*Comp.* —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —युः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमय्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentence (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) कर्ण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अविकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्मिन्नि कृणोति वेष्टति विचलति विमिषति विलोकयति तिष्ठति. अंतर्नदति 'कुं-वि-तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया बधुः शयने n K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् लृट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिष्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाधुर्गी तद्ध R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समाधि (intimate or inherent), as



threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असम्बन्धि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Kn. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -ण 1 Pain, agony ; V. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. ( कारणत् for the reason that ; हेतु on account of hatred ; प्रकरणत् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22. ). -Oomp. -अन्विता a. having a cause or reason. -उत्तर a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारण an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -गुण a quality of the cause. -बलवत् a. strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -वृत्त a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यद्येव चेतुर्मुखं पूर्वार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला इत्यतः K. P. 10 ; & g. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -हारीर (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

**कारणक** ( At the end of oomp. ) Cause, reason &c.

**कारणिक** a. ( का or की f. ) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

**कारणित्व** a. To be caused or performed ; दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

**कारयितु**, **कारयिष्यु** a. Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

**कारि** f. Action, act, work. —m. An artist, a mechanic.

**कारित** a. Caused to be done or effected. -स Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor ( being forced to do so by the creditor ). -त The causal form of a verb.

**कारिन्** a. Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of oomp.). —m. A mechanic, artist.

**कारंडव** : A sort of duck ; तस्य वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

**कारधनिन्** m. 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

**कारभ** a. Produced or coming from a camel.

**कारमिहिकां** Camphor.

**कारभा** N. of a tree ( प्रियं ).

**कारव** : A crow.

**कारस्कर** : N. of a tree ( किंपाक ).

**कारा** 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute.

-Comp. -अगार, -गृह, -वेष्टमन् n. a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-वासनेन लक्ष्मणरोषितमां प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sānti. 4. 10. -युतः a prisoner.

-पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

**काराधुनी** A musical instrument ( as a conch ).

**कारायिका** A female crane.

**कारिका** 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects ; & g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar ; सायकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

**कारीर** a. [ करीर-अञ् ] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

**कारीषं** [ करीषाणं समूहः अण् ] A heap of dried cow-dung.

**कारु** a. ( कं f. ) [ कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1 ] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant.

2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिम् स्वप्रहेतवे Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुश्चरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीकृते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187 ; Ma. 5. 129 ; 10. 12. ( They are :— तस्मा च देशवासश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्रमकारश्च कारुषा शिल्पिनो मताः ॥ ).

-3 Terrible, horrible. -रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gada. -2 An art, a science. -Oomp.

-चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a billock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. acasam growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

**कारुकि** : का An artisan.

**कारुणिक** a. ( की f. ) [ करुण-ठक् ] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg. 1. 1.

**कारुण्यं** Compassion, kindness, pity ; कारुण्यमात्मभवे Gīt. 1 ; करिण्यः कारु-प्यास्पद् Bv. 1. 2.

**कारुंडिका**, -कारुंडी A leech.

**कारेण्य** a. Belonging to a female elephant.

**कारोत** ( त्त ) मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

**कार्कण** a. Belonging to a pheasant.

**कार्कवाकव** a. Relating to a cock ( कुक्वाकु ).

**कार्कश्यं** 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

**कार्कीक** a. Like a white horse.

**कार्ण** a. Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -र्णः N. of Vṛishaketu. -Oomp.

-छिद्रक a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक a. fit for ear-rings.

**कार्तियुग** a. Relating to the कृतयुग.

**कार्तविर्यः** The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmat. [ Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several bows, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; ( cf. R. 6. 39 ).

According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya is also known by the name Sahaararjuna. ]

**कार्तस्वरं** Gold ; स तस्य कार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20 ; दंडेन K. 82.

**कार्ततिकः** [ कृतार्त वेत्ति ठक् ] A astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्ततिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं वभ्राम Dk. 130.

**कार्तिक** a. ( की f. ) [ कृत्तिका-अण् ] Belonging to the month of Kārttika ; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades ( corresponding to October-November ). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārttika.

**कार्तिकिका** The month of Kārttika.

**कार्तिकेयः** [ कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ठक् ] N. of Skanda ( so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās ). [ Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva ( but born without the direct intervention of a woman ). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni ( who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying



Parvati's company), who being unable to bear, it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges; each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadanana, Shaamukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravambhuva, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock. ]—*Om.* —मधुः *f.* Pārvati, mother of Kārtikeya.

कात्स्न्य Totality; entirety; तान्त्रिक-बोधतः कात्स्न्येन द्विजगद्यन्त्रं पञ्चपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (भी. f.), कार्दम (मि.) क *a.* (की. f.) [ कर्दम-अण्-ठ्-या ] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [ कर्पट-अण् ] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. —2 A rag. —3 Lao.

कार्पटिकाः [ कर्पट-ठ् ] 1 A pilgrim. —2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. —3 A caravan of pilgrims. —4 An experienced man. —5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्य Dk. —2 Compassion; pity. —3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg 2. 7. —4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास *a.* (की. f.) [ कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण् ] Made of cotton. —सः—सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. —2 Paper. —सी The cotton plant. —*Comp.* —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. —नासिका a spindle. —सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म *a.* [ कर्म-न् ] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण *a.* (की. f.) [ कर्मन्-अण् ] 1 Finishing a work. —2 Doing any work well or completely. —मन् Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्माणे कर्मणः Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. f.) [ कर्मन्-ठ् ] 1 Manufactured, made. —2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). —3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्यक *a.* (की. f.) [ कर्मणे प्रथमति उक्त् ] P. V. 1. 103 ] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. —कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्यकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिपत्यकार्यके S 1. 6. —2 A bamboo. —3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. —4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. —*Comp.* —युक् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —2. an archer in general.

कार्य *pot. p.* [ कृ-कर्मणि-प्यत् ] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्यं सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना क्रोकोद्वा मालिनो S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. —यं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यस्या न प्रतिपत्तकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. —2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. —3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. —4 A religious rite or performance. —5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. —6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.). 7. कार्यं भवतो ह तेन द्युतितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतोश्चरणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. —7 Conduct, deportment. —8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्भिक्ष्य ज्ञायतां कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. —9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). —10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. —11 The denouement, of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3. —12 Healthiness (in medicine). —13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kāra*; Pers. *kār*; Prāk. *kajja*; Mar. *kaja* ]. —*Comp.* —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिप 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. —2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. —2. an application for employment. —3. any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. —2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. —3. seeking an employment. —4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law : Mk. 9. —अस्मिन् seat of transacting business. —ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर *a.* efficacious. —कर्तु *m.* 1. an agent, a workman. —2. a friend, benefactor; pt. 1. 131. —कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; वाजितः Pt. 1. 413. —2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. भावः the relation of cause and effect —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौरः importance of the act, deed, or occasion; ; respect for the performance. U. 7. —क्षितक *a.* prudent, cautious, considerate. (—का.) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —क्षुत् *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office —जातं. —दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. —2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Mā. 2. 13. —पुत्र 1. a man who does any useless thing. —2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. —3. an idler. —प्रवृत्तः disliked to work, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —भाजनं, पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. —2. completion of an affair. —3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हन्तु 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. —2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यता *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. —2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक *a.* 1 Having business. —2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. —2 Seeking for some business. —3 Having an object in view. —4 A party to a suit. —5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शान्व *a.* Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. —2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, —षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —विः Fire. —*f.* 1 Drawing. —2 Cultivation.

कार्षावण Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a racecourse.



**कार्वाणः, -ण** (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136. 336 ; 9. 282. ( कर्षे ). — **ण** Money.

**कार्वाणिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Worth one कार्वाण.

**कार्षिक** = कार्वाण *q. v.*

**कार्षा** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) [ कृष्ण-अण ] 1 Belonging to Kṛishna or Vishṇu ; R. 15. 24. — 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. — 3 Belonging to the black antelope ; Ms. 2. 41. — 4 Black. — **वर्ण** Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

**कार्षायस** *a.* ( सी. *f.* ) [ कृष्णायस-अण ] Made of black iron ; U. 3. 43. — **स** Iron.

**कार्षाणि** [ कृष्णस्यापत्ये-इङ् ] An epithet of the god of love ; Si. 19. 10.

**कार्षेय** Blackness, darkness.

**काल** *a.* ( ली. *f.* ) 1 Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. — 2 Injuring; hurting. — **ल** 1 The black or dark-blue colour. — 2 Time (in general) ; विलम्बितकाले: कालं दिनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33 ; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमता B. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. — 3 Fit or opportune time ( to do a thing ), proper time or occasion ; ( with gen., loc., dat., or inf. ) ; R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. — 4 A period or portion of time ( as the hours or watches of a day ) ; षष्ठे काले विषयस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. — 5 The weather. — 6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiśeṣikas. — 7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; काला काल्या सुवनफलके क्रीडति माणिक्यशरैः Bh. 3. 39. — 8 ( *a* ) Yama, the god of death ; कः कालस्य न गोचरतरंगता Pt. 1. 146. ( *b* ) Death, time of death. — 9 Fate, destiny. — 10 The black part of the eye. — 11 The ( Indian ) cuckoo. — 12 The planet Saturn. — 13 N. of Śiva. — 14 A measure of time ( in music or prosody ) — 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. — 16 A section or part. — 17 A red kind of plumbago. — 18 Resin, pitch. — 19 N. of an enemy of Śiva. — 20 ( with the Jains ) One of the nine treasures. — 21 A mystical name for the letter *ka*. — **ला** 1 N. of several plants. — 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. — 3 An epithet of Durgā. — **ली** 1 Blackness. — 2 Ink, black ink. — 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Śiva's wife. — 4 A row of black clouds. — 5 A woman with a dark complexion. — 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. — 7 Night.

— 8 Censure, blame. — 9 One of these seven tongues of Fire. — 10 A form of Durgā ; कालीतन्त्रः a buffalo. — 11 One of the Matṛis or divine mothers. — 12 N. of a wife of Bhūma. — 13 A sister of Yama. — 14 A kind of learning ( महाविद्या ). — 15 A small shrub used as a purgative. — **ल** 1 Iron. — 2 A kind of perfume. — **Comp.** — **अयसं** iron — **अक्षरिकः** a scholar, one who can read and decipher. — **अमरु** *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe ; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. ( — *n.* ) the wood of that tree ; Rs. 4. 5 ; 5. 5. — **अग्निः** — **अमलः** 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. — 2. an epithet of Rudra. — 3. a kind of bead ( रुद्राक्ष ) — **अंग** *a.* having a dark-blue body ( as a sword with a dark-blue edge ). — **अजिनं** the hide of a black antelope — **अञ्जनं** a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7. 20. 82. ( — *नी* ) a small shrub used as a purgative. — **अंजलः** the ( Indian ) cuckoo — **अतिक्रमः** — **मणं** delay, being late ; Pt. 1. 154. — **अतिपातः**, **अतिरेकः** loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. — **अतीत** *a.* elapsed, passed by. — **अत्ययः** 1. delay, lapse of time. — 2. loss by lapse of time. — **अध्यक्षः** 1. ' presiding over time ', epithet of the sun. — 2. the Supreme soul. — **अनुनादिन** *m.* 1. a bee — 2. a sparrow. — 3. the Chataka bird — **अनुसारकः** 1. Tagara tree. — 2 yellow sandal. — **अनुसारिः**, **अनुसारिन्**, **अनुसारिका**, **अनुसार्यः**, **यैकः** ben zion. — **अंतक** time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. — **अंतरं** 1. an interval — 2. a period of time. — 3. another time or opportunity. — **आवृत** *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. — **क्षम** *v.* able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; S. 4. — **प्रेक्षिन्** Pt. 3. 172. — **विष** an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. — **अप्रः** a dark, watery cloud. — **अवधिः** appointed time. — **अवबोधः** knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mal. 3. 11. — **अश्राद्धि** *f.*, **अशौचं** period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family ; see अशौचं. — **अकुड** *a.* 1. led to death — 2. produced or brought by time. — **आत्मक** *a.* depending on time or destiny. — **आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. — **आयसं** iron. — **उत्त** *a.* sown in due season. — **कजं** a blue lotus. — **कडकः** an epithet of Śiva. — **कंडः** 1. a peacock. — 2. a sparrow. — 3. a wagtail. — 4. a gallinule. — 5. an epithet of Śiva ; U. 6. — **कंडकः** — **कंडकः** a gallinule. — **कंडकः** a water-snake. — **कर्ण** appointing or fixing time. — **कर्णिकः**, **कर्णी** misfortune. — **कर्म** *n.* death. — **कलायः** dark pulse. — **कल्प** *a.* fatal, deadly. — **कालः**

Supreme being. — **कीलः** noise. — **कुडः** Yama. — **कुडः** a myrrh. — **कुटः** — **ई** ( *a* ) a deadly poison ; S. 6. ( *b* ) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Śiva ; अद्यापि नोज्जति इति किल कालकुटं Ch. P. 50. — **कुत्** *m.* 1. the sun. 2. a peacock. — 3. Supreme spirit. — **कुत** *a.* 1. produced by time. — 2. fixed, appointed. — 3. lent or deposited. — 4. done for a long time. ( — **तः** ) the sun. — **क्रमः** lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. — **क्रिया** 1. fixing a time. — 2. death. — **क्षेपः** 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरगे कालक्षेपं मा कुड Pt. 1. — 2. passing the time. — **खंजः**, **खंजनः**, **खंडं** the liver. — **खंजा** the river Yamuna. — **यधिः** a year. — **घातिन्** *a.* killing by degrees or slowly ( as a poison ). — **चक्रं** 1. the wheel of time ( time being represented as a wheel always moving ). — 2. a cycle. — 3. ( hence fig. ) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. ( — **क्रः** ) an epithet of the sun. — **चिह्न** a symptom of approaching death. — **चोदित** *a.* summoned by the angel of death. — **ज्येष्ठ** *a.* senior in years, grown up ; U. 5. 12. — **ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion ( of any action ) ; अस्मिन् रुद्रो हि नारीनामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 53 ; Si. 2. 83. ( — **ज्ञः** ) 1. an astrologer. — 2. a cook. — **ज्ञानिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. — **त्रयं** the three times ; the past, the present, and the future ; **वर्षी** K. 46. — **वृद्धः** death. — **वृमनी** an epithet of Durgā. — **धर्मः**, **धर्मेन्** *m.* 1. the line of conduct amenable to any particular time. — 2. the law or rule of time. — 3. effects proper to the time. — 4. fated time, death ; न दुर्नर्जितः कश्चिदकालधर्मेमुपागतः Mb. ; पुरातः कालधर्मा &c. — **धारण** prolongation of time. — **नरा** ( in astrology ) the figure of a man's body. — **नायः**, **नायिः** Śiva. — **नियोगः** decree of fate or destiny ; लक्ष्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. — **निष्पण** determination of time, chronology. — **नेमिः** 1. the tim of the wheel of time. — 2. N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmāt. — 3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. — **अरिः**, **रिदुः**, **हरः**, **हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. — **पक** *a.* ripened by time, *i. e.* spontaneous ly ; Ms. 6. 17, 21 ; Y. 3. 49. — **परिवासः** standing for a time so as to become stale. — **पाशः** the noose of Yama or death. — **पाशिकः** a hangman. — **पुड** 1 a species of antelope. — 2. a heron. ( — **कं** ) 1. N. of the bow of Kāṇa ; Vo. 4. — 2. a bow in general. — **प्रभातं** autumn or Sarad ; ( the two months following the rainy



season considered as the best time). —भस्म: an epithet of Siva. —सुत *m.* —the sun. —भैरव: an epithet of Siva. —मान: a measure of time. —सुख: a species of ape. —मेघ *f.* the Manjishtha plant. —यवना: a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yādavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापा, —यापन: procrastination, delay, putting off. —योग: fate, destiny. °त: according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रात्रि, —रात्री *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which lamps are lighted (in the Divālī holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोह-लोहं steel. —विप्र-कर्ष: prolongation of time. —वृद्धि: *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —बेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —संकर्या a girl 9 years old personating Durgā at a festival. —संरोध: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —संपन्न *a.* opportune, timely. —संपन्न *a.* dated, bearing a date. —सर्प: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सरः the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूय, —सूयकं 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —रुद्र: the Tamāla tree. —रुद्ररूप *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हर: an epithet of Siva. —हरणे loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —हानि *f.* delay; R. 13. 16. कालक *a.* Black, dark-blue. —कः 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Dakṣha. —कं 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.). कालायनी N. of Durgā. कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उ-उक् वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेष: कालिकोदयस्या Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. —7 The liver. —8 A female orow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. —13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —15 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgā at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely. —यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ञ] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीय [काल-ञ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुच: N. of Vishnu.

कालंजर: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjār). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgā

कालशयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालाप: 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. —2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa.

कालिंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [कालिंग-अय] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिज्ञाह कालिंगस्तमैर्गजसाधना R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —गः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. —गं A water melon.

कालिंद *a.* (दी *f.*) [कालिंद-अय] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā. —दं A water melon. —दी 1 The river Yamunā; कालिंदा: पुलिनेषु कलिकुपितम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —Comp. —कर्षण:, —भेदन: an epithet of Balarāma q. v. —सु: *f.* Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—म.) the sun. —सोदर: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालिय: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Śi. 17. 69. —या: (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —comp. —दमन:, —मर्दन: epithets of Krishna.

कालीक: A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयक:, —कं 1 A species of aloe wood. —2 A kind of turmeric. —3 Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind of sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्य 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपपाति बुद्धि: K. 103 becomes muddy or defile. —2 Opacity. —3 Disagreement.

कालिय *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. —यं 1 The liver. —2 Black sandal wood; Ku. 7. 9. —3 Saffron.

कालियक: A kind of aloe wood. —कं 1 A fragrant wood. —2 The black sandal wood. —3 A disease like jaundice. —कः A dog, bound.

कालियक: 1 A dog. —2 A species of sandal.

काल्य *a.* [कल-अय] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. —2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्यनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्पना-उक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यनिकी व्युत्पत्ति: —2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —ह्य 1 A cow fit for the bull. —2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —ह्य Day-break.

काल्याणक: Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-उक्] Armorial. —कं A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. —रि An umbrella without a stick.

कावक: 1 A cock. —2 The Chakravāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सरितां पद्मः शकनी.



दामिनीकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -स्व: N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -स्य 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं, मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तदसौ शब्दार्थो सगुणवन्लङ्कृती पुनः कवि K. P. 1; काव्यं रसमयं काव्यं S. D. 1; रमणीयार्थपदीपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिदार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवन्ती सरीरिर्गुणवृत्तिः। साङ्काररसाज्जैववृत्तिर्वा काव्यं, नाममाह Chandra. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kāvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यस्मैऽर्थद्वये व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षते। सद्यः परनिवृत्तये काव्यसंमिततेश्चैव शब्दे K. P. 1.). -Oomp. -अर्थः, a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देव्या इव लुण्ठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रमुणीभवति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिंगं *a.* figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10; *e. g.* जितोसि मन्दं कन्दर्पं मञ्जितेऽसि त्रिलोचनः Chandra. 5. 119. -हार्यं a faroe.

काश 1, 4 A. (काश-इत्ये, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव धूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. -शं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. -शः 1 = काश q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country. काशिन *a.* (की *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

कानिल *a.* Made of Kāsa grass.

काशिष्ण *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काशी. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Oomp. -यः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāpini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Oomp. -नयः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called नामारी; काश्मर्या कुतमालसुदूतदलं कोयटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -रा *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रा A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमुगनाभिकृतांगरामं Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पामभिसारिकाणां Gīt. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Oomp. -जं, जम्बू *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर(रि)क *a.* Born or produced in Kāshmir.

काश्मीर्य Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Oomp. -यं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -वी The earth; तानपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -वं Flesh. -Oomp. -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काष् [कश्-वश्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिना स्कंधकायैः सधूमः Va. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाय also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषायेने रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवस्त्राधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायेर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-क्वप् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयानां महोद्धी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Oomp. -अगरः, -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -क्रद्वली the wild plantain. -कीरा *a.* small

insect found in decayed wood. -कुरः, -कुरः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). -कुहलः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -पुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मडी a funeral pile. -मलः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकृत्). -लोहिन *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -चाटः, -डं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशेषेणैवमणवृत्तिना परा हि काष्ठा तपसा Ku. 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसाद्युविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = 3/8 Kalā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Dakṣa.

काशीला The plantain tree.

काश् 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [काश्-वश्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Oomp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-डा) an epithet of Yama. -व, -हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-ह्री) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake! Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Gīt. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (चू) *f.* [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासुतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of muscal in atrament.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,



large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लं ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —लः A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किबत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The board of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किशुकः [किश्चि शुक् इव शुक्रतुल्यदशगुणत्वात्] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्ध इव किशुका; Chap. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree; किं किशुकैः शुक्लसुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किशु(ल)कः The Palāsa tree; see किशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2 The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिविषि, किकीद्विषि).

किकिशः A kind of worm (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किकिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A jackal; fox.

किंकिणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनककिंकिणीक्षणणायितस्वद्वयैः U. 6. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A large black bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. —5 The red colour. —र The frontal sinus of an elephant. —र Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A species of amaranath.

किंचिलि(ल)कः An earthworm.

किंज, —किंजलः, —किंजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पसकिंजलकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (कैति) 1 To go or approach. —2 To frighten, terrify. —3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, —किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अजं. —Comp. —पजिदं semen virile.

किहालः 1 A copper vessel. —2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a soar; ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोक्षीकिणिक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole. —3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —एव, —एवं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spīrits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

कित् 1. 1 P. (कैति) 1 To desire. —2 To live. —3 (चिकित्ति) To heal, cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —11. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी. f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उद्भव M. 4; Amaru. 17. 41; Me. 111. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —3 A kind of perfume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree

किधिन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. —Oomp. —दासः a bad slave, or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a boar (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपायमास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. 'ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—री. f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. 'ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिताक्ष यः संशुषुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजः a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किंसखा साधु न शारति बोधिपं R. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का. f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु का केन पया प्रयातीरशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कथ्वाविमुखेन साधुना हरता रत्नं भव किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन माध्वेनामरानामा विकस्यते V. 2; का कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परिचातुं दुष्टतमः कंद् S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपसदनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. i. e. what

position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु चेला तत्रभरवाः प्रासायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोपि कालस्तरसा आगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामि चेष्टानिष्कायेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदुद्यमेन किं &c. Bb. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्टया S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; चिद्वेश कश्चिज्जिलस्योवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवामतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 23; किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महामागधेयजन्म नि समन्वयिकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मन्त्रं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव al o —ind. 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिदन्यते पुत्र्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or 'worshipped' &c. ततः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव बुद्धं विलप्यै रत्ये न कीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहो-स्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वयुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषण, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यस्मा. —अर्थ ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name; किमाख्यश्च राजर्षेः सा परमी S. 7. —इति ind. why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्नुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिय-पास्याभरणानि यौषधे धृतं रव्याचार्यकशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषयितर्यः किमु मयः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed) ; विदुः सुदुस्तार्थः किमु रघुपते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रयुत्सवविधेकिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु येन चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वविनयानामेकमप्येवामायातनं किमुत समवायाः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करा a



servant, slave; अवेहि मा किंकरमदमूः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (र) the wife of a servant, —कतयता, —कार्यतर any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतामुहः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —भारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्र भवान् किं किल इवलं याजयिष्यति Bk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment', a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —नोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तान्तोऽथै R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. —ज्ञ a. 'knowing little', a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —काला sometime, a little time. —प्राण a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उद्वृ a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तद्हि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनानमनेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, —नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore. —नु ind. I whether; किंतु मे सग्नं भयो परिस्थानो जनस्य वा Nls. 10. 10. —2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किञ्चु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3 what indeed; किञ्च मे राक्ष्यनार्थः. —तु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किञ्च खलु गीतार्थमिदं कर्षं हृदजनविरहादुतेऽपि बलवदुत्कंठितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2 may it be that; किञ्च खलु यथा वयमस्यमिवमिषमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्थाऽ. S. 1. —पच, —पचान् a. wisely, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर् ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तस्य दूषयते स्नेहा किंपुनरंगसंभवेऽप्यप्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; V. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —पुत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape —वदति, ती f. rumour, report; मत्संबंधात्कदमला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किञ्च शकुंतलेऽप्यप्यमातुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr of किं 'whether'), राजपुत्रि दुःखा किञ्च जामर्षि Pt. 1; तस्मिन्मार्गमि किञ्च विषं प्रयच्छामि किञ्च पञ्चधर्मेण ध्यापायामि ibid.; S. Th. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —वर्ग्वार a. following what occupation —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अवेः स्तुं हरति पवनः किंस्विद्युत्सुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nomin. कियत् m., कियती f., कियत् n) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियत्कालस्तथैव स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 120; अयं दूतावागो चिदुश कियतीं याति नदुःशा Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञापयसि कियद्दुःखं मे रभति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रजः Pt. 5. 4. —2 Of what consideration, i.e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽस्यः Ve. 3. 9. —3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजद्वि विवसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वदुःखसंशयभसेन बलं वि पतति पदानि कियंते चलेती Gīt. 6. —Comp. —एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालश्च ind. 1. how long. —2. some little time. —चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं भ्रातृमसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. —2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. —2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-शु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिकिरणसहितेषु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीति किरणद्विवाका Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मयः radiant, brilliant. —2 A small particle of dust. —3 The sun. —Comp. —मालिन m. the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतमूर्ध्नि अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरकिरातादृपशब्दयुगाः क योतु संवत्सराः । यदि नदगणकचिकित्सक वैतालिकवदनकंद्वान रघुः Su. bhāsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यताभयिभिर्निजस्य सट्ठं नाम्ना किरातेः कुत Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. —2 A savage, barbarian. —3 A dwarf. —4 A groom, a horseman. —5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —तः (pl.) N. of a country. —Comp. —अनुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). —आ-किञ्च m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The ganges. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe. —2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. —3 A bawd, a procuress. —4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. —5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति मूर्ध्नि, कृ-इङ्] 1 A hog, boar. —2 A cloud.

किरीटः The fruit of the maraby date tree.

किरीटः, —टं [कृ-कित्; Up. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. —2 A trader. —Comp. —धारिन् m. a king. —मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-ङि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name: —युत शक्रेण मे बद्धं युष्यते दानवर्षभैः । किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याम तेनाहर्मा किरीटिनं ॥).

किर्मिः f. 1 A ball, building. —2 An image of gold or iron. —3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिरा a. Variegated, spotted. —r: 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhitma; Ve. 6. —2 The variegated colour. —3 The orange tree. —Comp. —जित्, —निष्वन्, —स्वन्: epithets of Bhitma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated spotted.

कियांणी A wild hog.

किल् 1. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. —2 To freeze. —3 To play, sport. —11. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. —2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. —Comp. —कि-चित् amorous agitation, weeping, langhing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीरं विराजते परं हृमयंती किल किंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल inl 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्वं M. 4; इदं किलाप्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18. —2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51; जवान कंसं किल बाहुदेवः Mbh. —3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्याधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. —4 Hope, expectation or probability; पयः किल विजेष्यते कुल्व G. M. —5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्द्वंद्वी G. M. —6 Contempt; एवं किल योऽस्य G. M. —7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare) स किल वयुक्ताव S. M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mā. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.



किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A hamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. --सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं 1 mat. -2 A thin plank plank of green wood, board; also किलिजं.

किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twirl of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किलिन् *m.* A horse.

किलिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किलालः A sprout, shoot.

किलालः-यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किलाल.

किलारः [Up. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; किलारिकि-शोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रव्यवहार) -3 The sun. --री A maiden, a young woman.

किंकिधः-धयः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. --या, -स्य N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किङ्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --कु; *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः-लं, किसलयः-यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः किसलयव्रतः S. 1. 21; किसलयम-लनं करवहै 1. 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैश्च पा-णिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीटक *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. --टा; (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --हं A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mr. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -सुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Up. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुर-मनिलैः कीचकाः पृथमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N. of a people. -4 N. of the commander-in-  
chi f of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhīma.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित्) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. --टा 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारो हति सती शिरः H. Pr. 45. -2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. --स्यः sulphur. --जं silk. --जालो. --मणिः a fire-fly.

कीटकः *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः 1 A worm. -2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीटशः, कीटशः (शी *f.*), कीटशः (शी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञोः कीटशसौ चिवेकविभवः कीटशः प्रबोधोऽयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137. कीर्तं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Up. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. --ज्ञः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विवेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातीर्थं Sa. 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथ-मयं पीयूषमाश्वायति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --रा; (Pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmirā. --रं Flesh. -Comp. --वृष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --वर्णकः a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. -3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ क्] 1 Strown, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled. -3 Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्त्तन *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णः *f.* [कृ क्ति] 1 Scattering. -2 Covering, hiding, concealing. -3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृ-त्यु] 1 Telling, narrating. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A

temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृत मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --न 1 Narration, recital. -2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत् q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ-क्ति] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्ति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -2 Favour, approbation. -3 Dirt, mud. -4 Extension, expansion. -5 Light, lustre, splendour. -6 Sound. -7 Mention, speech, report. -Comp. --शाय *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. --शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलिख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति शुचि विक्रमादिष्ये Vās.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known; notorious. -4 Praised, celebrated.

कीट 1 P. 1 To bind. -2 To pin. -3 To stake.

कीलः [किल्-वृ] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव चानरा Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. -3 A post, pillar. -4 A weapon. -5 The elbow. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. -9 N. of Siva. -10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. -2 Ixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन सम हृदयमित्तममशरकीलितं Git. 7; सानश्चेत्तसि कीलितेव Mā. 5. 10. -3 Staked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta, beverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A beast. --लं 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Comp. --जं flesh. --धिः the ocean. --पः a demon, goblin.

कीश *a.* Naked. --ज्ञः 1 An ape. monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --भुजः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'want', 'deficiency', &c. Its various substitutes are कद (कद्व), कव (कवे-ण), का (कावेण), किं (किमधु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -Comp. --कर्म *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. --ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an



*agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river )  
 -चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्म *a.* low-born. -तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-नुः) an epithet of Kubera. -तत्र a bad lot. -तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. -2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking : कुनकैष्वयसः सततपरैश्चुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. 'पयः' a sophistical mode of arguing. -तर्षा a bad teacher. -दिन an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked. -नरः 1. a bad actor. -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3. red arsenic. -नदिका a small river, rill ; सुपरा स्वात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नामक *m.* a miser. -पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. -पथ *a.* unwholesome, improper. -परिक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low or wicked man. -पुष *a.* low, vile, contemptible. -पिप *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -हवः a bad boat ; कुहवैः संतरज्जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -ब्रह्मः -ब्रह्म *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. -संत्रः 1. a bad advice. -2. a charm used to secure ancoess in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. -रस *a.* having bad juices or flavour. (-सा) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप *a.* ugly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपे tin. -वंगः lead. -वचसः -वाक्प *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (-नः) abuse, bad language. -वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. -वधः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmanerly, ill-tempered. -डलं a bad place. -सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सर्वा यामे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic. -3. roguery. -स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कुवे) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवे) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कीति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (सु) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. -2 To seak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोक्ते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकर्म A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (कु)रः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुक्कुंर (कु)रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय) ; see कुक्कुंर.

कुक्कुः (प्ल.) 1 N. of a country ; also called द्वाई. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas ; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, -लं 1 Chaff ; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पश्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. -लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 A n armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whip of lighted straw, a firebrand -3 A spark of fire. -टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, -टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुः (रि) *f.* [ Up. 1. 41 ] A dog ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरिर्जायतारं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. -रं A vegetable perfume. -Comp. --वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुसः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्मिताध्मातकुक्षिः (सुजगतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus ; कुम्भीतस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुम् 1 Saffron ; लघुकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Rs. 4. 2 ; 5.

9 ; Bh. 1. 10. 25. -2 Saffron, paint. Māl. 1. 37. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुक्कु I. 6 P. (कुक्कुति, कुक्कुति) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To writhe or delineate. -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P. कुक्कु also (कोक्कुति, कुक्कुति, कुक्कुति) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुक्कुः [ कुक्कु ] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनोत्तरमल्पकुक्कुतार V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अर्थ, -मुखः a nipple. -तट, -तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थ or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुक्कुति *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुक्कुचर *a.* (र, -रि) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -2 Detraoting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुक्कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुक्कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक q.v.) -जा N. of Sitā ; also of Durgā

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्जटिः कुज्जटिका, कुज्जटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुक्कु See कुक्कु II.

कुक्कुचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुक्कुचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्मेतुक्कुचिः.

कुक्कुचिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुक्कुचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुक्कुज्ज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कुंज.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gtt. 5 ; वज्रललातकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The task of an elephant. -Comp. -कुदीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुंजकुंजकुदीरः कोशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; कोकिलकूजितकुंजकुदी Gtt. 1.



**कुंजरः** [ कुंजो हरितद्वयः सोऽस्यास्ति; कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. ] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:— स्वरुत्तरपदे स्वाम्रुत्तरवर्षभ-कुंजरः। सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ-वाचकः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —र, —नी A female elephant. -Comp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp. —असनः the Asvattha tree. —अरा-ति 1. a lion. -2. Serabha (a 'fabulous animal with 8 feet'). —ग्रहा an elephant-catcher.

**कुंजले** Sour gruel.

**कुट्ट** I. 6. P. ( कुटते, कुटित ) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. ( कुटयति ) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

**कुटिकत** a. Bent, crooked.

**कुटा, क** [ कुट-क ] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. —रः 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Mā. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droga. —हारिका a female servant.

**कुटकं** A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

**कुटकः** A roof, thatch.

**कुटङ्कः** 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

**कुटपः** 1 A measure of grain (= कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —र A lotus.

**कुटरः** The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

**कुटरुः** Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

**कुटलं** A roof, thatch.

**कुटिः** [ कुट-इ ] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

**कुटिरं** A cottage, hut.

**कुटिल** a. [ कुट-इल ] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा धृशः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To wound, wind- ing कोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 A kind of perfume. —ले 1 N. of a plant (तार). -2 Tin. -Comp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पश्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

**कुटिलक** a. Curved, bent, crooked. **कुटिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

**कुटी** 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; मासदीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (सुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. —चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक्रवद्भ्यः। इंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

**कुटीरः**, —र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage, U. 2. 29; Amara. 48. —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

**कुटीका** A small house.

**कुटुङ्कः** 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

**कुटुनी** A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

**कुटुंबः, कुटुंबकं** 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. —चा, —वं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Comp. —कलहः, —ह internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुंबभरण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चिंतया P. 5. 4. —व्यावृत्त a. ( a father ) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

**कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन्** m. 1 A householder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिर्निजः कन्यार्थं कुटुंबिनः Ku 6. 85; V. 3. J.; Ma. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 ( fig. ) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाह्वय वृष्टामि Mu. 1; प्रभवंरोऽपि हि भवतु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्चः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amarn. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

**कुट्ट** 10 U. ( कुट्टयति, कुट्टित ) 1 To out, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

**कुट्ट** a. ( At the end of comp. ) Dividing, cutting, grinding. —हः ( in Math. ) A multiplier.

**कुट्टकः** 1 A grinder. -2 A kingfisher.

**कुट्टनं** 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abasing, censuring.

**कुट्ट** ( हि ) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

**कुट्टाक** a. ( की f. ) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगविधाविभ- कुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशश्च हरैः प्रमादः Mā 5 32.

**कुट्टित** a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —त Unskillful opening of a vein.

**कुट्टमि** The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it:—केशरनाथपादीनां ग्रेहं हर्षयि संभ्रमात्। प्राहुः कुट्टमिं नाम शिरःकरविघ्ननम् 142.

**कुट्टारः** A mountain —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

**कुट्टिम** a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः, मं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कति- दुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेव Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

**कुट्टिमित** = कुट्टमित q. v.

**कुट्टिहारिका** A maid-servant, slave; cf कुट्टहारिका.

**कुट्टीरः** A small mountain.

**कुट्टारकं** A small house, hut.

**कुट्टमल** = कुट्टमल q. v.

**कुट्ट** A tree; cf. कुट.

**कुट्टर** See कुट्टर.

**कुट्टाकः** A bird, the wood-pecker.

**कुट्टाटकः**, —का An axe.

**कुट्टारः**, —री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव वीचनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh 3. 11. -2 A sort of horse or spade. —रः A tree.

**कुट्टारकः** A small axe.

**कुट्टारिका** A wood-cutter.

**कुट्टारिका** A small axe.



कुंठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुंठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुंठेरः Fire.

कुंठेरः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुंठ 6 P. ( कुंठति ) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुंठगः A bower, an arbour.

कुंठवः ( -पा ) A measure of grain equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुंठिः The body; cf. Up. 4. 143.

कुंठिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुंठी A but; cf. कुटी.

कुंठपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुंठमल a. [ Up. 1. 106 ] Opening, full-blown, expanding ( as the blossom of a flower ); R. 18. 37. —लः An opening bud; विज्ञेयभगोदधिषु कुंठमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. —लं A particular bell; Ma. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुंठमलित a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Oneerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

कुंठ्यं 1 A wall; भदे कुंठ्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering ( a wall ). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. —Oomp. —डेविन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. —डेयः a digger. ( -यं ) a ditch, pit, breach or opening ( in a wall ).

कुण 1.6 P. ( कुपयि, कुणित ) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound —II. 10 P. ( कुणयति ) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप a. ( पा. f. ) [ cf. Up. 3. 143 ] Smelling like a dead body, atinking. —पाः, —पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयाः कुणपभोजनाः V. 5. ( a vulture ); अनेयकुणपाणी च Ma. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. —पाः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stenoh.

कुणार a. Ved. Crying out, ( विजगन्शील ); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः 1 A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंठक a. ( की. f. ) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ 1. P. ( कुंठति, कुंठित ) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. —Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ 1. Blunt, dulled; चञ्च तपोवीर्यमहस्तु कुंठं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on

&c.; कुंठत्वमायाति युगः कधीनां साहित्य. विद्याभ्रमवजितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंठीभवंयुपलादिषु धराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंठतः A fool.

कुंठित p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; ( fig. also ) ; विज्ञेयसमचलेष्वकुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंठ I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. —II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. —III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंठः, -डी, -ढं [ cf. Up. 1. 112 ] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अयिकुंठ. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. —डः ( ड. f. ) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पश्यो जीवति कुंठः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. —डः An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आग्निन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंठ i. e. a hastyard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊचत् ( कुहोद्गी. f. ) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. —कीलः a low or vile man. —गोलः, —गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंठ and गोलक ( taken together ).

कुंठलः, —लं [ कुंठ-मन्थलं ल ] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं ध्युनेनैव न कुंठलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; R. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंठलन् Encircling ( as a word ) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजमस्तद्यज्ञस्य स्थिताविमौ व्युपेति चित्तं कुंठते यदा यदा । तन्नेति भागोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुंठलनं विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंठलिन ( नी. f. ) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling ( as a serpent ). —m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. —नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुंठलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंठिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot ( कर्मदलु ).

कुंठिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A hastyard. -3 A horeo.

कुंठिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhae.

कुंठि ( डी ) र a. Strong. —रः 1 A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man ( द्विजन्मन् ). -3 The sun.

-4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grasin. -10 The eighth Mubārta of the day; अह्नः सुहर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो सुहर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument -12 A time anitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes —र The Kusa grass.

कुतम् ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य स्व चा कुत आगतः Mōha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what ( other ) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न स्वस्मिन्मोक्षस्यधिकः कुतोऽप्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मं स्तेनो जनपदे न कदयो... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतम् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालास्तस्यस्य V. P. ( = कस्मात् कालात् &c. ). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्य a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inollination. -2 Curiosity ( = कौतुकं ). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केरिक्काकुतुकं च काचिवहं यमुनाजलकुले । मंजुलंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण कुले Gīt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतुः f. A small leathern bottle for oil. —पाः 1 The eighth Mubārta of the day. -2 कुतुप 12 q. v.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्ज्वलतवदेन जनितं नः कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलामकलामु कुतुहलं Gīt. 1; ( पपी- ) कुतुहलेन मनुष्यसोपितम् R. 3. 54; 13 21; 15, 6b. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतुहलिन् a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mā. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां ययः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. ( कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम् ). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र be-



comes indefinite in senses. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-  
here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्राय a. Where living or residing. कुत्स 10 A. ( कुत्सयते, कुत्सित ) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवता-  
नां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Ex-  
pression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemp-  
tible. —2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Cen-  
sure.

कुष् 4. P. ( कुष्यति, कुषित ) To  
stink, become putrid or foul.

कुषः, The Kusa grass.

कुषः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth  
serving as an elephant's housings.  
—2 A carpet ( in general ).

कुषारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade,  
hoe. —2 The Kānohana tree. —लकं  
A copper pitcher.

कुषलं = कुशल q. v.

कुषकः, -गः 1 A watch house. —2  
A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुषः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The ( Indian ) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,  
spear; कुंताः पविशन्ति K. P. 2. ( i. e.  
कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः ); विराहिनिकुंतनकुंत-  
कुंताकृतिकविकृतुरितो Gīt. 1. —2 A  
small animal, an insect. —3 A kind  
of grain. —4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head,  
a lock of hair; प्रतुलितैः प्रांतोन्मील-  
नमोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6;  
Gīt. 2. —2 A drinking cup. —3 A  
plough. —4 Barley. —5 A kind of  
perfume. —लः ( pl. ) N. of a coun-  
try and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः ( pl. of कुंति m. ) N. of a  
country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रय.  
—Oomp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava  
prince, king of the Kunties, who  
being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुंती 1 N. of द्रुप, daughter of  
Yādava named द्रुप, adopted by कुंति-  
भोज. [ She was the first wife of  
Paṇḍu. As he was prevented by a  
curse from having progeny, he  
allowed his wife to make use of a  
charm she had acquired from the  
sage Durvasas, by means of which  
she was to have a son by any god  
she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had  
from them Yudhishtira, Bhīma and  
Arjuna respectively. She was also  
mother of Karna by the deity  
Sun whom she invoked in her  
virginhood to test her charm. ]. —2  
A fragrant resin. —3 The wife of  
a Brāhmaṇa.

कुंथ 1, 9 P. ( कुंथति, कुंथति, कुंथित )  
1 To suffer pain. —2 To cling to.  
—3 To hurt.

कुंदः, —दं [ Un. 4. 98 ] A kind  
of jasmine ( white and delicate );  
कुंदावदातः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18;  
प्रातः कुंदप्रसवाश्रितं जीवितं धारयेथाः  
Me. 113; S. 5. 19. —दं The flower  
of this plant; अलके बालकुंदावुचिदं  
Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of  
Viṣṇu. —2 A fragrant oleander. —3  
One of the nine treasures of Kubera.  
—4 The number ' nine '. —5 A lotus.  
—6 A turner's lathe. —Oomp. —करः  
a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2  
A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4. P. ( कुप्यति, कुकोप, अकुपत्,  
कोपितु, कुपित ) 1 To be angry, ( gene-  
rally with the dat. of the person who  
is the object of anger, but sometimes  
with the acc. or gen. also ); कुप्यति  
हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रमुखाण-  
व्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7;  
बुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. —2 To be  
excited, to gather strength, be viru-  
lent; as in दोषः प्रकुप्यति Suar. —Caus.  
( कोपयति-ते ) 1 To provoke, irritate;  
to excite, agitate. —2 To stir up. —II.  
10 U. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कोपः [ कुप-भावे च ] 1 Anger, wrath,  
passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि  
नामा Pt. 1. 123; न स्वया कोपा कार्यः  
do not be angry. —2 ( In medicine )  
Morbid irritation or disorder of the  
humours of the body; i. e. पिच्छकोप,  
वातकोप &c. —Oomp. —आकुल, —आविष्ट  
a. enraged, furious. —क्रमः 1. an  
angry or passionate man. —2. the  
course of anger. —द्वीप, —ज्वलित a.  
inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause  
of anger. —2. pretended anger. —पक्षः  
subjection to anger. —वेगः violence,  
fury of anger.

कोपन a. [ कुप-ताच्छीले युच् ] 1 Pas-  
sionate, irascible, angry. —2 Causing  
anger. —3 Irritating, causing morbid  
disorder of the humours of the body.  
—नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate  
or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुर-  
तापराधात् पदान्तः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku.  
3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. —का A kind of  
perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [ कुप-यिच्-वाङ्मय् ] In-  
tending to enrage or exasperate, in-  
clined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, pro-  
voked &c.

कोपिन् a. [ अवश्यं-कुप्यति कुप-यिनि ] 1  
Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि  
कोपिनि Gīt. 10. —2 Causing anger. —3  
Irritating, causing disorder of the  
humours of the body. —m. A water-  
pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of  
a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or  
protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-  
ing small fish.

कुपय a. Despised, low, mean, con-  
temptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. —2 Any me-  
tal but silver and gold; Kl. 1. 35;  
Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. —Oomp. —शाला a  
brazier.

कुवे(वे)रा [ कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः ]  
The god of riches and treasure and  
the regent of the northern quarter;  
कुवेरदत्ता विश्वदुर्गरक्ष्मी गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं  
विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25 ( vide Malli. thereon )  
[ Kubera is the son of Visrava by  
Idavida, and thus the half-bro-  
ther of Ravana. Besides being the  
lord of riches and regent of the north,  
he is the king of the Yakshas and  
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra.  
His abode is Kailasa. He is represent-  
ed as being deformed in body, having  
three legs, only eight teeth, and a  
yellow mark in place of one eye ].  
—Oomp. —अक्षिः, —अचलः an epithet of  
mountain Kailasa. —दिक् f. the  
north.

कुक्क a. [ कु ईप्त् उज्जमानं यत्र शङ्कं  
Tr. ] Hump-backed, crooked. —जं  
1 A curved sword. —2 A hump on the  
back. —जा A young female servant  
of Kamsa, said to be deformed in  
three parts of her body. [ Krishna  
and Balarama, while proceeding to  
Mathura, saw her on the high road  
carrying ungent to Kamsa. They  
asked her if she would give them  
some portion of it, and she gave  
as much as they wanted. Krishna,  
being very much pleased with her  
kindness, made her perfectly straight  
and she began to appear a most beau-  
tiful woman ]. —Oomp. —किराता—वा-  
मः a hump-backed person and  
a dwarf. —गामिन् a. going crookedly,



going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree ; Ma. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुम्बिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring ; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A cart.

कुप्यत् m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [ cf. Up. 3. 138 ] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विशेषितकुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमिते चरं R. 12. 11 ; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākhasa to Malayaketa). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रं कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोप कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp. —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śalivāhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12. —बाह्विन्, —बाहना a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सुः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारका 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारपुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.), कुमारिन् (जी f.) a. furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin ; श्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षिते कुमार्युत्तमनी सती R. 9, 90 ; 11. 59 ; स्वावर्त-तान्योपगमात्कुमारी B. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sitā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —युवा 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karna. —स्वश्वरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुसुम् a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुम-दं [ को-मोदते इति कुसुमं ] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise ; नोच्छ्रसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्थे वाञ्छुभिः कुसुमं V. 3. 16 ; ao S. 5. 28 ; R. 3. 2. 21. 23 ; Ms. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुमती to Kusa, son of Rāma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अभिरुपं silver. —आकरः —आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —संघं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, —पतिः, —बन्धुः, —बाधयः, —सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुसुमवेती The lotus plant.

कुसुमिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटफला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुमिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; चयंदातानं व्रजति ससुषो-दे कुसुमिनी U. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotus. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुमत् a. Abounding in lotuses ; कुसुमत् च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते ज्ञानिनि सैव कुसुमती मे दुर्हि न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2 ; 3. 17 ; कुसुमती भावमतीव भावं (न बन्धं) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमुदकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुम्बः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —वा 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः [ कुंभं कुतितं वा उमति पुरयति उंभ-अर् शक्° Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं व्यस्तकुम्भा Jag. ; चर्जयेत्तादृशं निब्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36 ; so कुचं, स्तनं. —2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant ; इभकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32 ; मसेभकुम्भदले सुविंसति शूरा B. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas ; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —कणः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [ He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including aśvas and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had indicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Saraevati to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking indrapada he asked nidrapada which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Segriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma ]. —2. an epithet of Śiva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe वेदयायं विप्रश्चर्यात् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Uśanas ; माहाकारकर्म-कर्त्री कुम्भकारो व्यजयत Parāśara ). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—री), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —गोणः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —योनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रसतादोद्यदादंः कुम्भयोनिर्म-होजसः R. 4. 21 ; 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-avas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —घरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रतम् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडुका 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कृपमंडुक. —शाला pottery. —सहिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —नरका a particular hell. —मक्षः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several



plants. -Oomp. —धान्य' grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. —पाका 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel ; Y. 3. 224 ; Ma. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnaga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोचनेन गृहीतव्यं कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा शनिवचनं V. 2 ; कुंभीलकौ काकुक्षे परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —ला A orcodile.

कुं 6 P. ( कुरति, कुरित ) : To sound.

कुंकरः, कुरंकुरः The ( Indian ) crane.

कुरंगः ( नी. f. ) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंगं कुत्र भवता किं नाम तस्य तपः Śaṅk. 1. 14. 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुरंगीदृग्भीर्गीर्ति Jag. -2 A species of deer ( कुरंग ईश्वरः स्याद्वरिणकृतिको महान् ). -Oomp. —अक्षी, —नयना, —मेघा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः कुरंगमा = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरटकः, कुराटका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः ( ला ) An osprey ; Y. 1. 174.

कुरी 1 A female osprey ; चक्रं च भिक्षा कुरीच भूयः R. 14. 68 -2 A ewe. -Oomp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुराचः A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः ( वः ), कुरव ( व ) कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकारणतः यद्युः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Ra. 6. 18. —व ( व ), —व ( व ) कः The flower of this tree ; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me 65 ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं दयामाच्युतारणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः ( हः ) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीर 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः ( pl. ) 1 ll. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi ; श्रियः कुरुनामधिपस्य पालर्नी Kl. 1. 1 ; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —वः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Oomp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavaa ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ma. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिह्नः a crab. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राक्ष म., —राजा an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhisma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् m. A horse.

कुरंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरंटकः Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुव = कुरंट q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird ( having a plaintive tone ) ; cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, —दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog ; उपकृतमपि शतं निःस्वं संप्राप्तं कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, कुईन See कुई, कुईन.

कुक्कूपरः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)पीसः, कु(कू)पीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तथाः Ra. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. ( कोलते, कुलित ) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related ; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race ; family ; निदानमिदं कुलस्य संवत् R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode ; वसन्नुषिकुलपुंसः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलममन्वितः An. 7. 54, 62 ; २० कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock ; collection, multitude ; सुनकुलं रोमचम-

म्यस्यतु S. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; अलिङ्गुलसंकुल Gīt. 1 ; Si. 9. 71 ; २० नो°, कुभि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band ( in a bad sense ). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forefront. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —ला The head of a guild or corporation. -Oomp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fortnight in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरा the action of a family ; S. 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born ( chaste ) woman. —अंगारा a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —आद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are : —महेंद्रो मलयः रुद्रः शुक्तिमान् कक्षपर्वतः । विष्णुश्च पारियात्रश्च स-वेते कुलपर्वताः ॥ —अन्वित a. born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, —कर्मन् m., —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. —आधारका a son. —आलंबिन् a. maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Śiva. (—रा) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. ( —रः ) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भवः The head or perpetrator of a family ; see उद्भव. —उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जल one who is a disgrace to his family. —कटका one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth ; विजुद्धसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1 ; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यका ससुहृदंति Māl. 7. —कर्तृ m. the founder of a family. —कलकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —मिरि, —भयम् m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न a. ruining a family ; दोषेतेः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary ; Ki. 1. 31 ( used in both senses ). —जना a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz. : —the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fortnight. —तिलका the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity ; the guardian deity of a family ; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family ; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dear-



est and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. -धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. -धारकः a son. -धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं स्वर्गं यथाय R. 7. 71. -नन्दन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. -नारिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. -नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate. -3. a camel. -परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. -पतिः 1. the head of chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:-धृतिर्ना दशसाहसं योऽनदावादि-पोषणात्। अथापयति विप्रर्षिः (सो) कुलपतिः स्मृतः ॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णभेदसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पंडुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. -पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकालिना कुलपुत्रमहादुमः Mk. 4. 10. -पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चुबति कुरुपुरुषं वेदधरपुरुषं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. -पूर्वजः an ancestor. -भार्या a virtuous wife. -भृत्य the nursing of a pregnant woman. -भर्या family honor or respectability. -भार्याः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. -पोषित, -पथु *f.* a woman of good family and character. -पारः a principal day; (i. e. Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आचार्यिकी lores. -विप्रः a family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. -व्रता, -ते a family vow; गलितवयसमिहवाक् जाभिर्दं हि कुलवत् R. 3. 70; विश्वस्मिन्धुनाऽप्यः कुलवत् फलविधयति कः Bv. 1. 13. -अष्टिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (-*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. -संस्कार 1. family respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. -संततिः *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव *a.* of a respectable family. -सेवकः an excellent servant. -स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधमोभिभवत् कुट्टन प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रिया Bg. 1. 41. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23. -कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. -कः 1 The chief of a guild.

-2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -कः 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); e. g. see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth. कुलधरः *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, -लः A thief. कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. -कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [ कुले जातः स ] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11 -नः 1 A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नः A disease of nails.

कुल्य *a.* [ कुल-यत् ] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 well-born. -ल्यः A respectable man. -ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.). -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -ल्यः 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यभोभिः पञ्चनचयैः शास्त्रिणो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येकोपानपादपान R. 12. 3. 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trenob. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 droṇas.

कुलकः 1 A oymal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -रा [कुलाकुलातरं कटति शकं] An unchaste woman; Ms. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलस्थः A kind of pulse. स्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A blotch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird; कृञ्कलितकपोतकुलकुला कुले कुलायः द्रमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निलायः

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. -स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [ Up. 1. 117. ] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवक्षियमितो ब्रह्माह-भाहोरे Bn. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A tizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general).

-2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow. कुलिङ्गः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलिरः.

कुलिशः, -शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra; वज्रस्य इतः कुलिशं कठिताश्रीव लभ्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशज्ञानां Ku. 1. 23; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Ms. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

-शासनः An epithet of Śākyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. -कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः, -शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलकं The far or foulness of the tongue.

कुलकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलतः (Pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, -रफं A disease.

कुलमल 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. -यः A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं For upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. -2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्यं 1 The blue water-lily कुल्यदलिनयैर्गैर्बवौ नयनोऽसव U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-*m.* also). -Comp.



—आनन्द N. of a work on rhetoric by अपयदीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुशलचिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुशलचिन् *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mā. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुशलचिन् 1 The blue water-lily plant. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवादः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, under-valuing, censorious. —2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुर्विं (पिं)दः 1 A weaver; कुर्विदस्व तापस्पदयति शुणग्राममभिः K. P. 7. —2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. —2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. —2 Mad. —ज्ञः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पञ्चार्थे इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra; कुशपुत्रं प्रवपस्तु विहरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. —2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sitā had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyā presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyā: See R. 16. 3-42]. —3 A rope of Kuśā: grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. —4 One of the great Dvīpas. —ज्ञः 1 A plank for covering anything. —2 A piece of wood. —3 A horse's bridle. —ज्ञः 1 A sort of ladle. —2 Wrought iron. —3 Ploughshare. —4 A pod of cotton. —ज्ञः water; as in कुशेष q. v. —Comp. —असः a monkey. —असं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. 'बुद्धि' *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशायुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अश्रिय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अश्रुली-रीचं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणिः N. of Durvāsa.

—आकरः the ascorificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —इयजः the younger brother of Janaka. —इयलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशपः, कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. —मः An epithet of Valmiki.

कुशेज्य A water-lily, a lotus in general; श्यात्कुशेज्यरजोमुद्रेणुत्स्या (पंथा) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sārasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देवनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्ये राज्य-अममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अय्यापन्नः कुशलमचले पृच्छति त्वा Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —मन्त्रः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (नी. f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवत्प्रेक्षाकुशलयः कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. —2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Viśvāmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). —2 A ploughshare. —3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुशीदं.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. —2 An actor, a dancer; तत्तर्पणं कुशीलवः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तत Mā. 1. 1; तस्मिन्निता नान्यस्य कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. —3 A newsmonger. —4 An epithet of Valmiki. —द्वौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशू-

लापुणाहकैः H. Pr. 20. —2 A fire made of chaff. —Oomp. —धात्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुश् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कृषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. —2 To test, examine. —3 To shine.

कुश्र *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. —2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुशुप्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. —2 To abuse. —3 To despise.

कुटः, —दं [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलःकुटामिदृताय च Bh. 1. 90. —2 A sort of poison. —द्वः The mouth or opening of a basket. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 sulphur. —2 N. of several plants.

कुटिन् (नी. f.), कुटित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुसुमलं 1 Cutting. —2 A leaf.

कुसुमांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A false conception. —3 A particular religious formula. —जी 1 A religious ceremony. —2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुसुमांडका A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. —2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. —2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि)द *a.* Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-धी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. —2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरतमं शिशुमर्नात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —यः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —बुद्धि *f.* interest on money; कुसीदबुद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नारयेति सक्तदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिका, कुसीदिन् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A disease of the eyes. —मः A form of fire. —Comp. —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, —अधिराज *m.* the Champak tree (bearing yel



low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र सूयं कुसुमा-वचायं कुरुष्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सद्यः K. P. 3. —अवचंसकं a chaplet. —अञ्जः, —आयुधः, —इधुः, —बाणः, —शरः 1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेधुव्यापारः Mā. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेधु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; ऋतुनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपोढः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापोढवाजेन Mā. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1. honey. —2. a kind of spiritual liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्यकः, —चारुः, —धन्वद् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचारमतेजयद्भुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. beaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pāṭaliputra; कुसुमपुराभिषेगं मत्स्यकुदासीनो राजसः Mn. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसृतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लत a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्त्वेव द्वे गतौ स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33. कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pāṭaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुंयः, —भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसना Jag.; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसृत्भः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुसुमयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कूहयते, कूहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Juggler, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चाकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —न 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दम्भ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर आस्थं &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहः; कूहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कर्मदेव गता यदियं कुहः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोवारुणचक्षुषा सुहः कुहुरुताहृत्य चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलति कूहा कुहरिति कलोत्तलः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंठः, —मुखः, —रथः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog, mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कुङ्कनाति, कुङ्कनीति) To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चुकुचिरेऽद्युभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू f. A female imp.

कुकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूञ्ज 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंद राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; पुष्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —WITH निः परि, or

चि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजन्, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —11. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to inuddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टा, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्वयोक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft used in comp. with the force of an adjective; \*वचनं false or deceitful words; \*तुला, \*मान &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयन्निव त-कूटाश्चतुर्धारांरुणिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; V. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदिव-नः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्धः ambiguity of meaning. \*भाक्षित a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —काराः a rogue, a false witness. —कूट a. 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste (काश्यप). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खट्वाः a swordstick. —उसन् m. a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्षा, —पूषाः bilious fever to which elephants, are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकुटविषतदारुणः कलमं कठोर इव कूटपा-कला (अभिहित Mā. 1. 39; also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पासा, —पथः



a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skandā. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *Salma* tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns ( regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama ); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थं standing at the top, occupying the highest place ( said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table ). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same ); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a ploughshare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —0comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale. कूटस्थः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes. कूट 6 P. (कूटते, कूटते) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूटस्थं = कूटस्थं *q. v.* कूट 10 U. ( कूटयति-ते, कूटयते ) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be *Atm.* in this sense). कूटि *a.* Having a crooked arm. कूटयते *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Mā. 4. 2. —0comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूटिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूटः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूटी A fetter for the foot.

कूटालः Mountain ebony.

कूट 10 U. ( कूटयति-ते, कूटयते ) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूप [ कुपति महुका अरिमः, कुपक दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27 ] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिषाधवि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49 : so नितरां नीचास्मीति खं खं कूपमा कदापि कुषा । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्राद्वीते भवने तु कूपजननं प्रत्युद्यमः कोहणः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूपः ; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; क्षोणी-नौकपुच्छः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—0comp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपा, —महुका, —की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well ( temporary ). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कृपा ( वा ) : The ocean.

कृपुषं The bladder.

कृब ( व ) रा *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः 1 A hump-backed man. —रि 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कृब ( व ) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कृम A pond, pool.

कुरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कुरश्चुतेलामिधं पिबं इस्ती प्रतिग्राहते मात्रयुक्ते। Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनश्चापकाणं सविशेषभूतमथ जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितस्वमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्द्वैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocritism. —चैः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —0comp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शोर्षः, —शेखरा the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्च 1 U. ( कूर्चति-ते, कूर्चति ) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वज्रचुराजुर्चुर्चुश्च स्थेयश्च कूर्चिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्चने 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास *q. v.*

कूर्मा [ कौ जले कूर्मिणीस्य पुत्रो Tv. ] 1 A tortoise ; गृहे कूर्मं हविर्मानं रक्षेद्विरमारमना Ms. 7. 105 ; Bg. 2. 58. —2 Vishnu in his second or Kurma incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gestation with the fingers. —मी A female tortoise. —0comp. —अवतारः the Kurma incarnation of Vishnu ; of. Gīt. 1 ; क्षिति रिति विपुलतरं तत्र तिष्ठति वृष्टे धरणिधरणे किण्वचक्रगिरिः । केशव धृतकच्छपस्य जय जगदीश हरे ॥. —वृष्टं —वृष्टक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. —2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. ( कूलति, कूलित ) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enclose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; पाचमाधवयोजयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1 ; नदी-बोधयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कूलायकूलेषु विपुलस्थे तेषु ते N. 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —0comp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —चः *f.* the land on a bank. —हृदकः —हृदकः an eddy. कूलकः, —कं 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलकषेव सिंधुः पसकमभस्ततश्च S. 5. 21 ; Mā. 5. 19. —वः 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वा A river.

कूलधय *a.* Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्ध *a.* Breaking down banks, as rivers, elephants &c. ; R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्ध *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूवर *q. v.*

कूवारः The ocean.

कूर्माङ्गः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd —2 A kind of spell or magical form.



ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -ही N. of Durgā.

कृद् A fog, mist.

कु 1.5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चके, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, कश्चित्-कुरुते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तत् किं करवा-व्यर्थः -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; वृणुते चके युवराजशब्दाभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुम्भकारो वटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; यद् कुर्व; सभां कुर्व मयं भोः -5 To preclude, cause, engender; रतिभुम्यप्रार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनाहरं शास्त्र Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; वृजं करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियन् युग्महा-देमः Mā. 1; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुर्वन् &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मस्तंगतिः कथय किं न करोति वृत्तं Bh. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; सूत्रं कृतं to discharge urine, make water; सोपुरिषं कृतं to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; कौस्तुभं कृत्वा; नानाकृपाणि कुर्वन् Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्वी गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.). कटे हारमकरात् K. 212; पाणिपूर-सि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अथवान् चित्रि-धन्कुर्वाच तत्र विपश्चिन् Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्. -18 To think, regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तुण-कृतजगत्प्रत्यक्षसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करेणुमे-कमयोचनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खालकृत्य, कूकृत्य युक्ते; सो षडङ्क, स्वाहाङ्क, &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः अपत; कर्णं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.; नाभं कुरुते मना Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); शशाङ्गिनिर्वोपणार्थमंशु-रत्नाङ्कुरव्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्वेन कृतं माये, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा कियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in वा); द्विधा कृतं to divide in two parts; ततथा कृतं, सहस्रधा कृतं &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in श्च); आत्मसात् कृतं to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; ममसात् कृतं to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृत. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). Thieroot is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृतं to make that which is not already black, black; i. e. blacken; सो ष्वेतीकृतं to whiten; घनीकृतं to solidify; विरलीकृतं to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e. g. क्रोडीकृतं 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; मस्मीकृतं 'to reduce to ashes'; मण्णीकृतं to incline, bend; तृणीकृतं to value as little as straw; मंदीकृतं to slacken, make slow; सो घृलीकृतं to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृतं to please; समयाकृतं to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृतं to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यति S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृतं to think of, meditate; मनसि कृतं to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृतं to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृतं to practise the use of weapons; वंदं कृतं to inflict punishment; हव्ये कृतं to pay heed to; कालं कृतं to die; मति-बुद्धिं कृतं to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृतं to offer libations of water to the Manes; चिरं कृतं to delay; त्वरं कृतं to play on the lute; नखानि कृतं to clean the nails; कन्यां कृतं to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृतं to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मन्वेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मयं कृतं to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं कथकेशिकात् M. 5. 2; वने कृतं to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमरकृतं to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; शक्रं कृतं to honour, treat with res-

pect; तिथिकृतं to place aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय पश्यति Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत a. [कृ-कृ] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affixes.

कृत p. p. [कृ-कृ] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. (p. p. of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न वेति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Comp. —अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. (—नः) the Supreme being. —अंक a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered. (—कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. —अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (—नः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्त-मिवांतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fate, destiny; कूरत्तस्मिन्पति न सहते संगमं नौ कृतान्तं Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or insuspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two'. 'ज. नकाः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृताञ्जलद्वकं शिष्या Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement. —अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय a. saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. (—कः) a prince. —अभ्यास a. practised. —अयः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy, contented; कृता कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हिताहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2,



1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकु 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपचारनश्च-  
 तुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृता Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mā. 3. 6. ). -अवधान *a.* careful, attentive. -अवधि *a.* 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. -अवधर्ष *a.* 1. ef-facing from recollection. -2. in-tolerant. -अवश्य *a.* 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settl-ed. -अस्त्र *a.* 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. -अहक *a.* having performed the daily ceremonies. -आगम *a.* ad-vanced, proficient, skilled. (-म.) the Supreme soul. -आगम् *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. -आरम्भ *a.* 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. -आभरण *a.* adorned. -आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. -आलय *a.* one who taken up his abode in any place. (-या) a frog. -आवास *a.* lodging. -आस्पद *a.* 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. -आहार *a.* having taken one's meals. -आह्वान *a.* challenged. -उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. -उद्बक *a.* one who has per-formed his ablutions. -उद्वाह *a.* 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. -उप-कार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended, assist-ed; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उप-भोग *a.* used, enjoyed. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-म.) 1. the Su-preme spirit. -2. a *Sannyāsin*. -काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. -कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. hav-ing no need of another's aid. -काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य, -क्रिय *a.* 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, con-tented; Sānti. 3. 19; Mā. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32. -कृयः a purchaser. -क्षण *a.* 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment; रघुं सर्वं सोत्सुकः कृत-क्षणस्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. -कृण *a.* 1. un-grateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. de-feating all previous measures. -चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. -जम्बन् *a.* planted; Ku. 5. 60. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in con-duct. (-ज्ञः) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. -नीच *a.* 1. one who has visit-ed or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or ex-pedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a ser-vant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -धी *a.* 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. -नामधेय *a.* named, called as; S. 6. -निर्णयः a penitent. -निश्चय *a.* 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. -दुख *a.* skilled in archery. -पूर्व *a.* done formerly. -प्रतिकृतं as-sault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfill-ed his promise. -फल *a.* successful. (-लं) result, consequence. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of re-solute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल *a.* blessed, consecrated. -मति *a.* firm, resolute. -मुख *a.* learned, clever, wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛpā and Aśvatthāman survived the general havoc of the great Bhārata war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated; शूरोति कृतविद्योति Pt. 4. 42; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचित्रं चित्रं त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जनाति सेषिते ॥ Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-र्यः) N. of the father of Śhaśarājuna. -वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Gīt. 11. -व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Kn. 2. 27. -शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. -शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच *a.* puri-fied. -श्रमा, -परिश्रमा one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astro-nomy. -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. -संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाच्यते सुदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संज्ञाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married wo-man having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तार 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in hand-ling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरियं वेदे यथा सोदिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कृ] 1 Done, made, pre-pared; ( opp. नैतिक ); यद्यत्कृतं तच्च बुभुक्षे Nyāsa Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतक-विधि सर्वांगीणमाकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, as-sumed; कृतककलहं कुर्यात् Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्यपि ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वधिज्ञो मे ( बालम-दारवृक्षः ) Me. 75 : सोऽयं पुत्रकृतकः पद-र्षी मुगस्ते ( जहाति ) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of. away (with instr.): अथवा कृतं मंदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृत-पार्ष्वभुजः Ki. 2. 17 : कृतमनुवृत्त U. 4. कृतिः *f.* [ कृत-कृ ] 1 Doing, manu-facturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; ( तो ) स्वकृतिं गाययामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring ( Ved ). -Comp. -कुरा an epithet of Rāvana.

कृतिन् *a.* [ कृतमनः, कृत-हानि ] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, suc-cessful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिर्नो वयं च धुव-नानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिरजित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; न क्षुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12 -4 Good, virtu-ous, pure, pious; ताचदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निमलविषेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन *ind.* ( With gen. or in comp. ) For, for the sake of, on account of; असीमां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काश्यं यज्ञस्यैर्धृकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्स्न *a.* [ कृत-कृ; Up. 3. 30 ] 1 Work-ing well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [ कृ यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120 ] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practi-cable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -र्य 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.



-2 Work, business, deed, commission; च्युत्तुर् Me. 144; ; अन्योक्त्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कृज्जि-  
रापादितपेक्षकृत् R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -र्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तय, अनीय, य and also एल्लिम्. -र्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कुकः The throat.

कुकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge.

-2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कुकला Long pepper.

कुकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock.

-3 A lizard. -Oomp. -र्यजः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

कुकटर्क 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कुकटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कुकुल a. [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -र्यः, -र्यः 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुकुरं नहीतः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification; penance expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). -र्यः lechury. -र्यः Sin. -र्यः, कुकुरं, कुकुरात् ind. With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुकुरेण रक्षते H. 1. 185. -Oomp. -प्राजापत्यः a. 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -साध्यः a. 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कुकुरायेत Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

कुरुः A painter.

कृत् 1. 6 P. (कृति-कृत्) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्ममच्छेदी न कृन्तति जीवति U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (कृति-कृत्) 1 To spin -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत् p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Deaired, sought.

कृत्ति f. [कृत्ति-कृत्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mn. 3. 20. -2 Especial

ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Oomp. -वासः, -वासम् m. an epithet of Siva; स कुत्तिवासस्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कुत्तिका (pl.) [कृत्ति-कृत् Up. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārttikeya, the god of war. -Oomp. -अजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -नयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya. -भयः the moon.

कुत्तं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कुत्तं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कुत्रिम a. (कृत्ति निर्मितः; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'मित्रं, 'सुतुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मा, 'पुत्रः 1 an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कुत्रिमः स्वारस्यं कुतः Y. 2. 131; of. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, oilbanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Oomp. -धूपः, -धूपका incense, a kind of perfume -पुत्रः see कुत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -सूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

कृत्तव a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्ः eight times, eight-fold; so दश, पंच &c.

कृत्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रसः Sin.

कृत्सं a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्सं नगरपरिषदां बुवाह-  
र्षुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -रत्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् 1. 1 A. (कृप्ते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृ-पा-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थाम-  
सः [He was born of the sage Sa-  
radvat by a nymph called Janapadi,  
but along with his sister Kripi, also  
born from the nymph, he was  
brought up by Santanu. He was  
proficient in the science of archery.  
In the great war he sided with the  
Kauravas, and after all had been  
slain he was given an asylum by  
the Pandavas. He is one of the  
seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृ-पयुत् न लभम्] 1 Poor  
pitiable, wretched, helpless; राज्ञः  
पत्यं रामस्ते पाहवाश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4.  
25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or  
unwilling to discriminate or to do a  
thing; कामार्तो हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनाच्चे-  
तनेषु Me. 5; so जरजर्जितश्चर्यसन्मह-  
नासिपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean,  
vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2.  
49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious.  
-वं Wretchedness. -जः 1 A worm.  
-2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता धुवि कोऽ-  
पि न विद्यते। अनश्रजेव विज्ञानि यः प-  
रस्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. -Oomp. -धी,  
दुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल  
a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपयति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृ-पिदा- अहं सं\*] Pity. ten-  
derness, compassion; चक्रवाक्योः पु-  
रोविद्युके मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26;  
Santi. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Oomp.  
-अन्विता a. merciful. -दुद्धि f. a  
look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाजः [कृपां वृत्तिं वृद्धं संज्ञायाम् नभम्  
Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः  
कृपाजः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य  
च केवलमाकारतो भद्रः Subhāsh. -2 A  
knife.

कृपाजका A sword. -णिका A  
knife, dagger.

कृपाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A  
dagger.

कृपायेत Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपातु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि-डु]  
Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of  
Drona. -Oomp. -पातिः an epithet of  
Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थाम.

कृपीट [कृ-पीटय् Up. 4. 184] 1  
Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood,  
firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly.  
-Oomp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the  
ocean. -3. air wind. -योनः fire.

कृमि a. [कृ-मन् अत हवम् Up. 4.  
121] Full of worms, wormy. -भिः  
1 A worm, an insect in general;  
कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms  
(disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider.  
-5 The lac dyer. -6 An ant  
-Oomp. -कंदक N. of several



plants:—विडंग, बिजांग, उडुवर. —कृरः a kind of poisonous worm. —कृणी, —कृणकः 'worms or lice in the ear'. —कोशा, a kind of disease of the ear. —कोषा, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. —उर्यः eilken cloth. —ग्रधिः a disease of the ear. —ग्रः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —ग्रि turmeric. —ज, —जग्धं gallochum, aloes wood. —जा लो, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजा, —वारिरहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —ज्वत्का tooth-ache. —पर्वता, —शैलः anant-hill. —रुलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a bell. —रिपुः, शङ्खः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —शंसः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव = कृ 5: P. q. v.

कृश 4 P. ( कृश्यति. कृश ) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. [ कृश क ति° ] (Compar. कृश यस्; superl. कृशित ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुदृष्टि न चाचया कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Comp. —असः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—गः) an epithet of Siva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame.—2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

कृशन् Ved. 1 A pearl. —2 Gold.—3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar लिचही).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [ कृश-आनुक्; Up. 4. 2 ] Fire: युरोः कृशानुपतिमाद्रिभेदि R. 2. 49: 7 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृ 1. 6 U. ( कृषति-ते, कृष्ट ) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. कृषति, कृष्ट ) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तं चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियमानो विद्वीसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्दमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अट्टलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. —7 To obtain; कुलसंस्थां च गच्छन्ति कर्षति च महद्यशः Mb. —3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [ कृष्-कृन् ] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —क्रः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृषाणा-कृषिकः [ कृष्-आनक्-किकृन् वा ] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [ कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 103 VArt. ] 1 Ploughing.—2 Agriculture, husbandry; चापते बालिशस्यापि सत्त्वैत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडाशुद्ध्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [ कृषि-वल-वर्धः; cf. P. V. 2. 112 ] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [ कृष् कर्मणिउक् ] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Comp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पक्व, —पक्व a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अट्टपक्व. —2. cultivated. —कलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [ कृष्-किन् ] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [ कृष्-नक् ] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —रजः 1 The black colour. —2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [ Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pūtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gītāgovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesin, Arishṭa and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmiṇi and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरु इव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति नृवं Gīt. 8. His son was Pradyumna. —8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. —9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —रजा 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —रज्जि A dark night. —रज्ज 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron. —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious omen. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Comp. —अशुक्ल n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Rāivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, —अधिष्ठाता an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णधर्मन्. —अपस् n., —अपसं, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called मोकुलाष्टमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उद्वरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.



of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —काया a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. —क्रीडः a gambler. —गन्धः the river कृष्णविनी. —गतिः fire, आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहारं B. 6.42. —गर्भाः (f. pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Kṛishṇa. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —गविः N. of Siva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vasudeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Kṛishṇa. —चूर्णं rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general). —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyāsa: तमहमरागमकुण्डं कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे V. 1. 4. —पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. —पिगल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgā. —सुगा the black antelope; शुभे कृष्णसुगरे वामनवनं कंद्यमानां सुमीं S. 6. 16. —सुखाः, —सुखाः, —सुखः the black, faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रूप्यः चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a facitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a Sūdra. —वर्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विवाणा Ved. the borne of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः the spotted antelope; कृष्ण-सारं दृष्टव्यस्तुल्ये चाधिष्ठयकारुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृगा a buffalo. —सखा, —सारिः an epithet of Arjuna. (—की) cumlin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णशः Extremely black.

कृष्णयते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उज्जो दृष्टि चांगारा शतिः कृष्णयते करं H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Kṛishṇa.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः = कृसर q. v.

कृ I. 6 P. [ किरादि, चकार, अकारित्, (अकिरी-टि, अकिरीट्) करि-री-तुं, कीर्त्तं ] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समराश्रितं चंचत्येचचृद्ध-द्वामुपरि शरतुषारं कोप्यं वीरपोतः किराति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजल-कणजालं Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, oover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणति) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कृण-यते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्त्तयति, कीर्त्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्त्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमयदृष्टान् भ्रातुराचि कीर्त्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृप-अकल्पितः कल्पयति, कल्पयति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृव) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पुनरपहृत-भरः कल्पते विश्रमय V. 3. 1; विभाषरी यद्यप्याय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well-managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्प-स्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. —5 To be favourable to, subservise. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयत् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां कुरेण भवता चं Mū. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mū. 6. 20; R. 5. 23, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरितं कल्पयति Mū. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कृतस p. p. [ कृत्-कृत ] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेणा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. —2 Out, pared; कृतसकेशनस्त्रमश्रु Mū. 4. 35. —3 Caused, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूरः frankincense.

कृतिः f. [ कृत्-कृत ] 1 Accomplishment, success. —2 Invention; contrivance. —3 Arranging.

कृतिक a. Bought, purchased.

कटकः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेयशसिनां

दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dāsāratha.

केकर a. (री f.) [ के सुर्वि करीतु नेवतार शीलमस्य, कृ-अश्च अलुक् Tv. ] Squint-eyed; Mā. 2. 5; 4. 2. —र A squint eye; of. अकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केफा-भिनीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तांश्चानुच्छिखंडः Mā. 9. 30; वृद्धसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकाबलः, —केकिका, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिनीडाकलकलवः पद्मलिङ्गा Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत a. [ कित्-आधारे घञ् ] Knowing, learned. —ता 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner. —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Summons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmosphere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [ कित् निवासे ण्वल् ] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभायद्य घनानि केतकानां Ghāt. 15. —2 A banner. —क A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (—केतक); हस्तिताम्रव-चि-पते सुचिभिः केतकीनां R. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [ कित् ल्यट् ] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mā. 2. 9; मभ मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके-तनं Git. 7. —2 An invitation, summons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, banner; भयं भौमं मरुता भवता रथकेतनं V. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मरुकेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious) निवापाजलिदानेन केतनैः आहूतकर्मभिः तथोपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता-न्यथा V. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. —2 To advise, counsel. —3 To fix or appoint a time. —4 To hear. —5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. —2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [ चारतु स्यादेशः Up. 1. 73 ] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिष केतोः प्रतिवर्त नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.); मनुष्याच्चा मनुवंशकेतुं B. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्कीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. —3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. —4 A sign, mark. —5 Brightness, clearness. —6 A ray of light. —7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिक्य (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कृषाहः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mū. 1. 6. —8 Day-time. —9 Apparition form,



shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. —ग्रहा the descending node. —तारा a comet. —भा a cloud. —यष्टि: *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. —रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called बैदूर). —वसन a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदार: 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. —खंड a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. —नय: a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनार: 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of bell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मेधाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपात: A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्र 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1A. (केवते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयर: —रं [ केशहरिणि याति, याकर किञ्च अलङ्क समो Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केशूरा न विभूषयति वरुचं हारा न चंदोऽजला: Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. —र: A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरल: (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. —ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलक: A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलास: Crystal.

केलि: *m. f.* [केश-र] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलनमणिकुंडल &c. Gt. 1: हरिश्चंद्रपुत्रिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलि-परे *ibid.*; राधाभाष्ययोजयति यमुनाकुले रम:केलय: *ibid.*: Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rv. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. —लि: *f.* The earth. -Comp. —कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvatī. —किल: the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विद्वक् or buffoon). (—ल) N. of Rati. —किला-वती Rati, wife of the god of love. —कीर्ण: a camel. —कुचिका a wife's younger sister. —कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Vc. 1. 2. —कोष: an actor, a dancer. —गृह-भिक्षेतनं, —भंदिरं, —सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. —नागर: a sensualist. —पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. —सुखं joke, sport, pastime. —रंग: a pleasure-ground. —रुश: a species of Kadamba tree. —शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Gt. 11. —शुद्धि: *f.* the earth. —सावित्र: a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिक: The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. —पिका a cuckoo kept for pleasure. —वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. —शुक: a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवट: Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्त: Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [ केव सेवने वृषां कल ] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवली श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां परसां प्रसूतिर्मेहि मा कामदुषां प्रसवा 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, unoccupied (as ground); Ka. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीति: R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. —ली, —लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. —ली Astronomical science. —लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं —अपि नो only-but; वस्तु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. —अवस्थित see under अवस्थ. —अत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. —द्रव्यं black pepper. —ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. —न्यायिक: a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so वैपाकरण.

केवलतश्च *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलित् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केश: [ क्लियते क्लिप्तानि वा क्लिष्टान् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33 ] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं गृह्यते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिच R. 3. 56: 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. —शंख 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चय: much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). —कलाप: a mass or quantity of hair. —कीट: a louse. —गर्भ: 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रह: —ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रह: खलु तदा द्रुपदात्म-जाया Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रह: K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —ग्रं morbid baldness. —छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाह the root of the hair. —यक्ष: —पाश: —हस्त: much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुरुर्बालमिष्यत् शिथिलं चर्दयि Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57: cf. कषपश, कषहस्त &c. —बंध: a hair-band. —धु: —धूमि: *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रसाधनी, —मार्जकं, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचन dressing the hair. —वेश: a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्ट: the parting of the hair.

केशक: Skillful in dressing the hair.

केशक: 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [ केशा: प्रशस्ता: संरक्ष्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109 ] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —व: 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जगदीश्वर इति Gt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पंडित्वा हर्षनिभरा: Subāśh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. —आयुध: the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. —आलय: —आवास: the Aśvattha tree.

केशांकशो *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकशभवशुद्धं राक्षसां वानरै: सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशक *a.* (की *f.*) [ केश-र ] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [ केश-हान ] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Rākṣasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N.



of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निवृद्धः, मघनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1. केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visrava and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

केश (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हृत्पदरेषु गजाम्बुश्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलिताग्रकेशः Ra. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीप इव हारितकपिणं केशरैर्युक्ते Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिलयः केशरश्चात्रकांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnāga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. -अचलः an epithet of mountain Meru. -अमृतः the citron. -वरं saffron. केशरी N. of the father of Hanumat.

केश (श) रिन् m., [केश-सर-इनि] 1 A lion; अश्वकुंठते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायु-रुनामि केशरी Si. 16. 25; यदुधरः केश-रिणं वदते R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. -5 Punnāga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound. कैशुकं A flower of the किशुक tree कैकय The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः [कैकयानां-राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -सी A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kānsalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to sack the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'ashrew,' or 'Xanthippe' ].

कैक्यं The office of a servant. कैकिरातः An amorous person; Bstn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhura are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m., -रिणः, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैटक [कैतक्याः पुं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; इदमे वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वचोचस्त-द्वैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -चः 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhatura plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रं Rice, corn. -रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinara.

कैमुतिकः [scil. न्याय] A maxim of 'how much more,' an argument a fortiori (derived from कियुत 'how much more.')

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. -वं The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -सी moonlight. -Comp. -बन्धुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

केरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

केरात (ति) क a. Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavna.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकर m., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्, कैवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv.] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वं प्रति मुहुः (तन्मृजाली-जालं) Śānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ma. 10. 34.).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवल्यं भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक a. (को f.) [केश-टक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिको q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

कैशोर [कैशोरय भावः अण्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदानि-अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; चनयूपपरिभ्रष्टा भृगो कौकिरिवादिता Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां कणस्त्रोणे सङ्गो दीर्घा मद्व्य-थेना Gtt. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -वेचः a pigeon -बन्धुः an epithet of the sun. -शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदीति नाद-वि नद-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सङ्गो नेत्रे स्वयं रजयतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनभूमि तन्नि तव लाञ्छनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्वं Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Up. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यमधुरं चुकुज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, -कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Bahyādri and the ocean.



**कौकणा** N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni.—Oomp.—सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

**कोच** α. [ कुच कर्तरि ] Drying, becoming dry—चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, ( the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher ).

**कोजागरः** [ को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्तिरत्र काले पुको Tv. ] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āśvina and celebrated with several games.

**कोटः** [ कुट्-पञ्च ] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness ( moral also ). —4 A beard.

**कोटक** α. Curving, bending —कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste ; ( offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter ).

**कोटरः**—रं [ कोटं कोटित्वं राति राक् Tv. ] The hollow of a tree ; नीचाराः झुकर्गम-कोटराश्च ब्रह्मास्तकणामचः S. 1. 14 ; कोटरमकालवृद्ध्या मयलपुरोवाचया गमिते M. 4. 2 ; Bā. 1. 26.

**कोटरी**, कोटरी 1 A naked woman. —2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā ( represented as naked ).

**कोटिः**,—टी f. [ कुट्-इच् ] 1 The curved end of a bow ; धूमिनिहितैकोटि-कार्मुकं R. 11. 81 ; U. 4. 29. —2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरीं वंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32 ; अंगकोटिलग्रं R. 6. 14, 7. 46 ; 8. 36. —3 The edge or point of a weapon. —4 The highest point ; excess, pith, climax, excellence ; परां कोटिमानंदस्वा-वगच्छन् K. 369 ; so कोपकोटिमापवा Pt. 4 excessively angry. —5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26. —6 Ten millions, a crore ; B. 5. 21 ; 12. 82 ; Ms. 6. 63. —7 The complement of an arc to 90° ( in math. ) —8 The side of a right-angled triangle ( in math. ). —9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्यं, प्राणिं &c. —10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a millionaire. —जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa. —उग्र the oo-sine of an angle in a right-angled ( in math. ). —द्वयं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. —परा the guard of a stronghold. —वेधिनं α. ( lit. ) striking a point ; ( fig. ) performing the most difficult things. —श्रीः an epithet of Durgā.

**कोटिक** α. Forming the highest point of anything.

**कोटिमत्** α. Edged, pointed ; S. 7. 26.

**कोटिशः** ind. By ores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

**कोटिरः** [ कोटि राति राक् Tv. ] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. —2 An ichneumon. —3 An epithet of Indras.

**कोटि ( टी ) शः** A barrow.

**कोटीरः** [ कोटिमीयति ईश्-अण् Tv. ] 1 A diadem, crown. —2 A crest. —3 The hair collected ( by ascetics ) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्धनयोगपट्ट्यापारणमसुं भज सूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

**कोट्टः** [ कुट्-पञ्च नि० गुणः ] A fort castle.

**कोट्टवी** [ कोट्टं वाते वा-क, गोरा० डीच् Tv. ] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. —2 N. of the goddess Durgā. —3 N. of the mother of Bāpa.

**कोट्टारः** [ कुट्-आरक् पूर्वो ] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold. —2 The stairs of a pond. —3 A well. —4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

**कोटः** 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. —2 Ring-worm.

**कोणः** [ कुण-करणे वञ्च कर्तरि अच् वा Tv. ] 1 A corner, an angle ( of anything ) ; भवेन कोणे कञ्चन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99 ; युक्तमेतत् तु गुणः कोण नयनपथयोः Bv. 2. 173. —2 An intermediate point of the compass. —3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick. —4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. —5 A stick, staff, club. —6 A drum-stick. —7 N. of the planet Mars. —8 N. of the planet Saturn. —9 A sort of musical instrument. [ cf. Gr. *gonia* ]. —Oomp. —आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of ' a mingled sound of various musical instruments ' ; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्पलघन-घटारण्योन्मसंघट्टाः Ve. 1. 22 ( It is thus defined by Bharata :—उक्ताशत-सहस्राणि मेरुशिवशतानि च । एकदा यम इत्येते कोणाघातः स उच्यते ). —कुणः a bug. —वादिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

**कोणय** See कोणय.

**कोणाकोणि** ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

**कोणि** α. Having a crooked hand. **कोय** α. [ कुय्-पञ्च ] 1 Afflicted with pain. —2 Churned. —यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. —2 A sore. —3 Gangrene. —4 A disease of the eyes. —5 Churning.

**कोदंडः**,—दंडः A bow ; रे कंदर्प करं क-द्वर्षसि किं कोदंडं करारैः Bh. 3. 100 ; कोदंडपाणि निजद्वयतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. —दः 1 An eye-brow. —2 N. of a country.

**कोदंडिन्** m. An epithet of Siva.

**कोदारः** A kind of grain.

**कोद्वजः** A species of grain eaten by the poor ; छिन्नका कर्पूरचंडाच्च वृत्तिभि-द चपते कोद्वजाणां जनवाद् Bh. 2. 100.

**कोनालकः**—का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

**कोमल** α. [ कु-कल् सृच् च नि० गुणः ; cf. Up. 1. 106 ] 1 Tender, soft, delicate ( fig. also ) ; बंधुरकोमलागुलिं ( करं ) S. 6. 12 ; कोमलविटपायुकारिणा बाहू 1. 21 ; संपदसु महतीं चितं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. —2 ( a ) Soft, low ; कोमलं गीतं. ( b ) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet ; रेरे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवैः किरवं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. —3 Handsome, beautiful. —लं 1 Water. —2 Clay, earth.

**कोमलकं** The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

**कोयटिः**, कोयटिकः 1 The lapwing ; काश्मर्याः कुतमालसुदृढं कोयटिकटोक्ते Mā. 9. 7 ; Ms. 5. 13 ; Y. 1. 173. —2 A small white crane.

**कोरः** [ कुल् संस्रयानि अच् लप्-रः Tv. ] 1 A moveable joint ( as the fingers, the knees &c. ). —3 A bud ; of कोरक.

**कोरकः**—कं [ Up. 5. 35 ] 1 A bud, an unblown flower ; सनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुरवकं तरकोरकापस्थया S. 6. 3. —2 ( fig. ) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed ; राधायाः सनकोरकोपरि च-लजेतो हरिः पातु च Git. 13. —3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. —4 A kind of perfume.

**कोरित** α. 1 Budded, sprouted. —2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

**कोरदूषः** = कोद्वजः q. v.

**कोलः** [ कुल् संस्रयानि अच् ] 1 A hog, boar ; Sl. 14. 43, 86. —2 A raft, boat. —3 The breast. —4 The haunch, hip, lap. —5 An embrace. —6 The planet Saturn. —7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. —8 A barbarian. —लं 1 The weight of one Tola. —2 Black pepper. —3 A kind of berry. —Comp. —अंचा N. of the country of the Kalingas. —गुच्छः a heron.

**कोलकुणः** A bug.

**कोलंबकः** The body of a lute.

**कोला-लिः**,—ली f. See बद्री.

**कोलाहलः**,—लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

**कोल्या** Long pepper.

**कोविद** α. Experienced, learned ; skilled, wise, proficient ( with gen. or loc. but usually in comp. ) ; द्युत्प-तिराचजितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16 ; गुण-दोषकोविद्ः Sl. 14. 54, 69 ; प्राचार्यती-शुदयनकथाकोविद्व्यामद्व्याम् Me. 30 ; Ms. 7. 26 ; रक्तचतुरकथां Mu. 3. 10.

**कोविदारः**,—रं N. of a tree ; चित्रं विहारयति कश्यप कोविदारः Re. 3. 6 ; U. 5. 1.

**कोशः**,—शं ( वा, -व ) [ कुश् ( व् ) आषारादौ वञ्च कर्तरि अण् वा Tv. ] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. —2 A bucket,



cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Me. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं निश्चितयति कोशमते द्विरेके हा हत इत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or caesa) which encephalically make the body, encephalizing the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -शिर (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अव्ययः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत m. a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चक्रु the (Indian) crane. -नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -छादः f. purification by ordeal. -रक्त m. a silk-worm. -रथ a. incased, sheathed. (-रथः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

काशिका A drinking vessel.

कोश (वि) च m. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (= कोशलिकं q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्ठ-य् Un. 2. 4] Own. -द्वः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -हं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकाष्ठगारं मंस-शोणितैर्मै गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Me. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) -वृद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठका 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकाकु 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठय a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [क्षुब्ध-य; कोः कांशः] Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -वर्ण Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; विदुरनन्तरसुतरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-केकाशसिनां दुहितः 9. 17

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलति स्पर्धते अन्त्ये Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -अ The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कोटुक्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कोकट a. [कुक्कट-अण] Relating to a cock.

कोकटिकः [कुक्कट-ठ] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (शो f) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षेय (वी f) [कुक्षि-य] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असि कोक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षेयकः [कुक्षी बद्धोऽसि दक्ख] A sword, scimitar; रामपाशविलंबिन कोक्षेयकेन K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टि f) [कूट अन्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -द्वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kūṭaja tree. -तक्षः (अप-ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poncher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी. कौटलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. -ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्य-नीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrā-Rākhaṇa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलततिः स एव येन कौशाम्नी प्रथममाह नन्दवंशः Mu. 1. 7; पृथ्वात मां भूत्यभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटार a Belonging to the plant कुटार or made of it.

कौटार्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (वी f.) [कुटुंब तद्वरण प्र-योजनमस्य अण] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुम्बिक a. (की f.) [कुटुंब तद्वरण प्र-योजनं दह] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कोणपः A goblin, demon; Mā. 5. -Comp. -द्वतः an epithet of Bhī-ṣma.

कोणय Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कोतुक [कुतुकस्य भावः अण] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.



-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमासुकाविवाहकौतुक। Ku. 5. 66; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage); प्रसन्न S. 4; Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bb. 3. 140; रत्ता: U. 6. 33; Māl. 10. 3; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Comp. -अगार: -रं, -युह a pleasure-house; कौतुकमारगमात् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -तोरण:, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकित्व a. Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [ कुतूहल-अण् ] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहल: V. 1. 9; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehemence or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कोत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutsa. -रत्स: 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौटालिक: A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौटविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिक: [ कुंत: प्रहरणमस्य टच् ] A spearman, lancer.

कौतिय: [ कुंतय: अपत्यं टक् ] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bbīma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) [ कूप-अण् ] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20 ] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privates; कौपीने शतखंडजं तरं कंधा पुनस्तादृशी Bb. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौकष्यं [ कुक्क-अण् ] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) [ कुमार-अण् ] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमार: पति:, कौमारी भाया: -2 Soft, tender. -3 Be-

longing to the god of war; Māl. 1. 1. -रि 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ma. 9. 3; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -बन्धकी a harlot; Māl. 7. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent -हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; य: कौमारहर: स एव हि वर: K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिषद्वृत्तां दधान: U. 6. 19.

कौमारिक: A father of girls.

कौमारिकेय: [ कुमारिकाया अपत्यं टक् ] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुद: The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [ कुमुदस्थं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीप् Tv. ] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्त्वा R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:—को मोदते जना यस्या तेनासी कौमुदी नता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवत: सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvinā. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particular y, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारा the day of full moon in the month Āsvinā. -पति: the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. -वृक्ष: the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu; कौमोदकी मोदयति रम चेत: Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (पी f.) [ कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण् ] Relating to the Kurus; श्वेत् क्षत्रयधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भक्षेया: Me. 48. -व: 1 A descendant of Kuru; मदानमि कौरवशते समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chap. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्य: [ कुरु-अण् ] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवशादादेऽस्मिन् एव शल-भार्ययं वेधे यथा सीरणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्ष्य: The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [ कूर्म-अण् ] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Āvatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise; (पुराण). -र्म: N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली f.) [ कुले भवा अण् of. P. IV. 2. 96 ] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -ल: A worshipper of Śakti according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpū. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -य: The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनिय: [ कुलटाया: अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127 ] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेय: 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेर: 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. -कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [ कुलादागत: टक् ] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -क: 1 A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजा कन्यां निषेधते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. [ की पृथिव्यां लीन: अलुक् ट् ] कुलादागत: स्त्र्य वा ] Belonging to a noble family. -न: 1 The son of a female hegger. -2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागते किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तद्देव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माअयमाचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; लघते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीनं 1 High birth; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौदत: A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [ कुल-टक् ] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. -क: A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śāktā sect.



कौवे (वे) र *a.* (री) *f.* [ कुबेरस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सरमार कौवेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north ( the direction presided over by Kubera ) ; तत्ता प्रतस्थे कौवेरिं भारवानिब रजुर्विशं R. 4. 66. —2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कोश *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ कुश-अण् ] 1 Silken. —2 Made of Kusa grass. —इं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कोशलं ( ल्यं ) [ कुशल-अण् ध्वञ् वा ] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. —2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकोशलादुत प्रयोजनपेक्षितया Mn. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कोशलं दृष्टि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कोशलिकं A bribe.  
कोशालिका, कोशाली 1 A present, an offering. —2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कोशलेयः [ कोशल्याया अपत्यं उक्त्वा व-लोपः ] An epithet of Rāma; son of Kausalyā.

कोशल्या [ कोशलदेशे मया उच्यते ] The oldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कोशल्यायाम्निः [ कोशल्याया अपत्यं किञ्च ] Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 99.

कोशांबी [ कुशांबेन निर्वृत्ता अण् ] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कोशिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ कुश-उज्ज, कुशिक-अण् वा ] 1 Incased, sheathed. —3 Coming from an owl. —3 Born of the family of Kusika. —4 Silken. —का 1 An epithet of विमशामित्र q. v. —2 An owl; U. 2. 29. —3 A lexicographer. —4 Marrow. —5 Bdelium. —6 An ichneumon. —7 A snake-catcher. —8 The sentiment of love ( शृंगार ). —9 One who knows hidden treasures. —10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. —11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1 N. of a river in Behār. —2 N. of the goddess Durgā. —3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कोशिकी तादृश कथ्यते see S. D. 411 et. seq. also. —Comp. —अराति, -अरिः a crow. —आम्रजा an epithet of Arjuna. —आसुधं rainbow. —कला The cocoa-nut tree. —त्रिपः an epithet of Rāma.

कोशियान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कोशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कोशे (वे) य *a.* [ कोशादुत्थितं उक्त्वा ] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk; P. 1. 94. —2 A silken cloth in general;

Ma. 5. 120. —3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्नाभि कोशियसुपात्तबाणमयगनेपथ्यमलं चकार R. 7. 7; विशुद्धकोशियः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 8.

कोशिय *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kasaṣas. —ह्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ह्यः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. —Comp. —नन्दनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कोसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. —2 Usurious.

कोसायं [ कुसीद-अण् ] 1 The practice of usury. —2 Sloth, indolence.

कोसुम *a.* [ कुसुम-अण् ] Flowery, flowering. —नं 1 The ashes of brass ( used as a collyrium ). —2 Pollen of flowers ( पराग ); Si. 7. 57.

कोसुंभ *a.* [ कुसुंभ-अण् ] 1 Prepared with safflower. —2 Dyed with safflower red. —मः Wild safflower.

कोसुतिकः [ कसुया चरति उक्त्वा ] 1 A cheat, knave. —2 A juggler.

कोस्तुभः [ कुस्तुभो जलविस्तृत मयः अण् ] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast; सकोस्तुभं हृषयतीव कुण्डलं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. —2 A kind of oil. —3 A manner of joining the fingers. —Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m.* —हृदयः epithets of Viṣṇu.

क्र 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्र 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. —2 To speak. —3 To shine.

कृन् 1 A. ( कृन्ते ) 1 To make a creaking sound. —2 To sink. —3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw; U. 4. 3. —चक्र The Keatka tree. —Comp. —छदा the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद *m.*, —पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. —2 A saw. —3 A poor man. —4 A disease.

क्रतुः [ क्र-कृत् Up. 1. 77 ] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरशेषेण कलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतूनामपवित्रनामस्य सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ma. 7. 79 —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —3 One of the ten Prajāpatīs; M. 1. 35 —4 Intelligence, talent. —5 Power, ability. —6 Plan, design, purpose. —7 Resolution, determination. —8 Desire, will. —9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. —10 Deliberation, consultation. —11 Inspiration. —12 Enlightenment. —13 Offering, worship. —14 An Asvamedha sacrifice ( these senses are mostly Vedic ). —15 The month Ashādhā. —16 Excess of fondness or liking. —17 An organ. [ cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend

*kratu* ]. —Comp. —उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —दुह, —द्विप् *m.* a demon, goblin. —दक्षसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva ( who destroyed Dakṣa's sacrifice ). —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse. —पुरुष, an epithet of Viṣṇu. —सुख *m.* a god, deity. —राज *m.* 1, the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराह Ma. 9. 260. —2, the राजसूय sacrifice. —राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रश् 1 P. ( कथति, कथित ) To injure, hurt, kill ( with gen. of person ). —10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. —2 Cutting

क्रथकोशिकाः ( pl. ) N. of a country अथेश्वरेण क्रथकोशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

क्रन्द 1 P. ( क्रन्दति, चक्रन्द, अक्रन्दति, क्रन्दित ) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रन्दति दुःखकन्द स्वपक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रन्दस्वतः कण्ठमप्यसौ गणोदयं V. 1. 3; चक्रन्द विष्णु क्रुरीष भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. —2 To call out to, call out piteously to anyone, ( with acc. ); क्रन्दत्यविरतां सौम्य भ्रातृमातृसुतानम् Mark. P. —3 To cry out, exclaim. —4 To yell, howl. —5 To neigh ( as a horse ). —6 To roar. —7 To creak ( as a wheel ). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. —2 To roar, rave. —3 To cause to weep.

क्रन्दः Ved. 1 Neighing. —2 A cry, calling out.

क्रन्दनः [ क्रन्द भावे लृट् ] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. —2 Mutual defiance. —3 Calling, inviting.

क्रन्दस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रन्दित *a.* [ क्रन्द-कृ ] Wept, called or cried out. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा ततिति क्रन्दितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः B. 7. 75. —2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. ( कथते ) 1 To pity. —2 To mourn. —3 Tolament. —4 To go. —5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. ( क्रामति, क्रमते, क्रमयति, चक्रम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रमन्, क्रामि ) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुष्ठितं सूर्यं चाली व्यवगतक्रमः Rām. ; गन्धमानं न विनासीदगन्तं क्रामता सुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. —2 To go to, approach. ( with acc. ); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन्तं Sat. Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं लोचनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Rām. —4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बन्धं क्रमितुं सकोपः ( हरिः ) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. —5 To go up, ascend; क्रामन्त्युच्चैर्भूतो वस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. —6 ( a ) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill;



क्रांता यथा येतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्भिर्घनपर्वीमनेकान्तरैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; विघतः सर्वोक्तेनोर्वी क्रांता देवविद्ययात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); द्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रान्ते Sk., घर्मय क्रान्ते साधुः Vop.; द्युत्पत्तिराव-जितकोविद्विपिन रंजनाय क्रमरे जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; इहना रक्षसि लावितुनकनी-न्माहानि पुनः आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमरे Dk. 107; क्रमरेतस्मिन्नाद्यानि, or कक्षु क्रमरे शुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोरिसंसाद्धि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). —Desid. क्रिमिषति, क्रिषते &c.

क्रमः [ क्रम-भावकरणदौ बह् ] 1 A step, pace; आचक्रामः; सागरः प्लवर्गेदेन क्रमे-नेकम लंघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमाः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इष्टमन्त्र चित्तक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तिकव्य-त्यं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Kn. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपदेश्य सूर्यं R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगत पक्षोः कश्यका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pr. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding कोट्ये-व क्रांता क्रमः Amru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner or reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

shn. -Comp. -अनुसाराः, अन्वयाः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयान a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pl. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्देगः an ox. -उया the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [ क्रामत्येन करणे ल्युट् ] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -जं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [ क्रम-दागतः ट् ] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रुशः, क्रुशुकः [ क्र-उत्, संज्ञाय क् ] The betel-nut tree; अस्त्रादितार्दक्रुशुकः सहद्रव् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः -क्रमेलकः A camel; नि-रिक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंडक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -वश्वि a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उया the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -यतः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भगा, the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वलपः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राटुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् n. Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion; रघुपु-तमपि क्रव्यमश्नन्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreas; L. caro]. -Comp. -अद्, -अव्, -अ a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्राशित a. Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. -Comp. -जं sloewood. -शैल an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [ कृ भावे करणदौ वाञ्छ ] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°, प्रयुक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामोचिततर्पक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपदिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कश्यपिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शुश्रूत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियाभिर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्द्धो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीताक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्वाह्वविशोद्देशोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रियाः प्रामाण्यं V. Mayā. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अश्वित a. practising ritual observances. -अप-वर्षः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रिया-पवर्गेषु राजा विस्वात् कृतः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्स्वेतत बीजार्थ



यत्नकीये Ms. 9. 53. —अवसक्त *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इन्द्रियं see कर्मिन्द्रिय-कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. —2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. —2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. —3 an agreement. —दोषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैत efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पठ् *a.* verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. —2. the employment of expedients or means. —3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् इत्यल्लक्षणं Ms. 10. 43 —वशा necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. —2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रांति *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. —समभिहारा the repetition of any act; Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावात्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. —2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner. क्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. —2 Killing. —बिः 1 A cistern, well. —2 A leather bag; a cloud (?). —3 N. of the country of पञ्चाल. क्रो 9 U. (क्रणोति, क्रोणाति, क्रात) 1 To buy, purchase; मन्त्रतः पण्यपण्यं क्रोतेयं कायनीस्त्वयः Sānti. 3. 1; क्रोणांश्च मजीषितमेव पण्यमयस्क चेद्वस्ति नद्वत् पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रोणाति स्म प्राणभू-ल्येयंजासि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. —2 To barter, exchange; कृ-ञिस्त्वहस्यैर्वाणामेकं क्रोणांश्च पाञ्चत Mb. —3 To win. [of Pers. *kharidan*]. क्रो *a.* (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रय [क्रो मां अ] Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —आरौहः a market, fair. —क्रोत *a.* bought. —लक्ष्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रोत्वा तुल्यदृष्ट्यासुराश्वितं । पत्रं कारयते यत्पुत्रपदेष्वं तदुच्यते Brihaspati ). —विक्रयी

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain. क्रण [क्रो मां अ] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ट्] 1 A trader; dealer. —2 A purchaser.

क्रय *a.* [क्रो-य] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82).

क्रय (यि) क्रः 1 A purchaser. —2 A trader, merchant.

क्रोत *p. p.* Bought; see क्रो. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sona recognised in Hindu Law: a son purchased from his natural parents: क्रोतश्च तारुणं विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. —Comp. —अ-वृत्तयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रोतक *a.* Got by purchase. —क्रः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रोत above.

क्रोणिः,—पि *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रोत् *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रोह 1 P. (क्रोडात, क्रोडात) 1 To play, amuse oneself; दानराः क्रोडातः मारुद्धाः Pt. 1: एव क्रोडाति कण्यं च घटिकायाययसक्तो बांधः Mk. 10. 59 —2 To gamble, play at dice: बहुविधं दानं क्रोडातः Mk. 2: नाक्षे क्रोहोत्कना-चिह्नि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. —3 To jest, joke or trifle with: मदवस्तुस्तनमं-दलस्तन कथं प्रणमेम क्रोहति गी. 3: क्रोहोद्वयमि तावदेनया V. 3: एवमाडा-ग्रहयन्ते क्रोहति धुनिनीयेभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. —With अन् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself: माध्वनक्रोहमानानि पश्य वृद्धान् पक्षिणः Bk. 8. 10. —आ, —परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c.: संक्रो-हन्ते माणाभिर्यं कथयः Me. 67; but क्रोह् with स is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise': स्वहामयणां इव कपोलीमा मयास्य संक्रोहति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50; संक्रोडातं शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रोह *a.* [क्रोह-वश्] Playing, sport- ing. —हः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. —2 Jest, joke.

क्रोहकः 1 A player. —2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रोहन [क्रोह मां अ] 1 Playing, sporting. —2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रोहनका, —का, क्रोहनीयं, —यक *A.* play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रोडा [क्रोह-मां अ] 1 Sport, pas- time, play, pleasure: तोयक्रोडातनिरत-सुवतिरानतिकर्मकान्तिः Ms. 33, 61. —2 Jest, joke. —Comp. —आकृत a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. —कान- नं, —वनं a pleasure grove, park. —कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. —कोतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. —2. sport, play. —3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं, —मन्दिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, barlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. —वेष्टमन् a pleasure-house. —शैलः,—पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रोडाशैला कनक-कबलीवेष्टमन्प्रक्षणापः Me. 77.

क्रोहि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रोह *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुच् 1 P. (क्रुचति, क्रुचत) 1 To curve or make crooked. —2 To become or be crooked. —3 To be or to become small, shrink. —4 To make small, lessen. —5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A swan.

क्रुच् 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A kind of lute. —3 N. of the mountain क्रोच.

क्रुह 6 P. (क्रुडाति, क्रुडति) 1 To sink, dive. —2 To be or become thick.

क्रुह 9 P. (क्रुहनाति) To kill, slay. क्रोथः Murder, killing.

क्रुध 4 P. (क्रुधति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरये क्रुधति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्राति &c also: समोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रात क्रुद्धो गुहः &c.

क्रुध *f.* Anger.

क्रुध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. —2 Fierce; cruel. —क्रुध Anger.

क्रुधिमन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधा [क्रुध-मां अ] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधासिभजारते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः; क्रोधानला &c. —2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —धा N. of a daughter of Daksha. —Comp. —हृद् *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. —उज्जित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. —क्रुत् *a.* angry. (—*m.*) the Supreme being. —ज *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices); पितृभ्यः साहसं द्राह दण्डात्पुत्राद्यद्वेषः । वाग्-द्वजं च वाक्चक्रं क्रोधाज्जायते गणोहकः Ms. 7.



48). —**वृद्धित** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. —**वश** *a.* passionate, violent. —**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

**क्रोधन** *a.* [ कृध् युञ् ] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्गमनं कृतं तदेव क्रुते द्रोणायतिः क्रोधना Vo. 3. 31. —**न**: N. of a son of Kausika. —**ना** *a.* passionate woman, vixen. —**न** Being angry, anger.

**क्रोधनीय** *a.* Provocative. —**यं** Injury.

**क्रोधातु** *a.* [ कृध्-आलृच् ] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

**क्रोधिन्** *a.* [ कृध्-णिनि ] Passionate, angry. —**m.** 1 A buffalo. —2 A dog. —**कृध्** 9 P. ( कृध्वाति ) 1 To embrace.

—2 To be distressed, suffer pain. —**क्रुमकः** Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

**क्रुश** 1 P. ( क्रोशति, कृह ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशस्वस्तं कापिद्रिया Bk. 6. 124. —2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतोव युक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

**कुम्भ** *m.* A jackal.

**कुह** *p. p.* 1 Cried out. —2 Called out to. —3 Called at, abused. —**हं** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. —2 Weeping. —3 A noise, sound.

**क्रोश** [ कृश-यञ् ] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. —2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशाधं प्रकृतिपुरासरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; मधुद्रासुरो क्रोशो ( nom. ) or क्रोशयो ( loc. ). —**Comp.** —**नाला**, —**ध्वनि** a large drum.

**क्रोशन** *a.* Crying. —**न** A cry.

**क्रूर** *a.* [ कृन्-क् पातोः कृः of. Up. 2. 21 ] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ma. 10. 9. —2 Hard, rough —3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. —4 Destructive, mischievous. —5 Wounded, hurt. —6 Bloody. —7 Raw. —8 Strong. —9 Inauspicious. —10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. —11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ma. 2. 33. —**रः**, —**रं** Boiled rice. —**रः** 1 A hawk. —2 A heron. —3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. —4 N. of a planet (Rahu or saturn). —**रं** 1 A wound. —2 Slaughter, cruelty. —3 Any horrible deed. —4 Any frightful appearance. —**Comp.** —**आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. ( —**ति** ) epithet of Ravana. —**आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. —**आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals ( as a river ). —2. of a cruel disposition. —**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. —2. any hard labour. —**कृत्** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. —**कोह** *a.* having cos-

tive bowels ( unaffected by strong purgatives ). —**गंध** sulphur. —**दुश्** *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. —2. mischievous, villainous. ( —**m.** ) N. of Saturn; also of Mars. —**राविन्** *m.* a raven. —**लोचनः** an epithet of the planet Saturn.

**क्रौंच** N. of a mountain; see क्रौंच.

**क्रोहः** [ कृह् वनीमावे संज्ञायाम् ] 1 A hog. —2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिकोहो मनो धावति Udt. —3 The chest, bosom, breast; कीडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; कीडीकरोति यथं यथा जातमनित्यता । धावीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरूप कः क्रमाः Nag. 4; Bh. 2. 35. —4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोह *n.* —5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —**हं**, —**ह** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. —2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. —3 The breast of a horse. —4 The lap; U. 4. —**Comp.** —**अंका**, —**अंशि**, —**पादा**: a tortoise. —**पत्रं** 1. marginal writing. —2. a postscript to a letter. —3. a supplement. —4. a codicil to a will.

**क्रोडीकरण** Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

**क्रोडिमुखः** A rhinoceros.

**क्रोडु** *m.* ( क्रो. f. ) [ कृध्-युञ् Up. 1. 69 ] A jackal ( the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोह् and the weak ones optionally ); so क्रोडक.

**क्रौंच** [ कृन् प्रजां जण् ] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्यनुसृकयन्ति चेतः Ra. 4. 8; Ma. 12. 64. —2 N. of a mountain ( said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikaya and Parasurāma ); हंसद्वारं ध्रुवपतिपशोवर्त्मन्यत् क्रौंचराशं Ms. 57. —**Comp.** —**अदन्** the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. ( —**नि** ) the seed of the lotus. —**अति**, —**अरि**, —**रिपु** 1. an epithet of Kārttikaya. —2. of Parasurāma. —**दारण**, —**सदन**: an epithet ( 1 ) of Kārttikaya ( 2 ) of Parasurāma. —**क्रौर्यं** 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. —2 Terribleness.

**क्रौशशक्तिकः** 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas —2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas ( as a teacher ).

**कृध्** 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. —2 To turn round, revolve.

**कृद** 1. 1 P. ( कृदति, कृदित ) 1 To call out. —2 To cry, lament, weep. —II. 1 A. ( कृदते or कृदते ) 1 To be confused. —2 To grieve.

**कुम्** 1, 4 P. ( कृमति, कृम्यति, कृति ) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed; न चक्काम न विन्यसे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. —2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. —**Caus.** ( कृमयति ) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

**कृमयः** कृमयः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिनकृमा कृतवचश्च जावन्दैः Si. 4. 65; Ma. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

**कृति** *p. p.* [ कृम् कृ ] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तस्मात्पकृति R. 2. 13; Me. 18. 35; V. 2. 23. —2 Withered, faded; कृति मन्यथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरपितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. —3 Lean, thin, emaciated. —4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

**कृतिः** *f.* [ कृम्-किच् ] Fatigue. —**Comp.** —**चिद्** *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

**कृ 4 A.** ( कृयते ) To fear, be afraid ( according to some 1 A. also.

**क्लिष्ट** 4 P. ( क्लियति, क्लिन् ) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —**Caus.** To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्लिष्टयत्पा Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

**क्लिन्** *a.* Wet, moistened; running ( as an eye ). —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** *a.* bleary-eyed. —**वर्मन्** *n.* watering of the eyes. —**हृ** *a.* tender-hearted.

**क्लृ** [ क्लि-भावे यञ् ] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. —2 Running, discharge from a sore. —3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 ( = उपद्रव Malli. ).

**क्लृक** *a.* Wetting, moistening. —**क** 1 Phlegm. —2 One of the fires in the body.

**क्लृन्** *m.* The moon.

**क्लृद** *a.* [ क्लि गिच्-लृट् ] Wetting, mauling wet. —**न**: Phlegm. —**नं** 1 Wetting, moistening. —2 Trickling, oozing.

**क्लृदु** 1 The moon. —2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body ( सन्धिपात ).

**क्लिद** 1 U. ( क्लियते ) To lament.

**क्लिद्** *f.* Ved. The created world.

**क्लि** 1. 4 A. ( also P. according to some authorities ) ( क्लियते, क्लिट् or क्लिशित ) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अट्टपुद्देश्यहणे नाति-क्लिश्यते चः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परार्थे क्लिश्यति साक्षिणः प्रतिघ्नः कुलं Ms. 8. 163. —2 To torment, molest. —II. 9 P. ( क्लिन्वाति, क्लिट्, क्लिशे ) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्लिन्वाति लब्ध-परिणालनशक्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमारोच्यमानोपि क्लिन्वाति ध्रुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. —2 To suffer, feel pain.

**क्लिशित**, **क्लिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. —2 Afflicted, tormented. —3 Faded. —4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे बंधवा. —5 Elaborate, artificial, ( as a composi-



tion-). -6 Put to shame. -7 Worn; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. -12 A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिडि: *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेश: [क्रिश् भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमस्मात् क्लेशस्य पदसुखनीतः S. 1; क्लेशः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विषये Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) *a* son. -कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble. क्लेशक *a.* [क्रिश्-वृज्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed. क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लृप् 1 A. (क्लृप्ते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लृष (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लृषात् पालयित्वा Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -वा -वं (-वः, -वं) 3 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्धं केनिलं यस्य विद्या चापु निमज्जति । मेदं चोन्माद्युक्तायां हनिं क्लृषः स उच्यते ॥ Kālyāyana quoted in Dīyabhāṣa. -2 The neuter gender. क्लृष्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.). 1 वरं क्लृष्यं पुंसं न च परकलत्राभिमननं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लृष्यं मा समः मा पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

कु 1 A. (कुवते) To move, go.

कुक्ष 1 A. (कुक्षते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress. क्लृप्तकिले Fermented liquor.

कुमं, कुमन् *n.* [कु गति मन्ति] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

कुशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14. क *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क ते-न्योन्यं यत्नाः क च उ गृह्णातः कौतुकरताः U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated inco-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते निर्व्यसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यमवो धंशः क चारुपवि-पया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिश्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चिद् it means (1) in some places; प्रसिन्धाः कचिदिदुदीकलभिदः सूच्यते एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कचिद्गोचरः कचिन् गोचरोऽर्थः कचित्-कचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here; कचिद्गोचराद्यं कचिदपि च दाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचित् घनानां पततां कचित्च R. 13. 19.

कथ्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण 1 P. (कगति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपका-हतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कगन्मणिनूपुरा Amar. 28; R. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कगः, कणनं, कणितं, कणाः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कथ 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथनं [कथ-धृज्] Boiling, decocting. कथित *a.* [कथ्-क] Boiled, decocted.

काथः [कथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. -उज्ज्वल blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचिक *a.* (कचि. *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिकः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति) 1 To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (न) 8 U. (क्षणति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपा-तमक्षणत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (चतुः) रत्नं किलानमितपूर्वमक्ष-णत् R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -पि used in the same senses as क्षण-).

क्षणः, -णं [ क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अञ् ] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a second; क्षणमात्रमुचित-स्थो सुप्तमीन इव हृद् R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment.

-2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणाः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयि-ता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अप्रियत-क्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary.' क्षणात्, -क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -दृः an astrologer. (-दृं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-द्व) 1. night; क्षणाद्येव क्षणदापातिप्रभा N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करा, °पतिः the moon; Si. 6. 70. °चरा a night-walker, a demon; साजुहवः प्रभु-रपि क्षणाच्चराणां R. 13. 75. °अंधं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -धुतिः *f.* -प्रकाशः, -प्रभा lightning. -निः-श्वसाः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transi-ent, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -राभिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-मः) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतः A wound, sore. क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding. क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतायाश्च-य ट्] Momentary, transient; स्वमेव क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकरूप क्षणिका प्रतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणित *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षणक] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तपता-चित्तुषः क्षतपिण्डाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 23; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Dimin-ished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते महारा निपतंर्यभिक्षं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारनिवासो जाते तस्यैव क्षतं U. 4. 7

क्षार क्षते पक्षिपत् Mk. 5. 18; नक्ष Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.



क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्यमः R. 2. 53. —Comp. —अरि a. victorious. —उदरं dysentery. —कासः a cough produced by injury. —जं 1. blood ; स क्षिप्तमूलः क्षतजेन रोगः R. 7. 43 ; Vo. 2. 27. —2. puss, matter. —योनिः f. a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. —विक्षत a. mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. —वृत्तिः f. destitution, being deprived of any means of support. —व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. —हरं aloe-wood.

क्षतिः f. [ क्षण-क्तिन् ] 1 Injury, wound. —2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down ; विस्मृते क्रियतां ब्रह्मते विभिर्दुस्ताक्षतिः पर्वले S. 2. 6. —3. (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage ; दुर्लभं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. —4 Decline, decay, diminution ; प्रतापक्षतिशीतला Ku. 2. 24 ; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्रं m. [ क्षत्रं संज्ञायाम् वृत्त्वं Up. 2. 91. ] 1 One who cuts or carries anything. —2 An attendant, a doorkeeper. —3 A coachman, charioteer. —4 A man born of a Śūdra man and Kshatriya woman ; cf. Ms. 10. 9. —5 The son of a female slave, (e.g. बिदुर). —6 Brahṁā. —7 A fish. —8 One who fights from a chariot. —9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, —त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. —2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively ; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्यमः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो ध्रुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53 ; 11. 69, 71 ; अस्त्राय क्षत्रपतिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22 ; Ms. 9. 322. —3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier ; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour ; 6. 16. —त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. —2 The rank of a member of the military caste. —3 Wealth. —4 Water. —5 The body. —Comp. —अंतका an epithet of Parasurāma. —धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. —2. the duties of a Kshatriya. —पः a governor, satrap. —वधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste ; Ms. 2. 38. —2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya ; (as a term of abuse) ; cf. ब्रह्मवधु.

क्षत्रिन् m. A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [ क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापरं जातो वा चः Tv. ] A member of the military or second caste ; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै-श्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. —य The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. —Comp. —ह्वनः (जः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. —2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रं 1 A. (क्षत्रे) Ved. 1 To cut. —2 To kill. —3 To consume, eat. —4 To cover, protect.

क्षत्रं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. —2 Eating.

क्षत्रं n. [ क्षत्रं भक्षिणे मनिन ] 1 Water. —2 Food.

क्षत्रं 1 U. (क्षत्राति-ते, क्षत्रित) To fast, to be abstinent ; Ms. 5. 69. —Caus. or 10 U. (क्षत्रयति-ते, क्षत्रित) To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

क्षत्रं f. Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

क्षत्रः Water.

क्षत्राणां A Bauddha mendicant. —जं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशीव). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षत्राणां A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant ; नन्दक्षत्राणां देशे रजकाः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110 ; कथं प्रथममेव क्षत्राणां Mu. 4.

क्षत्राणी 1 An ear. —2 A net.

क्षत्रयुः An offence.

क्षत्रा [ क्षत्रयति चेटा क्षिन्विच अत्र ] 1 A night ; विगमयत्युल्लङ्घ्य एव क्षत्रा S. 6. 4 ; R. 2. 20 ; Ms. 110. —2 Turmeric. —Comp. —अदः 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin ; ततः क्षत्रादेः वृथुल्लिङ्गलाक्षे Bk. 2. 30. —अक्षयं night-blindness. —करः, नाथः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वरः a dark cloud. —चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षत्रं 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यते, क्षम, चक्षाम, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer ; अतो वृत्ताश्चक्षामिरे सन्तेतः क्षारनलाभे न तदोत्समजस्य R. 7. 34 ; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence) ; क्षातं न क्षमय Bk. 3. 13 ; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर ; निग्रस्य मे भवुनिर्वेसरीक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait ; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer ; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजायं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2 ; नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमते स्वशुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything) ; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते काः क्षपात-मरकाहमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षत्राय pot. p. 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षत्रं a. [ क्षम-वृत् ] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षत्रं f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [ क्षम-अच् ] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.) ; मलिनो हि यथादृशो

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141 ; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6 ; हृदयं न त्वबलं बलितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60 ; गमनक्षम, निमूलनक्षम &c. —4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable ; तत्रो यदुक्तमश्विनं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14 ; आत्मकक्षमं वेह क्षात्रो धमे हवाभितः R. 1. 13 ; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to ; उपभोगक्षमं देशे V. 2 ; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18 ; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28 ; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. —7 Favourable, friendly. —नं 1 Propriety, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patiently borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [ क्षम-अच् ] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness ; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यदीदमेव भूषणं H. 2. 22 ; 18. 9 ; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Dargā. —Comp. —जः the planet Mars. —भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमादुक्त a. Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask anyone's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिषु a. (वी f.) क्षमिन् a. (वी f.) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature ; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43 ; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

क्षान्तं p. p. [ क्षम क ] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —त N. of Siva. —त The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. [ क्षम-मावे-क्तिन् ] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness ; क्षान्ति-श्च दृष्टचेन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्तं a. [ क्षम त्वं वृद्धिश्च ] Patient, forbearing. —तुः A father.

क्षाम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [ क्षरति, क्षरति ] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit ; R. 13. 74 ; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect ; यज्ञोद्धतेन क्षाति तपः क्षरति विरमयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —Caus. (क्षारयति ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —With -क्षि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [ क्षरति स्वयं सुचमि वा, क्षर-अच् ] 1 Melting away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable ; क्षरा सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थे-क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —रः A cloud. —क्षर 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —Comp. —ज



α. ( also क्षरेजं ) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाष α. mutable.

क्षरणं [ क्ष-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring ; अंगुली-क्षरणसङ्घर्षः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p. p. Dropped, liquified, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षार α. [ क्ष-उबला वा० ण ] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 ; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18 ; ( क्षारं क्षते सिद्ध्यति &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रः 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं sea-salt. —अञ्जनं an alkaline unguent. —अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. —उद्भूः, —उद्भूः, —उद्भिः, —समुद्भूः the salt ocean. —कर्मसः 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तेलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —भूमिः f., —भूमिः saline soil ; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ माणवा यमदूतिका Udb. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —अहं alkaline earth.

क्षारका [ क्ष-ण्वल् ] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom ; a bud or new-blown flower ( कलिका ).

क्षारणं, —णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure ; of. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित α. 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused ( especially of adultery ).

क्षाल् 10 U. ( क्षालयति-ने, क्षालित ) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse ; कृते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्काङ्ग-मलीमसं नभः SI. 1. 38 ; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —WITH वि to wash off ; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल α. Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [ क्षल्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Washing, cleaning ( with water ). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित p. p. [ क्षल्-क ] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. —2 Wiped away, requited ; तथा वृत्ते पापैर्यथैयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षवः ; क्षवधु See under क्षु.

क्षत्र α. ( जी f ) [ क्षत्रय कर्म माचो वा अत्र ] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe ; क्षात्रो धर्मः अत्र इव तद्वद् ब्रह्मवैवर्त्ये गुट्यै U. 6. 9 ; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya ; the Gītā thus describes them :—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दायकं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानधीवरमावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम α. [ क्षि कर्तरि क ] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted ; emaciated, lean ; क्षामक्षामकपोल-माननं S. 3. 10 ; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; क्षामच्छायां भवनमधुना मद्भिद्येगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction. —Comp. —आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् α. [ क्षि-मन्ति ] Destructive. —n. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामन्त α. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying ; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. ( क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण ) 1 To decay or waste. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P. ( क्षयति, क्षणोति, क्षिणाति ) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt ; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभूता क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cause to waste away ; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass ( as time ) ; कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्वे Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. ( क्षिति ) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit. —3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. ( क्षीयते ) To waste, wane ; decay, be diminished ( fig. also ) ; प्रक्षिणमयं कायः क्षियमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66 ; प्रत्यासक्तविपत्तिमूढमनसो मायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4 ; Amara. 93 ; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. ( क्षययति or क्षययति ) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to ; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47 ; Me. 53. —2 To spend or pass ( as time ).

क्षयः [ क्षि अच् ] 1 A house, residence, abode ; यतनाश्व यमक्षये Ma. 6. 61 ; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाकारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution ; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69 ; वनक्षये यद्यति जाटयाग्निः Pt. 2. 170 ; १०

चन्द्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. —3 Destruction, end, termination ; निशाक्षये यति द्वियैव पांडुना Rs. 1. 9 ; Amara. 60. —4 Pecuniary loss ; Ma. 8. 401. —5 Fall ( as of prices ). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction ( प्रलय ). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus ( in algebra ). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —क्षर ( also क्षयकर ) α. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः f., —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संयत् f. total loss, ruin.

क्षरण α. Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् α. ( जी f. ) 1 Diminishing, decaying ; आरभयुर्वा क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60 ; waning, wasting ; न चाभूत्ता-विष क्षयि R. 17. 71 ; Ma. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु α. 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः f. 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् α. 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित p. p. [ क्षि-कर्मणि क ] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing ; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः f. [ क्षि निवासि आधारि क्त् ] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man ( Ved. ). —Comp. —अक्षितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king ; R. 1. 5 ; 3. 3 ; 11. 1. —कण्टः duat. —कण्टः an earth-quake. —क्षिन् m. a king, prince. —जा 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. —( जं ) horizon. —( जा ) an epithet of Sītā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhmana. —धरः a mountain ; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow ; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —पुत्र m., —रक्षिन् m. a king ; sovereign ; R. 2. 51. 5. 76. 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet



Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ  
a. dwelling on the earth. -धृत् m. 1.  
a mountain ; सर्वशक्तिमत्तां नाथ V. 4.  
27 ; (where it means 'a king' also) ;  
Ki. 5. 20 ; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king.  
-मंडल the globe. -रंध्र a ditch,  
hollow. -रुह m a tree. -वर्धनः m.  
a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the  
course of the earth', patient beha-  
viour. -स्थवासः a cave within the  
earth, an underground hole.

शिरव m. Wind, air.

शीर्ण p. p. [क्षि] 1 Thin, emaciat-  
ed, waned, become lean, diminished,  
worn away, expended ; भाष्यं शीर्णेषु  
चित्तेषु ( ज्ञानायत ) II. 1. 72 ; 80 शीर्ण-  
जज्ञी ; शीर्णे सुपदे मर्त्यलोकं विव्रंति. -2  
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4  
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.  
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,  
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed ;  
अशीर्णभक्तिः क्षीर्णेषु नंदे Mu. 2. 21.  
-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp.  
-चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -धन  
a. reduced to poverty, impoverish-  
ed. -पाप a. one who is purified  
after having suffered the conse-  
quences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who  
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,  
and must work to acquire more in  
another birth. -मृदु a. slender-  
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a  
dilapidated house. ( m. ) a dove or,  
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of  
courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived  
of the means or support, out of  
employ. -शक्ति, -बल a. weakened in  
strength, subsided ( as a disease ) ;  
Pt. 1. 235.

शिर 5 U. ( क्षिणोति-क्षिणते, क्षित ) To  
kill, hurt, injure.

शिरः [ शिर-रू ] 1 A disease. -2  
The sun. -3 A horn.

शिर 6 U. ( bnt only P. when pre-  
ceded by अयि, प्रति and अति ), 4 P.  
( क्षिपति-ने, क्षिपति, क्षित ) 1 To throw,  
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let  
go ( with loc. or sometimes dat. )  
महद्भय इति त्वं द्वारि क्षिपेत्स्वद्भयं इत्यादि  
Ms. 3. 88 ; शिरां वा क्षेपयत मयि Mb. ;  
R. 12. 95 ; with प्रति also : Bh. 3.  
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put,  
on or upon, throw into ; सुजमयि  
शिरस्संघः क्षितां पुनोत्पदिशंकया S. 7.  
24 ; Y. 1. 230 ; Bg. 16. 19. -3  
To fix on, attach to ( as a blame ) ;  
यस्य दोषात् क्षिपति II. 2. -4 To cast  
or throw off, cast away, rid one-  
self of ; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि  
क्ष्मां न क्षिपयेत् यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5  
( a ) To take away, destroy ; Mā. 1.  
17. ( b ) To kill or slay ; केसरी  
निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगधिया Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, diadain. -7 To in-  
sult, revile, abuse, scold ; Ms. 8.  
312, 270 ; Santi. 3. 10. -8 To  
pour on, scatter, strow. -9 To  
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict ;  
Mā. 4. 8. -WITH पर्य to bind or  
tie up, collect ( as hair ) ; ( केशांतं )  
पर्याक्षिपत् काचिद्वारवंधं K. 7. 14.  
क्षिप f. Ved. A finger ; Rv. 3. 23.  
3. 9. 27. 57.

क्षिप a. [ क्षि-रू ] Throwing, striking,  
hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, casting.  
-2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Send-  
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपक An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [ क्षिप भवे वाच क्यत् ] 1 Send-  
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,  
abusing.

क्षिपणः, -णी f. 1 An oar. -2 A  
priest. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -णिः  
A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपण्ड [ क्षिप-अण्ड ] 1 An archer. -2  
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्ड a. [ क्षिप-अण्ड ] 1 Fragrant,  
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -प्युः 1  
The body. -2 The spring season.  
-3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपति ( स्ति ) Ved. The arm.

क्षित p. p. [ क्षि-रू ] 1 Thrown,  
scattered, buried, cast. -2 Abandon-  
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-  
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,  
mad ; ( see क्षिपू ). -घ्न Night. -घ्न A  
wound caused by shooting. -Comp.  
-हृक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a. dis-  
tracted in mind, absent-minded.  
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying  
down.

क्षिति f. [ क्षि-क्त् ] 1 Throwing,  
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-  
den meaning ( such as solving  
riddles ).

क्षिमु a. 1 Throwing casting. -2  
Killing ; रक्षोगणं क्षिमु Bk. 2. 21 ; Si.  
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप a. [ क्षि-रू ] ( compar. क्षेपियम् ;  
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ ) 1 Elastic ( as a bow ).  
-2 Quick, speedy. -५ 1 A measure  
of time =  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a Mubārta. -2 The  
part of the hand between the thumb  
and the forefinger. -५ ind. Quickly,  
speedily, immediately ; विनाशं व्रजति  
क्षिपमामपात्रनिवांसि Ms. 3. 179 ;  
Santi. 3. 6 ; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp.  
-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [ क्षि-रू ] 1 Throwing, tossing,  
casting, moving about, movement  
( of limbs ) ; कुक्षेपायुधम् Me. 47 ;  
युक्षेपायुधमपवेषां Kn. 3. 60. -2 A  
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.  
-4 Depression ; striking down. -5  
Transgressing. -6 Passing away  
time ; कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatori-  
ness. -8 Insult, abuse ; क्षेपं करोति

वेदं यः Y. 2. 204 ; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disre-  
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-  
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke  
( of an oar &c. ). -13 Laying on ( as  
a paint &c. ), besmearing. -14 ( in  
arith. ) Addendum.

क्षेपक a. [ क्षिप-पुल ] 1 A thrower, send-  
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted ( as a  
passage ). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.  
-कः 1 A spurious or interpolated  
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [ क्षिप-लुट् ] 1 Throwing, cast-  
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-  
ing ( as time ). -3 Omitting. -4  
Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी  
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.  
-3 A sling or any instrument with  
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय a. [ क्षिप-अनीय ] To be  
thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any  
instrument for casting missiles,  
stones &c.

क्षेपिमम् m. Great velocity, speed.

क्षेपु a. A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,  
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence  
against established customs ( आचार-  
भेद ) ; the following is an instance ;  
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पद्मांतं ग-  
मयति Sk.

क्षि 1, 4 P. ( क्षेवति or क्षीयति )  
To eject from the mouth, vomit,  
spit out.

क्षी 1 U. ( क्षयति-ने ) To kill, in-  
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. ( क्षीजति ) To sound in-  
distinctly.

क्षीजनं [ क्षीज् मावे ल्युट् ] The whistl-  
ing of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीर, क्षीय See क्षीर, क्षीय.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk ; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते  
तस्मिन्ना वज्रयत्पपः S. 6. 27. -2 The  
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-  
tion ; rain ; ये तर्क्षारनसुतिमुरभयो वक्षिण  
प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107 ; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.  
-Comp. -अद्वा an infant, a sucking  
child. -आद्यः the sea of milk. °जः 1.  
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar  
produced at the churning of the sea.  
-3. an epithet of Seaba. -4. a pearl.  
°जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of  
Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree. -उद्वाः  
the sea of milk ; क्षीरौद्वेलेव सफेनपुंजा  
Kn. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नंदनः the moon.  
°तनयः, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi.  
-उद्वाधि = क्षीरोद्वा q. v. above.  
-ऊर्जिः a wave of the sea  
of milk ; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice  
boiled with milk. -कंठः, कंठकः a  
young child ( having milk in the  
throat ) ; त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्य-  
कं वृत्ते Mr. 4. 52, 5. 11. -ऊं 00-



agulated milk. —वात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमा the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इन्दुः क्षीर-निधावि R. 1. 12. —घेष्टा *f.* a milch oow. —नीर 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Ustnara. (—जं, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —धृत *a.* supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —वारिः, —वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः *f.* inspissated milk. —वृक्षा 1. N. of the four trees स्वर्गाय, उडुंबर, अम्बर and मधुक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शराः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रा the sea of milk. —सारा butter; क्षीरसारमपनोय शंकवा स्वीकृतं यद्वि पलायनं रस्य Ubd. —रिग्म *a.* unctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्कटिका a precious stone. —स्वामिन् *m.* a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंरीरा the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिन् *a.* 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्या संतु गात्रः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीर्य 1, 4 P. [क्षीरयति क्षीरयति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीर्य *a.* Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीरं क्षमाभर्तुरभृक्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीरो दुःसासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षोति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोयता रिरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि जुक्षुवे युगाक्ष्य Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षुमावादी अ] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवधुः [क्षु-अधु] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्ष्व *f.*, क्ष्वत-ता, -तिः *f.* A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षु below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणाते, क्षुब्धे, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). प्रासे, pound down; क्षुण्णि सुपान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याश्रितवाक्षोरु पादवैतेतथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.) —WITH *p* to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य मचुक्षोदं गद्यार्गं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण *p. p.* [क्षुद्-क] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्जनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146; अ? unusual; Māl. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् *a.* penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् *f.* Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदा Flour, meal.

क्षुद् *a.* [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रङ्] (compar. क्षीर्यम्; superl. क्षोदिह) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्देहि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12 —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुदाविहितभवना K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp.

—अञ्जनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अञ्जः the small cavity of the heart.

—उल्लूकः a small owl. —कुब्जा a small shell. —कुल्लिङ्गा a precious stone.

—कुटं a mild form of leprosy. —चण्डिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चन्दनं red sandal-wood.

—जंतु any small animal. —तण्डुलः a grain of rice. —दक्षिणा a small gadfly. —बुद्धि *a.* low minded, mean.

—रसा honey. —रोगा a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखा a small conch-shell. —सुवर्णं low or bad gold, i. e. brass.

—हन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

क्षुदता-रवं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुदल *a.* Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोचु *m.* A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोद [क्षुद्-वच्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour.

—4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp.

—क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् २. [क्षुद्-अवच्] Water. क्षोदित *a.* [क्षुद्-णिच् क] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness, smallness. क्षुध 4 P. (क्षुधति, क्षुधे) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध *f.*, क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ma. 7. 134. 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट *a.* afflicted by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —विपासित *a.* hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्ति *f.* cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाल *a.* Hungry.

क्षुधित *a.* Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुधः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुध् 1 A., 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुम्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाद्ब्रह्म इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुध् *f.* Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ *a.* [क्षुम्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित *a.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महापलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid —3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. —2 Disturbed. —3 Afraid.

—च्य 1 A churning stick; क्षोभेव मन्दिर-क्षुब्धक्षुभिताभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षुम्-वच्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. —2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. —3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3. 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावः R. 7. 3; अर्थेन्द्रिय-क्षोभमयुग्मननः पुनर्नक्षित्वावद्विजिह्वं Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः रवं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभण [क्षुम्-णिच् ल्यट्] Agitating, disturbing. —जः 1 One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. —2 An epithet of (a) Vishnu, (b) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Lineeed, a kind of flax. —2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. —2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरा [क्षुर-क] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ma. 9. 292. —2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. —3 The hoof of a cow or horse. —4 An arrow. —5 The



foot of a bad-stead. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिय the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भोटं a razor-case. -धार a. as sharp as a razor. -मः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; २. क्षुरपक्षकलीकृतं क्षुरी R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -मद्विन्, -हुंविन् m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् m. A barber.

क्षुल a. Small, little. -Oomp. -ततः the younger brother of one's father; cf. सुह.

क्षुल्ल a. 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-ह्र] 1 A field, ground, soil; यीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमस्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bb. 1. 77; Ms. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमयन-पिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्विजया; Ms. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्र-संभवात् S 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विचिन्त्यति क्षेत्रात्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Oomp. -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -अर्जीवः, -करः, -कृत् m. a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत a. geometrical. उद्वपतिः f. geometrical proof. -ज a. 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जा) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात a. begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5 a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः f. the division of a field. -वृत्तिः f. cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् a. = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-m.) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ a. residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक a. (की f.) [क्षेत्रमस्त्वय दत्तं] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्र-ह्रि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -m. 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिष्व a. [क्षेत्र-व] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; बृहदेष्वक्षेत्रियो येन मध्यपतीति सोऽप्यपीत् Bk. 4. 32. -यं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीक 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेत्र &c. See under क्षिः.

क्षेम a. [क्षि-मृ Up. 1. 138] 1 Con-fering happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हृष्टस्तस्मै क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 40. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being; वित्तवति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाभिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षमेण व्रज बाधधानं Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर) a. propitiating, causing peace or security. क्षेमिन् a. (णी f.) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम् a. [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -स्थः An epithet of Siva.

क्षौ 1 P. [क्षायते, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षौश्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षौघं Quickness, speediness.

क्षौर्य a. (यी f.) [क्षौरि संस्कृत दम्] Milky.

क्षोढः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणि f. 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद् See under क्षुः.

क्षोभ &c. See under क्षुः.

क्षोभः, -मं [क्षु-मृ] A room on the top of a house. -मं Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, -णी f. See क्षोणि. -Oomp. -माक्षीरः the ocean. -मुख m., -पतिः a king. -भूत् m., -धरा a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -द्वं 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपल्लेखि R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Oomp. -जं wax. -धातुः a kind of mineral substance (माक्षिक). -मेहः the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रं Wax.

क्षौम a. [क्षु-मृ स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk; क्षौमं केनचिदिदृष्टाद्वृत्तवृत्ता मागहयमाचि-कृतं S. 4. 4; क्षौमातिरिक्तमेखले (शंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -WITH सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत a. [क्षु-कृ] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षौत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्षमा 1 The earth; (पुं ) क्षमं लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षे-पस्य भरवथा न वपुषि क्षमं न क्षिपत्येव-यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Oomp. -जा the planet Mars. -या, -पतिः, -मुख m. a king; कवि क्षमापतिः Gīt. 1; दक्षानाथ



परि ह्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

ह्माय 1 A. (ह्मायते, ह्मायिते) To shake, tremble; चह्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

ह्मील 1 P. (ह्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

ह्विह्व 1 U. (ह्वेदति-ते, ह्वेदते or ह्वेदिते) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

ह्विह्व 1 A., ह्विह्व 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. —2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. —With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

ह्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. —2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

ह्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. —2 Wicked, depraved. —3 Difficult to be approached. —डः 1 Sound, noise. —2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषो डुषो यद्वा सिद्धह्वेडादिवे-  
श्वरः 1 शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. —3 Moistening. —4 Abandonment. —5 An inarticulate sound

—डा 1 The roaring of a lion. —2 A war-cry, war-whoop. —3 A bamboo. ह्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. —2 A hissing pronunciation.

ह्वेडितः-तं 1 Humming, murmuring. —2 A growl, roar. —3 The roaring of a lion. —4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

ह्वेल 1 P. (ह्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To play. —3 To go, move. —4 To shake, tremble.

ह्वेलः, ह्वेलिका, ह्वेलितं, ह्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

## ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केसरोपर इषाकमिदं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्दिः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Ms. 9. —2 Heaven. —3 Organ of sense. —4 A city. —5 A field. —6 A cypher. —7 A dot, an anusvāra. —8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. —9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव सुशोदाद्भिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; of. Ku. 3. 50. —10 A wound. —11 Happiness, pleasure. —12 Talc. —13 Action. —14 Knowledge. —15 Brahman. —16 The glottis (in anatomy). —17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. —2 A river. —Oomp —अदः (खेटः) 1. a planet. —2. Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपमा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. —2. a planet. —उल्कः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —खोलका 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun. —गः *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गच्छ] moving in the air. (—गः) 1. a bird; अपुनीत खगः स नैकधा तद्धं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. —2. air, wind; तमोतीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्धनान्खगः Mb. —3. the sun. —4. a planet; *s. g.* आपोकृमि यदि खगः स किंलुद्वारः Tv. —5. a grasshopper. —6. a deity. —7. an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garudā. —अंतकः

a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आत्मः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —इन्द्रा, इन्द्रः, पतिः epithets of Garudā. —पती *f.* the earth. —ह्वानं 1. the hollow of a tree. —2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestia Gangā. —गतिः *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—मा) a bird. (—खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोला the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyādhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—री *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air (—मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —उषोतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभो विद्युदुन्मेष-  
द्विह्व Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —ध्रुवः a rocket; सुसुधुः खध्रु-  
पान् Bk. 3. 5 —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; of. the four impossibilities stated in this verse :—  
सगुणोमसि स्नातः शशङ्कगधुर्वरः । एष

व्याप्तो वाति सप्रष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva. —--चरि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —चापः *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —श-  
रिरं a celestial body. —श्वासा wind, air. —सहस्रय, —संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खखल 1 P. (खखलति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखवट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खखवरः A beggar's staff.

खगदः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खचनाति, ख-  
चित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच-क] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलीदखचितं विप्रज्जटामंदलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि°, रत्न°; Mā. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज-अच्] 1 A churning-  
strok. —2 Agitating, churning. —3



ladle or spoon. —ज 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The band with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिकः A ladle or spoon.

खजर्प Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः विपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. [खंज-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पद्मेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bb. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः —खलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजकः [खंज-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वरखालितखंजनयुगमिष शरदि तद्वान् Gtt. 11; नेत्रे खंजन-गंजने S. D.; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनो-बल्लरथः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रत the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनि-क In this sense).

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खद् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटावकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. चटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः —शी The civet-cat.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टिरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा [खट्-क्; cf. Up. 1. 150]

1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Dīlpa. —वर, वृत्त an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आयुत, —आयुड a. 1. lying on bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टायति Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट्ट् See खट्ट्.

खट्टः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिक, खट्टि Chalk.

खट्टुः —हुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टुः [खट्ट्-भेदन् गृ [Up. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्म-कारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परामृश्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; B. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुँ Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आनिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्ना a rhinoceros. —कोशा a scabbard. —धरा a swordsmen. —धेनु, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having a sword for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —वचः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9. ad loc.

खट्टगारिडः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधार.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खट्टिन् a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhino. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड् 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, smash; Bk. 15. 54; सोहार्दं शकटं खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, diabol; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडितं तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कश्यपेन खंडितं ध्रुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड-वृत्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, defective, client. —हुँ 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विषः काति-मस्त्वहमेकं Mo. 30; काष्ठ°, मोस° &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 multitude, an assemblage, group; तत्खंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —हुँ 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —हुँ 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial', 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अञ्च 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कषा a short tale. —कणः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —कौस्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined; खंड-कायं भवेत् कायस्यैकदेशावसति च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महे-स्वर्यं लीलाजितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुदेवो हरः खण्डयते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3 of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbons, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —वि-कारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड-वृत्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-



hilating ; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Git. 10 ; भवज्वरखंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting ; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1 ; चटय भुजबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Git. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; वृश्चिनेन कृतखंडनव्यथा ; R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating ( as in love ) -4 Interrupting ; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting ( in argument ) ; N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, -लं A piece.

खंडशस्त्र *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments ; °कृत to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिका [ खंड-अत्यर्थे ठ्ठ् ] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tune ( in music ).

खंडित *p. p.* [ खंड-क्त ] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed ; खंडितं च वचुनि Bb. 3. 33. -3 Refuted ( in argument ), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned ; खंडित-युवतिदिलसं Git. 8 -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore guilty angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit ; R. 5. 67 ; Ms. 39. She is thus described :—पार्श्वमेति प्रियोयया अन्यसंभोगविह्वलः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरेर्निर्वाक्ययिता B. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खंडित्वा *a.* [ खंड-इति ] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खट् 1 P. ( खटति, खटित ) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खटिरा [ खट्-किराच् ] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

खटिकाः ( pl. ) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. ( खनति, खतः *pass.* खन्यते or खानते ) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; खनजाबुलि सिंह Pt. 3. 17 ; Ms. 2. 218 ; R. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [ खन्-कुट् ] 1 Digging, diving. -2 A digger, excavator. -का 1 A minor. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [ खन्-ल्युट् ] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः, -नी *f.* [ खन्-इत् वा ङीप् ] 1 A mine ( of jewels ) ; R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खनित्वा *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [ खन्-इत् ] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat. Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -तः An artificial pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -कं A moat, ditch.

खाति *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदका the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* ( निदर *f.* ) [ खन्-कुट् ] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिका, -कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -यं A ditch, moat.

खपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* ( opp. यदु, श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव ) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः खरः खलः कातः Kāv 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart ( words ). -6 Sharp edged ; देहि खरनयनहाससं Git. 10. -7 Hot ; खराशुः &c. -8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass ; Ms. 2. 210 ; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Dāitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of ( *a* ) Śhṛya, ( *b* ) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरका lapla lazuli. -कुशी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोजः, -क्राणः the francoline partridge,

-कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -वृद्ध, -गेहं a stable for asses. -णसू, -णसू *a.* sharp-nosed. -पुंहे a lotus. -पूला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. --दूषणः the thorn apple. -एवंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पादादयः the wood-apple. -पालः a wooden vessel. -पियाः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. --स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरि A she-ass. -Comp. -जंबा an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

खर *a.* [ खन्-कुट् श्रुतिदेशः ] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband ( पतिवरा कथा Sk. ).

खर्जू 1 P. [ खर्जति, खर्जित ] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour. -खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जुः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [ Up. 4. 90 ] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -रि The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्व 1 P. [ खर्वति ] To bite, sting.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं = खर्वरी q. v.

खर्वरीका, खर्वरी A kind of collyrium.

खर्वे [ खर्वति, खर्वित ] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व ( बं ) *a.* [ खर्व-अच् ] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्यः, -र्ये 1 A large number ( 10,000,000,000 ). -2 N. of one of the treasures of



Kubera. -Comp. -शाख a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्षटः, -ट [ खर्वट् ] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्बु ( बु ) जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. ( खलति, खलित ) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खला, लं [ खल-अच् ] 1 A threshing-floor ; Ms. 11. 17, 115 ; Y. 2. 282.

-2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain ; (also a.) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean ; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मन्त्रोपाधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Châp. 26 ; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मुषा चर्षति विद्वांसः । यद्यं न कुलक्षेत्री स कुलक्षेत्री पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple.

[ खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2. ]. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -घास्य a threshing-floor.

-घृः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -मूर्ति quicksilver. -संसर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन a. Having sediment. -m. N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle ; Si. 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating ; Sânti. 1. 25.

-3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -चाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald ; युक्-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake ; स्थाल्या वैदूर्यमयं पचति तिल-खलिमिधनेऽश्वनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खल ind. A particle implying :—

1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed ; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14 ; अनुत्प्रेका खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; न खल्वग्निर्जित्य रघुं कुली भवान् R. 3. 51.

-2 Entreaty, conciliation ( ' pray ' ) न खलु न खलु बाणः सज्जिपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10 ; न खलु न खलु सुग्रे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nâg. 3. -3 Inquiry ; न खलु तामभिकुक्षोयुः V. 3. ( = किं अभिकुक्षोयुः ) ; न खलु विदितस्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाण-क्यहतेन du. 2 ; न खलु यस्या पिनाकिना गमिता सोपि सुहृता गति Ku. 4. 24. -4

Prohibition ( with gerunds ) ; निर्धो-रितेऽप्ये लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason ( for ) ; न विदोष्ये काठिनाः खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5 ( G. M. cites this as an illustration of विशाद or dejection ) ; विधिना जन एष वंचितरसबन्धो न खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence ( वाक्यालंकार ).

खलुज् m. Darknees.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [ खलानां समूहः यत् ] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Châtaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench.

-ह्नी Shooting pain in the extremities.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खलि ( ली ) ट a. Bald headed.

खल्लाट a. Bald, bald-headed ; खल्लाटो दिवसेऽस्मिन् किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90 ; Vikr. 18. 99.

खल् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खलः ( pl. ) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants ; Ms. 10. 44 ; ( also written खल ).

खलरिः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its people.

खल् 1 P. ( खलति ) To injure, hurt, kill.

खल्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country ; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसुचिः f. An expression of reproach ( at the end of a compound ) ; वैषाकरणखसुचिः ' a bad grammarian ', ' one who has forgotten it '.

खसखसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खानजिकः Fried grain.

खाद् ( त् ) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat ; खात्कु to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी f. A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [ खट् वा इत् ] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाङ्ग a. Relating to a rhinoceros.

खाडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खाडवः Sugar candy. -च N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -प्रस्यः N. of a town.

खाडविकः, खाडविकः [ खाडव-उत् खड-उत् ] A confectioner.

खातः खात्र See under खत्.

खाद् 1 P. ( खादति, खादित ) 1 To eat, devour, feed ; to prey upon, bite ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81 ; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101 ; 15. 35.

-2 To hurt.

खाद् a. Eating, devouring. -इ 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खादक a. ( दिका f. ) [ खाद्-पुल ] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदना [ खादत मोदत्यमिति सततं य-त्राभिधीयते ] Eating and being glad ; cf. " Eat, drink and be merry " ; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता ; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादना [ खाद्-करणे -ल्युट् ] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक a. ( की f. ) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर a ( री f. ) [ खदिरस्तेदं, अण् ] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree ; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत ; Ms. 2. 45 -रः Catechu.

खारः, -रिः -री f. A measure of grain equal to 16 dropas. -री A scar.

खारि ( री ) क a. Equal to r sown with a khârî of grain.

खारिपच a. Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खालस्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक a. Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox ( री f. ). -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिद् 1 P. ( खदति, खदत ) 1 To be, terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खिदित a. Terrified, scared.

खिद् 1. 6 P. ( खिदति, खिज् ) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7 A. ( खिद्यते, खिजे, खिज् ) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted ; S. 5. 7 ; स पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नैर्द्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered ; किं नाम मांयं खिद्यते युः Ve. 1 ; Sânti. 3. 7 ; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिज् p. p [ खिद्-क ] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-



ing pain ; युः खेदं खिले मयि भजति ना-  
यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; अनंगनाजग-  
खिलमानसः Gtt. 3. -2 Fatigued,  
exhausted ; खिलः खिलः शिखरिषु पदं  
न्यस्य गताति पत्र Me. 13, 38 ; तयोपि-  
वारजलिखिलहस्तया R. 3. 11 ; Ch. P.  
3, 20 ; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [ खिद-भावे च ] 1 Depression,  
lassitude, dejection ( of spirits ). -2  
Fatigue, exhaustion ; अलसललितसु-  
गन्धध्वजजतखेदात् U. 1. 24 ; अध-  
खेदं नयेयाः Me. 32 ; R. 18. 45. -3  
Pain, torment ; Amaru. 33. -4 Dis-  
tress, sorrow ; युः खेदं खिले मयि भ-  
जति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; Amaru.  
53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -दा  
Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Ex-  
haustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, dis-  
tress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित a. 1 Pained, distressed,  
afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2  
Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिः 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper.  
-3 The moon. -4 An epithet of  
Indra.

खिद्रः [ खिद्र दैव्ये रू ] 1 A poor man,  
a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः—लं [ खिल-क ] 1 A piece of  
waste or uncultivated land, desert  
or bare soil ; a desert, waste. -2 A  
gap, vacant place. -3 An additional  
hymn appended to the regular collec-  
tion ; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement  
in general. -5 A compendium. -6  
Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of  
Brahmā and of Viahpu. [ खिल is  
often used in combination with ख  
and कृ ; ( 1 ) खिलीयु ( a ) to become  
impassable, to be blocked up, be left  
unfrequented ; खिलीयते विमानानां तला-  
पातभयाप्यपि Ku. 2. 45. ( b ) to be  
rendered impracticable or stopped ;  
प्रजागराखिलीयतस्तस्याः स्वप्न भगवतः S.  
6. 21. ( 2 ) खिलीकृ means ( a ) to  
obstruct, impede, make impassable,  
block up ; R. 11. 14, 87. ( b ) to lay  
waste, devastate, put down or van-  
quish completely ; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्र-  
तिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34. ].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece  
of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुन् 1 P. ( खोजति ) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. ( खोडयति ) To break in  
pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुह् 1 A. ( खुहते ) 1 To break in  
pieces. -2 To limp, be lame,

खुर 6 P. ( खुरति ) To scratch, out,  
break in pieces.

खुरगाहः A tawny ( or black ) horse.

खुरः [ खुर-क ] 1 A hoof ; R. 1. 85, 2.  
2 ; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume.  
-3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-  
stead. -Comp. —आपाता, —क्षेपः a kick.

—णस, —णस a. flat-nosed. —पद्वी a  
horse's foot-marks. —प्रः an arrow  
with a semi-circular head ; see धुरप्र.  
—ग्यासः prints of hoof ; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice  
( as of arms, archery &c. ) ; अक्षपयो-  
खुरलीकलहे गणानां Mr. 2. 34 ; दूरोत्पतन-  
खुरलीकेलिनितान् 5. 5.

खुराकः—का [ खुर-आकर ] An animal  
in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An  
iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु ( खू ) ई 1 A. ( खु-खुदते ) To play.

खुल्ल a. Small, little, mean, low ;  
see खुद. -Comp. —तातः a father's  
younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद 10 P. ( खेदयति &c. ) To eat,  
consume.

खेट a. [ खे अटति, अट्-अच् ; खिद-अच्  
वा ] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1  
A village, small town or hamlet. -2  
Pblegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4  
A horse. -टः, —ई 1 Hunting, chase.  
-2 A shield. —ई 1 Grass. -2 Hide,  
skin. ( N. B. At the end of oomp.  
खेट expresses ' defectiveness ' or  
' deterioration ' and may be rendered  
by ' miserable ' ' low ' ' vile ' ' wretched ' &c. ; नगरखेटं a miserable  
town. )

खेस्ट See under ख.

खेटकः A small village, hamlet. —का,  
—क 1 A shield. -2 The club of Ba-  
larāma.

खेदिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2  
A citizen.

खेदितानः,—लः A minstrel, whose  
business it is to awaken the master  
of the house with music and singing  
( बैतालिक ).

खे 1 P. ( खेलति, खेलित ) 1 To shake,  
move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3  
To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, play-  
ful ; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Mov-  
ing, shaking. —लः Sport, play, pas-  
time. -Comp. —गति, —गमन a. having  
a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime.  
-3 A performance. —नी A piece of  
man at chess &c.

खेलिः f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow.  
-3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun.  
-6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. ( खेवते ) To serve, wait  
upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खेलिक a. Supplementary, addi-  
tional.

खौगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद, —ह, —र, —ल 1 P. 1 To limp. -2  
To be lame.

खोदिः f A cunning or abrewed  
woman.

खोड a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर ( ल ) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-  
hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4  
Sance-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. ( Atm. also in non-con-  
jugational tenses ) ( ख्याति, ख्यात ) To  
tell, declare, communicate ( with dat.  
of person ). -Pass. ( ख्यायते ) 1 To be  
named or called ; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be  
known or famous. -Caus. ( ख्यापयति ते )  
1 To make known, proclaim ; Ms. 7.  
201. -2 To tell, declare, relate ; Bh. 2.  
69 ; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make re-  
nowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ ख्या-क्त ] : 1 Known ; R.  
18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4  
Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5  
Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed,  
discovered ; Pt. 1. 39. —ते 1 Com-  
munication, mention. -2 Proclama-  
tion. -Comp. —गईण a. notoriously  
vile, infamous.

ख्यातस्य a. 1 To be styled or called.  
-2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः f. [ ख्या-क्ति ] 1 Renown,  
fame, reputation, glory, celebrity ;  
Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name,  
title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4  
Praise. -5 ( In phil. ) Knowledge,  
the faculty of discriminating objects  
by appropriate designation ; Si. 4.  
55. -6 Praise. -Comp. —कर, —जनक a.  
glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declar-  
ing. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indi-  
cative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2  
Confessing, avowing, publicly de-  
claring ; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making re-  
nowned, celebrating.



## ग.

ग. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गः, गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—काल्युने गगने केजे जलमिच्छति बर्षाः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवीचदेनं गगनपृष्ठा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनमिव नद्यतारं Pt. 5. 6; सोयं चंद्रा पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगमा a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अश्चगः 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अंशु n. rain-water. —अल्लुकः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (—रा) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —द्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहरिन् a. moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—म.) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् a. dwelling in the air. (—म.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थ, —स्थित a. situated in the sky. —स्वज्ञः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [ गग्-गन्; Up. 1. 120 ] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अयोधो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पता स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 70. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [ Gāṅgā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha; see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10. ]. —Comp. —अंशु, —अंशु n. 1. water of the Ganges. —2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the mouth of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगवतारः K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Kosa on either of its banks. —विहृती Gangetic kito. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —वृत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धरः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. —पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रा 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —भृत् m. 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —भस्त्रं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —हवः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गङ्गाका, गङ्गिका The Ganges. गङ्गीभूत a. Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जुजः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [ गज्-मदे अच् ] 1 An elephant; कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number 'eight'. —3 A measure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined:—साधारणनारायणस्य विशदंशुलको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of रेवत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अशनः the religious fig-tree (अमृत्य). (—नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants,' an elephant-driver. —आननः, —आस्यः epithets of Gaṇeśa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आहं, —आह्वं N. of Hastināpura. —हृद् 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं रुद्रासि गजेन्द्रमद्वगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माशिन m. N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छायः a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; संहिकेयो यदा भाट्टं यमते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा मोक्ष आहं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —द्वय, —द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —दन्त a. made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाङ्गुलैश्च शृङ्गे Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground



for fire. —गुरं N. of Hastināpura. —बंघनी, बंघिनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भसा the gumolibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. —मंडलिका, —मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —मच्छलः a lion. —युक्ता, —मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhās* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखा, —वक्त्रः, —वदन् epithets of Ganesa. —मोदना a lion. —यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —योजिन् a. fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः —यी f. the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरसः; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरसि गजबन्धयमिधायते. —व्रजः a troop of elephants. —शिक्षा the science of elephants. —साहय N. of Hastināpura. —स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter of. अवशोद्विषयचिन्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —गजता A multitude of elephants; Si. 12-50.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गंज् 1 P. (गजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंज् 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. —3 A cow-house. —4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. —5 Disrespect, contempt. —ज 1 A hut, hovel. —2 A tavern. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A mine, jewel-mine. —ज 1 A mine. —2 A treasury.

गंजन a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरमद्वय) Gt. 10; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. —2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gt. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गङ्ग 1 P. (गङ्गति, गङ्गति) 1 To distil, draw out. —2 To run (as a liquid). —10 P. (गङ्गयति) To cover, hide.

गङ्गः [ गङ्ग-अङ् ] 1 A screen. —2 A fence. —3 A ditch, moat. —4 An impediment. —5 A kind of gold-fish. —Oomp. —उर्य, —देजं, —लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गङ्ग.

गङ्गयंतः, गङ्गयितुः A cloud.

गङ्गिः [ गङ्ग-इ ] 1 A young steer. —2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्प्रादुरिधुर्यं नियुज्यते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयंति गोर्गतिः K. P. 10.

गङ्गु a. [ गङ्ग-उङ् ] Crooked, hump-backed. —ङ्गु 1 A hump on the back.

—2 A javelin. —3 A water-pot. —4 An earth-worm. —5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गङ्गु. —6; A goitre, excrescence on the neck. —7 A hump-backed person.

गङ्गुका 1 A water-pot. —2 A finger-ring.

गङ्गुर-ल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गङ्गुरः A cloud.

गङ्गोलः 1 A mouthful. —2 Raw sugar.

गङ्गुरः-लः A sheep.

गङ्गुरिका [ गङ्गुरं मेवमुपवर्तति इत् ] 1 A line of sheep. —2 A continuous fire, stream, current; 'प्रवाहः' a stream of sheep, used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गङ्गुरिकाप्रवाहेणैव भेदः K. P. 8.

गङ्गुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयन्-कार, अजीगणयन्, अजगणयन्, गणयितुं, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यादवतं S. 6. 11. —2 To calculate, compute; Si. 6. 15; 15. 61. —3 To sum or add up, reckon. —4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं हृजेनापि गणयामि. —5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. —6 To take into account, give consideration to; चार्णी काणसुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. —7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; स्वया विना सुखमेतावदस्य गण्यत R. 8. 69, 5. 20; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतरुं गणयति विहित-हृताञ्जलिरूपं Gt. 4. —8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जादवं ह्रीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. —9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा चन्ममापदृतस्य V. 4. 13. —10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महतिमपि क्लेशमजगिष्यत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. —WITH अङ् 1 to praise. —2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [ गणकर्मणि कर्तरि वा अङ् ] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. —2 A series, a class. —3 A body of followers or attendants. —4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कपीनां &c.; गणानमेवमसत्पापतः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Mo. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. —5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. —6 A company, association. —7 A tribe, class. —8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). —9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). —10 A small body of troops (a sub-division of असैहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. —11 A number (in math.). —12 A foot (in prosody). —13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भ्रातृदिग्ग i. e. the class of roots which begin with भ्रू. —14 An epithet of Ganesa. —Oomp.

—अग्रणी m. N. of Ganesa. —अच्छलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganas of Siva. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. —2. N. of Ganesa. —3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. —अग्र्यतर a. one of a troop or number. (—ः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). —ज्वरं an epithet of Pārvatī. —भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Siva. —उरसा-हः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कुलसू ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —हंस्त्र n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथि a. forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षित a. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवता (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them: —अद्वयविश्व-वसवस्तुषिता मास्त्रानिद्राः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganesa. —नायिकः an epithet of Durgā. —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Ganesa. [ He is the son of Siva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for according to



one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartment; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantaśtra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahma.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. -पुं० see गणपति. -पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. -पीठं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुं० the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्तु m. 1. an epithet of Siva; गणमर्तुः Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रिः a series of nights. -द्वयं see गणद्वयम्. -हासः, -हासकः a species of perfume.

गणक a. [ गण-कृत् ] ( गिका f. ) Bought for a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पाथ पुस्तकधर ऋणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकज्ञानविशारदोसि। केनोपधेयं मम पश्यति भर्तृणा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः। छत्रिपरासी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. -की The wife of an astrologer.

गणतः-स्व 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [ गण-मात्रे ल्युट् ] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. -ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचनेषु अपमत्तवैतनान्यपि संप्रद्विष्टमले ( मधुच. ) K. 157 ( what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा ); Mo. 1<sup>o</sup> 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Oomp. -गतिः f. = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणज्ञ ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. [ गण-इत् ] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [ गणः सहस्रसंख्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-दृक् ] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यत्र वसंतशोभेन वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकातरयविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशय-द्विभवेतवस्तु विषदालयादपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [ गण-कृत् ] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (It comprises गटीगणित or अंकगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं इति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिव m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिव् a. ( गी f. ) Having a flock or troop (of anything); स्वगणिव् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयुत a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गण्य a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of oomp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरुः 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mā. 2. 5; तद्विषदा-द्वोरुणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Ra. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mā. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्वोपरि बिस्कोरः Mu. 5. तदा गंडस्वोपरि सिद्धिका संघृष्टा S. 2. -5 Goitre and other excrecences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e. g. राक्षसः-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबहुः -द्वौ. -जयतु. -रा. अतिसं-धातुं शक्यः स्यात्. -द्वौ. अमास्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न मेयो यदि एनरसस्यस्तु विरहा. -द्वौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Oomp. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मुदुगुणोपधानानि ज्ञयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थले, -पाली, -पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mā. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad cheek; पतमुग्रगंड-फलकेर्विषमविकसन्निरास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भिन्ना f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. a wall-like cheek, 'an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदामालगंडभिन्निः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गंडो गंडभिन्नि, see et. so. q.), 12. 102. -सालः, -सालः inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -साह्वय N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली-शेषितपत्रलेखा R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [ गंड-स्वार्थे क ] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Oomp. -वती = गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, -शिला the Saligrāma stone.

गंडालि m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Urvā.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.



गंधिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंधीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (ङुः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः a kind of worm. भ्रं lead. -पदी a small गंडुपद.

गंडूल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -वा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (वरी) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी कर्करायते Ubd. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गतः, गतिः, &c. See under गम्.

गद्ग I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulation, speak, sav. relate; जगद्वायि गद्गयज् Si. 2. 69; बह्व जगद्पुरस्तादस्य मसा किलारं 11. 39; छादितरक्षया जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति &c.) To thunder.

गदः [ गद्-अच् ] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कापं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादयो R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -द्वं A kind of poison. -Comp. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अगजः an epithet of Kṛishṇa; Si. 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. -अग्ररः a cloud. -अरातिः a drug, medicament. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु *a.* 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -स्तुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गद्वा [ गद्-अच् टाप् ] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गद्वा न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. -अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -धृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p. p.* [ गद्-क्त ] Spoken, said, related.

गदित्व *a.* (नी *f.*) [ गद्-इति ] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -*m.* [ गद् अस्वय इति ] An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गद्गद *a.* Stammering, stutering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amarn. 53; गद्गदगलत्पुदचद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bb. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हृदिस्थित्वाच Gīt. 10. -दं *ind.* In a

faltering or stammering tone; बिललाप स बाष्पगद्गद R. 8. 43; \*नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -दः, -द्वं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-*रः*) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित्व *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [ गद्-यत् ] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्स्वयमम Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjas.

गद्य 4 P. ( गद्यति ) To be mixed.

गद्य *a.* Ved. To be seized ( as booty ).

गद्य 10 A. ( गद्यते ) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [ गन्ध-पञ्चाद्यच् ] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोद्यः Me. 21; अपहंतो दुरितं हृष्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्राति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगन्धि, सुरभिगन्धि, कमलगन्धि सुखं; शालिनिषोसगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृति 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaisesikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगन्धि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गन्धयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationabhip. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -द्यं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अयकर्मण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अमला the wild lemon tree. -अमर *n.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आलुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आह्व *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तम-गंधाह्वः Mb. (-ह्वः) the orange tree. (-ह्वं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्ति *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठति प्रति-द्विपः। स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयाक्षः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तम *a.* spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधोतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिकार, -केलिका *musk*. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधगज. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तृपं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -वारु *n.* aloewood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका. -नाली the nose. -निलयः a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of Manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गवाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-*प्यं*) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना at kind of imp or goblin. -कली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंयुः the mango tree. -मातृ *f.* the earth. -मार्दन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-*नः*) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-*नः*, -*नं*) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-



grant forests. (-न्) the forest on this mountain. —मादनी lac. —मार्जारः the civet-cat. —मुखा. —मुषिका. —सूयी f. the musk-rat. —सूयः 1. the civet-cat. —2. the musk-deer. —मैथुनः a bull. —मोदनः sulphur. —मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. —रसः myrrh. —अमकः turpentine. —राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. —2. sandal-wood —लता the Priyangu creeper —लोहपा 1. a bee. —2. a fly or gnat. —वः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिवदक्षिणं गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. —2. the musk-deer. —वाही the nose. —विह्वलः wheat. —वृक्षकः—वृक्षः the Śāla tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry ( कक़ोलः ) —बुद्धिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सारः 1. sandal. —2. a kind of jasmine —सुखी, —सूयी the muskshrew. सोमं the white water-lily. —हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [ गंध-स्युट् ] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. —2 Hurting, injury, killing. —3 Manifestation. —4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् a. Scented, fragrant. —नी 1 The earth. —2 Wine. —3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधल a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि a. ( At the end of comp. ) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. —धि n. A kind of perfume.

गंधिक a. ( Used only at the end of comp. ) 1 Having the smell of; as in उज्ज्वलगंधिक. —2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. —2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् a. Having a smell, smelling. —m. A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं वृद्धावासां गंधर्वश्च क्षुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. —2 A singer in general. —3 A horse. —4 The musk-deer. —5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. —6 The black cuckoo. —7 The sun. —8 A sage, pious man. —Oomp. —नगरं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. —राजः

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. —विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ma. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यदायकता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं S. 4. 16. —वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. —2 Continued fragrance. —Comp. —गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. —2 Dried ginger.

गमः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. —2 The vulva.

गमस्तिः m. f. 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. —2 Ved. the shaft ( of a car ). —3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः The sun. —f. An epithet of Svabhā, the wife of Agni. —Oomp. —करः, —पाणिः, —मालिन् m. —हस्तः, —मत् m. the sun. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमत् m. The sun; घनस्पयायेन गमस्तिमानिच R. 3. 37. —n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर [ गच्छति जलमन, गम् ईदृ मन्तादेशश्च Up. 4. 35 ] 1 Deep ( in all senses ); उच्चास्तास्त इमे गभीरपयसाः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. —2 Deep-sounding ( as a drum ). —3 Thick, dense, impervious ( as a forest ). —4 Profound, sagacious. —5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. —6 Secret, mysterious. —7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. —Oomp. —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. —2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. ( गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतः desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिषते Atm. freq. जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति ) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छसि पुरः शरीरं धावति पथाश्च संस्तुतं चेत्ता S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते ' where art thou going '. —2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उन्निक्षिप्येनं ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. —3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदायमपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ma. 8. 19 the sin goes to ( recoils on ) the door, 4.

199; so धरणिं मूर्धनं गम् &c. —4 To pass, pass away, elapse ( as time ); विनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्र-विनेशेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. —5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. ( usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्वं &c. or any noun in the acc. ); गमिष्याम्युद्धारस्यां R. 1. 3; यश्चादुमाख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषाहं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृप्ये गता became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. —6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; हुरोः सुतः...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. —Caus. ( गमयति-ते ) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to ( as a state ); गमितां गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. —2 To spend, pass ( as time ). —3 To make clear, explain, expound. —4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः ' two negatives make one affirmative. ' —5 To send to. —6 To bring to a place ( acc. ). —7 To impart, grant, bestow. —8 To intend, mean.

गत p. p. [ गम्-क्त ] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mn. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सद्यश्चेन्न, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. ' what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen ? ' —2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां राज्ञी. —3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. —4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. —5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; मासादप्यगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स-क्षोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. —6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपदतः. —7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with ( usually in comp. ); राजा शकुन्तलागतमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भृगुगता चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यो सलीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. —8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद् Ku. 4. 24. —9 Known, celebrated. —10 Directed towards, belonging to. —11 Known, understood. —तं 1 Motion, going; गतश्चपरि घनानां वारिभोदतायां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. —2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. —3



An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind. -अवन् *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तामावास्या)-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकाः गारमाधिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -अंत *a.* one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-या 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह *a.* dispirited, dejected. ओजस् *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कलमय *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम *a.* refreshed. -क्षेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिन, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -प्रत्यागत *a.* returned after having gone away; Ma. 7. 186. -प्रभ *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण *a.* lifeless, dead. -प्राय *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राय रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क *a.* advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्ष, -वर्षे the past year. -वैर *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यय *a.* free from pain. -शैशव *a.* past child-hood. -संग *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सखः an elephant out of rut. -सुह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गतिः *f.* [ गम्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिद्वंति मेढ्रां गतिमश्नुहयः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance; मणो वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room; अक्षगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि चित्रा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठिया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गतयः Dk. 103. -7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्त्रो गतयो भवन्ति विचतस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तक-स्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help/often used in dramas; Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतियं Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे ओहतिर्गतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ma. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ma. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक्य). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -ऊन *a.* impassable, desert. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन *a.* without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum. गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous. गतिश्र 1 A series, succession. -2 A river. गत्वर *a.* ( *f. f.* ) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गत्वरस्तुभिरः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वयो योवन-श्रियः 11. 12.

गतस्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गन्तुः [ गम्-तृ ] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गन्तु *a.* ( *जी f.* ) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गन्त्री A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम *a.* [ गम् भावाद् गम् ] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; ख-गम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम, &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March; अश्वस्यैकाग्रमः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; सुवैगना-गमः Me. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* ( *मिका f.* ) [ गम्-पठ् ] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पण्डित्यैवैकग्रयोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमयः 1 A traveller. -2 A road.

गमनं [ गम्-लुट् ] 1 Going, motion, gait; अंगीभाराद्गमनना Me. 82; so गजगमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmas* by the Vaiseshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse; सुखी Ms. 11. 102 (पारं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामगमि. -म. A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रमां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचति. 1 नोपैति Mh. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो भ्राजणां Bh. 1. 89. -ग्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [ गच्छति जलमथ; गम्-इत् नित्यगमः ] = गभीर *q. v.*; R. 1. 36; Me.



64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरद्देव्येयं यन्ता गंभीरवेदिना R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad. loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household; family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —य N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* ( री. f. ) [ गर्यन्तु कर्मादौ अच् ] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A facitious poison. —रः, —रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lākshā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —घ्न *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —अः a kind of fish. —द् *a.* poisoning, giving poison. ( —द् ) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरण [ गृभावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [ गृभां अमच् ] Fœtus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, —लं [ गिरति जीवनं, ग-अलच् T. v. ] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलय-दलभ्रेणी कटे न सा गरलघृतिः Git. 3; गालमिष कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरल-खेडनं मम शिरसि महनं 10 —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिच् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरलिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Imptortance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Śiva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गृ *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (comp. of गृ *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणैर्योऽपि गरीयसि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [ गरुड्यां हयते, शी-ड प्रथो तलोपः गृ-उच् Up. 4. 166. ] 1 N. of the king of birds. He is a son of Kaśyap

by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Viṣṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body. —2 A building shaped like Garuda. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अयजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अंकिन्, —अस्मन् *m.* —उत्तर्णि an emerald. —खजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —व्युहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [ गृ-गृ-वाजति Up. 1. 94 ] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —येदिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged; गरुत्मदा शीविष-भीमदर्शनः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuda. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुडः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. —( pl. ) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —रौ A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. ( गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित ) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सोमसि शैलकुञ्जं Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि शूराः Rām.; हटो गर्जति चातिद्विषतलो दुर्बोधो न वा शिरा Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरे गर्जत तन्नाम निद्राः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 ( and in several other verses of the same Act ); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षसि निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [ गर्जे-भावे घञ् ] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rambling or thundering of clouds. —3 A ( roaring ) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [ गर्जे-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 ( Hence ) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Revroach.

गर्जा, गर्जः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [ गर्जे-क्त ] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, —र्ता, र्ति [ गृ-तन् Up. 3. 86 ] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; सप्तस्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —र्तः, 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartus q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —अश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [ गर्तः अश्रयः इत् ] A weaver's work-shop; ( so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor ).

गर्ह 1 P., 10 U. ( गर्हति, गर्हयति-ते ) To sound roar.

गर्दभः ( भी. f. ) [ गर्द-अमच् Up. 3. 122 ] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities : —अविश्रातं वहद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । सन्तोषस्तथा निधे श्रीणं शिक्षेत् गर्दभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in cow-dung. —Comp. —जंढः, —डकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & विण्डी. —आह्वयं a white lotus. —गर्दः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध = गृध q. v.

गर्धः [ गृध-वच् अच् वा ] 1 Desiro, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* ( नी. f. ) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवाज्ञामिषगर्धिन् Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing ( anything with eagerness ).

गर्भः [ गृ-भन् Up. 3. 152 ] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A fœtus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नरपतिकुलसूत्र्ये गर्भमाघत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भाभभवृद्धपराज-परस्या Kn. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाहमेतस्य कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child ( in the womb ); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything ( in oomp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c. ); हिमगर्भमेषुः S. 3. 3; छुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फिक् U. 3. 5, inwardly situated; अग्नि



गर्भी शमीनिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit ( पनसकट ). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 ( In dramas ). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः ( also गर्भेकः ) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतासंख्यवर in Bālarāmāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: अक्षोदरप्रविष्टो यो रैगद्वारासुखदिमात् । अंकोपरः स गर्भेकः सजीवः फलवान्नि ॥ 279. -अवकृतिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -असंदनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगर् 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाज्ञानमात्रद्वयमालः ( बलाकारः ) Ms. 9. -2 One of the *Samkâras* or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; ( this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage ); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आज्ञावः miscarriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich ( cf. ' born in the purple ' ) : a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपधातः miscarriage of the embryo ( applied to the sky ). -उपधातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -उपधातिः f. formation of the embryo. -कार, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. -कोजा, -बा uterine. -केशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृह, -भवन्, -वेष्टमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गम्य गर्भभवनात् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिव a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -द्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb ( as a child ). -2. miscarrying. -द्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; ( often used as a term of abuse or reproach ). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. ( nom. sing. 'दुह-द' ) causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारण gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -दुह a. causing abortion. -परिजनः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्त्तन n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरास्त्रैश्च गर्भभर्त्तनि R. 3. 12. -संघः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; ( fig ) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. ( -ण ) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विद्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -वर्गं गर्भमावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 65.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन a Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेष्टः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female ( whether of men or animals ); गोर्भिणी-प्रियन्वोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंडविपिनवल-यो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -दौर्द्वे the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy' ( a particular head in medical works ).

गर्भेष्ट a. 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्भ 1 P. ( गर्भति, गर्भित ) To be proud or haughty; ( used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्भ ); को-धोऽप्याय न गर्भितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुर्व धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषाकालः सर्वं Moba .M. 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वृष्टि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपचरित्यादिप्रयुक्तामोक्षार्थज्ञानापीन परावेहलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासकलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [ गर्व कर्त्तृ क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तारं इत्थं वा ] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. ( sometimes P. also ) ( गर्हेत, गर्हयेत, गर्हित ) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विचमो हि दुर्शा प्राप्य देव गर्हयेत नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णार् [ गर्ह लृट् ] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हो [ गर्ह-अ ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [ गर्ह-क ] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य a. [ गर्ह-ण्यत् ] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्य कुप्युमे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादि-न् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. ( गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलितं, गलिन ) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमलगतितैः ( अशुभिः ) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वस-नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्गलमिह Git.



2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed ; गलति मध्याह्नं Dk. ; शेषेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289 ; विद्यां प्रमादगलितमिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1 ; Bh. 2. 44 ; Bk. 5. 43 ; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ ). —Caus. or 10 U. ( p. p. गलित ) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With निष् to ooze or flow out, trickle down ; R. 5. 17. —पर्या to drop down ; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [ गल् भक्षणे वा° करणे अच् ] 1 The throat, neck ; न गले गले कस्तूरियं cf. अजागलस्तन ; Bh. 1. 64 ; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat ( inflammation ). —उज्ज्वः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कंबलः a bull's dewlap. —गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. —ग्रहः—ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. —चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. —द्वारं the mouth. —मेखला a necklace. —वर्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound ; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. —विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. —व्रतः a peacock. —गुंडिका the nodule. —गुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head ; cf. अर्धचंद्रः —हस्तिन a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [ गल् वा° ड्र ] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [ गल् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलनिका, गलनी 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship ( an image, Linga, Tulasi &c. ) placed below.

गलित p. p. [ गल्-क ] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied ; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted ; गलितविभवार्थार्थेषु द्रवाः Bh. 2. 44. —Comp. —कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. —दंत a. toothless. —नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. —यौवन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old ; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. —वयस्य a. being in the decline of age, in declining years ; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, ( so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat ).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [ गहिः, डस्य लः ] A strong but lazy bell ; see गडि.

गल्दः, —ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्ह 1 A ( गल्भते, गल्भित ) To, be bold or confident.

गल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek ; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. ( Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar ; cf. the instance given K. P. 7 :—तां बलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पतिः मानुषः but cf. Bhavabhūti's use :—पातालप्रति-भल्लगल्लविषयप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Māl. 5. 22 ). —Comp. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sap-phire ; see गल्बक below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor ; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लक-प्रमाणे कुन्ने जातः Mk. 8 ; गल्लकशत-परिवृतः &c.

गल्बकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. ( गल्हते, गल्हति ) To blame, censure.

गव ( A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Divign comp. ; पंचगवं five cows ;

गवां ति cow-shaped ). —Comp. —अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window ; विलालनेत्रमरीगवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणं च-भूतः R. 7. 11. ; कुबलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रनानां 11. 93 ; Ku. 7. 58 ; Me. 98. —जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. —अक्षकः an air-hole. —अक्षित a. furnished with windows. —अयं a multitude of cows ; ( written as गोयं, गोअयं and गवायं ). —अवृतं pasture or meadow grass. —अवृत्नी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. —अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अज्ञानः 1. a shoe maker. -2. an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति a. cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox ; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S. ; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयोर्विभेदः Ku. 1. 56 ; Ra. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn ; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 an epithet of the sun ; also of fire.

गवालूकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, —गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager ( in general ).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य a. [ गवे हितं यत् ] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow ( as milk, curds &c. ). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्यय Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow ( as milk &c. ). -4 Desire of battle.



गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गव्युतः, ति: *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः, -धुः, -धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -हुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेव यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवाग्नौ गवेष्यतां Ka. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष् *a.* Searching for. -चः Search, inquiry.

गवेष्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -जं, -जा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bb. 2. 58; गहनं कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing paid or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यद्वुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gt. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहान् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गहर *a.* (रा or रे *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौराहुरोर्गहरमाविश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -रा An harbour, bower. -रं A

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गहरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गति, जिगति) 1 To go, see ह. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing. गां A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [ गंगाया अपत्यं अण् ] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंडु सितमंडु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhishma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः-ट्रेय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [ गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ् ] N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (पी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाढवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [ गणपति-अण् ] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [ गणपति-यक् ] A worshipper of Ganesa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [ गणिकानां समूहः यञ् ] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडी(डी)वः, -वं [ गांडित्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110 ] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीव प्रसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविच *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [ गौत्रम्, गातुर्दिग् वा, अण्; cf. Up. 4. 168 ] 1 The body; अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; शुक्रपरितपापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Me. 3. 209; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोच्चिन् *m.* the polecat; (so called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संरुच a small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गे.

गाथ 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [ गाथ भवादौ वञ् ] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाज्ञयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -थं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [ गाथ-इन् ] N. of the father of Viśvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. -नगरः, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गातुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A earriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kāśī, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārttikeya. (3) of Akrūra.

गांदी The mother of Akrūra.

गंधर्व *a.* (र्घी) [ गंधर्वस्येद्-अण् ] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्घः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गंधर्वः समयागमनः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -र्घ The art of the



Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing ; कापि वेला चाचक्षुस्त्वय गान्धर्व भ्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —**गी** 1 Speech. —**2** An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**चित्त** a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —**शाला** a music saloon, concert-hall.

**गान्धर्व (वि)कः** A singer.

**गान्धारः** 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —**2** Red lead. —**3** N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. —**4** A native or a ruler of that country. —**र**Gum-myrh.

**गान्धारि** [गान्धारस्यापत्यं इत्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

**गान्धारि** N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

**गान्धारयः** [गान्धर्वा अत्यं दृ] An epithet of Duryodhana.

**गान्धिकः** [गन्धि गन्धश्च पण्यस्य दृ] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —**2** A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यवानं गान्धिकं पण्यं किमन्येः काचनान्वितो 1 Pt. 1. 13.

**गामिक** a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

**गामिन्** u. [गन्-गिन्] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिकगामी M. 5; सुवेष्टगामी B. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुर्वन् Pt. 2. 5. अलसः Amaru 51. —**2** Riding; ह्रिदः R. 4. 4. —**3** Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु वस्तीगामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि वाक् एव न R. 3. 49. —**4** Leading or going to, according to; चित्रकुटुगामी मार्गः, कर्तुगामि क्रियाकलं. —**5** United with; सद्गुणभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. —**6** Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

**गामुक** a Going, locomotive.

**गाम्भीर्य** [गम्भीरस्य भावः अर्थ] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). —**2** Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्गुण इव गाम्भीर्यं Rām.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

**गायः** [गै मावे अर्थ] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

**गायकः** [गै-पुल्ल] 1 A singer, musician; न गतान् विद्वान् गायकान् Bh. 3. 27. —**2** An actor.

**गायत्री** —**त्र** A song or hymn.

**गायत्री** 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छन्दसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —**2** N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**त्र** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —**Comp.** —**ब्रह्म**: an epithet of Siva.

**गायत्रिन्** a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

**गायनः** (गी f.) [गल्-युद्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौत्रस्य गायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —**त्र** Singing, a song. —**2** Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

**गायित्री** Rice, corn.

**गारुड** a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अर्थ] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**डः**, —**डं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —**2** A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —**3** A missile presided over by Garuda. —**4** A military array (यूथ) of the snake of Garuda. —**5** Gold.

**गारुडिकः** A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

**गारुत्मत** a. (ती f.) [गर्धमात् अत्यस्य अर्थ] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —**त्र** An emerald.

**गार्गी** a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

**गार्ध** a. Descended from Garga.

**गार्ध्व** a. (भी f.) [गर्ध्वस्येदं अर्थ] Belonging to or coming from an as, a siniae.

**गार्ध्व्य** Greediness, Si. 3. 73.

**गार्ध्र** a. (भी f.) [गर्ध्रस्य अर्थ] Derived from a vulture. —**भी** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). —**2** An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षी**, वासक m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

**गार्भ** a. (भी f.) [गर्भं सधु अर्थ] गाम्भिक (की f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. —**2** Relating to gestation Ms. 2. 27.

**गार्भिण** —**पण्यं** [गर्भिणीनां सद्गुणः भिक्षा अर्थ] A number of pregnant women.

**गार्हपत्यं** [गृहपतेर्येदं अर्थ] The position and dignity of a householder.

**गार्हपत्यः** [गृहपतिना कियं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; of. Ma. 2. 231. —**2** The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —**त्य** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

**गार्हमेध** a. (धी f.) 1 गृहमेधस्येदं अर्थ] Fit or proper for a householder. —**यः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

**गार्हस्थ्य** [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा अर्थ] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —**2** Domestic affairs, household. —**3** The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

**गार्ह्य** a. Domestic.

**गालः** 1 Flowing, liquefying. —**2** Dropping. —**3** A flux.

**गालनं** [गलु णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluida). —**2** Fusing, liquefying, melting.

**गालवः** 1 The Lodhra tree. —**2** A kind of ebony. —**3** N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

**गालिः** f. [गल्-इत्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालिर्गालिमंतो भवन्तो वयमपि तद्भावाद्वाल्किद्विजसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

**गालित** a. 1 Strained. —**2** Distilled. —**3** Melted, fused.

**गालिनी** A particular position of the fingers.

**गालोदित** a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —**2** Sick, diseased. —**3** Foolish. —**सं** Examination.

**गालोदय** The seed of a lotus.

**गालवर्गणः** An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gāvalgaṇa.

**गाह** 1 A. [गाहने, जगाहे, अगाहिह, अगाह, गाहिन्, गाई, or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं सुगैर्दुष्टस्तहिते S. 2. 6; गाहितोऽस्य पुत्रस्य गन्गामृतिमिव वृत्तं Bk. 22. 11, 16. 67. (Ag. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —**2** To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमालिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सख्येभ्यो बन्धुभ्यो तस्मिन्मन मोक्षति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171 Ki. 13, 24. —**3** To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —**4** To be absorbed in (with loc.). —**5** To hide oneself in. —**6** To destroy. With सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into, समागहिह चाचर Bk. 15. 59.

**गाह** p. p. [गाह-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —**2** Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाहो तमसा भाप नदीं तुरंगमेन R. 9. 72. —**3** Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाहो गदैर्गाहभिः R. 16. 60; गाहा-



लिंगन Amaru. 36 a close embrace ; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; उद्वेग excessively tormented ; U. 3. 31 ; Māl. 9. 12 ; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैताम्यताति Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रातगाढप्रकंपा S. Til. 12 ; Amaru. 72 ; so also गाढतमेन तप्त Me. 102. -हं ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp. -अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. -आलिंगन a close embrace. -कर्णः an attentive ear. -सुहि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-हिः) a sword.

गाह a. [ गाह-यञ् ] Diving into, bathing. -हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [ गाह-ल्यट् ] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह.

गाहितु a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेदुक.

गिर a. [ गृ-क्विप् वा टाप् ] Ved. Addressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गीः ; instr. dual गीर्षा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्ववसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मसुः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां वृत्तयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादुशा गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. -देवी ( गीर्देवी ) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -पतिः, ( written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्षतिः ) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man ; so गिरीशः. -रथः ( गीरथः ) N. of Brihaspati. -वा( वा )जः ( गीर्वाज ) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाजश्चेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. कुसुमं clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [ गृ-र-क्विप् Up. 4. 142 ] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. -रिः 1 A bill, mountain, an elevation ; पश्यधःखमने मूढ गिरियो न पतंति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवर्ततेऽपि निष्कंप गिरवः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsina ; e. g. आनंदगिरिः. -5 ( In math. ) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play ( गेदुक ). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

( written also गिरी in this sense ). -Comp. -ईन्द्रः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himālaya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसकमानसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. -कंदंबः, -कंदंबकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदूरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -ज्ञानः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain ; विचिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī ( the daughter of Himālaya ). -2. the bill plantain ( पंतकदली ). -3. the Mallikā creeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Ganesa. -वतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains ; वदुर्ग गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुंर Ma. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -णदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. -ण्ड ( नड्ड ) a. enclosed by a mountain. -मंदिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general ( flowing from a mountain ) ; कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरमुमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गितंबः ( नितंबः ) the declivity of a mountain. -पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गुहः the top of a hill. -प्रताः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -बांधवा an epithet of Siva. -भिद्रु m. an epithet of Indra. (-द्रुः) a river ( breaking through a mountain ). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भूः) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pārvatī. -मल्लिकः the Kūṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सूद्र f. -सूद्रवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -वजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind of bird. -शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (-शं) the peak of a mountain. -वद् ( -सद् ) m. an epithet of Siva. -साड n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [ गिरी कायति कै क ] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A small mouse.

गिरि(री)पकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [ गिरी कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी वाडुः ३ ; गिरिस्थास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vārt. ] An epithet of Siva ; प्रत्याहताञ्चो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिशसुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. ( गिलति, गिलितं ) To swallow ; ( properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ ).

गिल a. [ गिल्-क् ] Who or what swallows or devours ; e. g. तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोप्यस्ति रावचः ; see तिमिगिल. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. -गिलः, -प्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलुडः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि(रि)त a. Eaten, swallowed नि(गे)ष्णुः [ गे इण्यच् आहूणः ] 1 A singer. -3 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāma-veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [ गै-क् ] 1 Sung, chanted (lit. ) ; आर्चं साधु गतिं S. 1 ; चारण-इंद्रगीतः शक्यः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said ; गीतश्रवणमर्थोऽगिरसा Māl. 2 ; ( see under गै also ). -तं Singing a song ; तवास्मि गीतसुगणं हारिणा प्रसभं वृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतसुत्सादकारि मुगाणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-या) N. of one of the Matrīs attending on Skanda. -मोदित्र m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [ गै कर्मणि क ] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse ( often in the form of a dialogue ) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theological doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमर्थैः शास्त्रवित्तैः । या स्वयं एकनाभस्य सुखप्रकाशिनः सुता quoted by Śrīdharaśaśmin.



गीतिः *f.* [ गै-भावे किन् ] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिबाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतिस्त-रोमीतिरपि क्षेणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 *N.* of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 P. ( गुवति, गून ) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. -II. 1 A Ved. ( गवते ) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle; bunch ( in general ). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum ( of trees &c. ); अश्वोनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि *Gt.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls ( in general ). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 ( or, according to some, of 70 ) strings. -Comp. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. ( -धैः, -धै ) half of a cluster. -कण्जिः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुच् 1 P. ( गोजति ), often गुञ्ज 1 P. ( गुञ्जति, गुञ्जित or गुञ्जित ) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न वदपदोऽसौ न जुगुञ्ज यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; *B.* 143 ; *14.* 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; *5.* 6 ; अपि दलदरविदं स्वेदमानं मर-दं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुञ्जंतु भृगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुंजः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-gay ; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजन् Sonnding lowly; humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [ गुंज-अच् ] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया ( for °घ्नः ) हेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा यो-गितः केन निर्मिताः *Pt.* 1. 196 ; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikar.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunjā* measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Gunjā* plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्व-र्चदं दलदरविदं ते मरदं विदंतो विदधुः

गुंजितं मिलिंदाः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तव जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोट-गुटिकाः क्षिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्घात-हारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुह 6 P. ( गुहति ) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुहः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुहधा-नाः *Sk.* ; गुहौदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुहद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् *Susr.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तुर्ण, -दारः, -र *n.* sugar-cane. -त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* ( दालचिनी *Mar.* ). -धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas -विष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the *Pilu* tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी *myrobolan* preserved in molasses ; ( *Mar.* सुरावज्ज ).

गुहकः [ गुहेन पलः बा० कन् ] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुहलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7. ( and in several other places of the *Gītā* ). -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat ( as breath ) caused by cough.

गुडु ( इ ) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* ( *Mar.* गुडवेल ).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. ( गुणयति, गुणि ) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [ गुण-अच् ] 1 A quality ( good or bad ) ; सुगुणः दुःगुणः -2 ( *a* ) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Māl.* 1 ; वसंति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. ( *b* ) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good ( with instr. usually ) ; *Pt.* 5 ; का स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेदि तमीश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 ( *a* ) A single thread or string. ( *b* ) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणैः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; *5.* 10 ; तुणैर्गुणत्व-मापक्षेपैर्यथैव तत्तद्वर्तिनाः *H.* 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9. ( where गुण also means ' a merit ' ). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता *Ku.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकरिगतहिट्टणसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *pada'rthas* of the *Vaisesikas*, ( the number of these properties is 24 ). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; ( these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस् ) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; ( these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द ). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारे द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा बह्वगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चादगुणः स्मृतः *Chāṇ.* 78 ; 80 त्रिगुणः शतगुणीभवति be-comes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part ( opp. मुख्य ). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, क् ( short or long ) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 ( In Rhet. ) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः—ये रसस्यापिनो धर्माः शौर्यदय इवामनः । उक्तपदेतवसे स्वरुचलस्थितयो गुणाः *K. P.* 8. ( Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha Paṇḍita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of these, says : माधुर्यजिः प्रसादाख्याद्यस्ते न गुणदंश *K. P.* 8 ). -20 ( In gram. and Min. ) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः, and हित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 ( In politics ) A proper course of action, an expedient. ( The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six :—1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 वियह



war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संशय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहे वाच्यमासन् द्वैधमाश्रयः (Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bhīma; as in युधिष्ठिरोपि गुणधियः VAs. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यव्यत्यय); they are eleven. -Comp -अग्र्य a principal quality; -वर्ति R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुचक्षित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -अश्वित, उपपन्न, युक्त-संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, deduction. -आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Siva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वर 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः -च superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेतराश्वस्य सुमे सुप्रस्य वा, सुमे is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhīma. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गुह्य a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits ('wherever they may be'), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (cf others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतर-गुणग्रामोभोजरकुटोऽञ्जलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भुजंगगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेयुः गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रय, -वितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. 'आभासः life. -दोषः (du.) virtues and vice; 'कथा Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -तिथिः a store of virtues. -पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूतं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -सहृत् n. superior quality. -रगः delighting in the merits of others. -राज्ञः an epithet of Siva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षा, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैज्ञेयं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāukhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit', a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-जुह] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-इ] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसमणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -त्नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण भवे युक् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः ज्ञासं यत्त्वोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः हेतुः परिचर्यस्थेयं वक्तुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिहिते Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दरिद्राणां चित्तमणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गण करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तापि परमयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority. गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 'p. p. [गुण कर्मणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण-इन्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. यज); गुणगुणिनोरेवसंबन्धः. -नी A bow.

गुणीयत् a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinat. -3



Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp.

—अंश (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं गुणीभूतार्थं वाच्यादुच्यते अंशः। 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [ गुण-यत् ] 1-Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be envied. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंदा 10 U. ( गुंदाति-ते, गुंदिता ) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंदाते 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in मरुगुंदाते.

गुंदिता *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded; ground, reduced to dust.

गुंदि 10 P. ( गुंदाति, गुंदिता ) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंदा [ गुंदा-अच् ] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंदाकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुंदाते Concealing, covering, hiding. गुंदाकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंदिता *a.* 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुंदाते = गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुंदाका [ गुंदा-स्वार्थादी कच् ] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, ohowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुंदा 1 A. ( गोदते, गुंदिता ) To play.

गुंदा The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. —अकुः piles. —आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels.

—उद्वहः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीलः, —कीलकः piles.

—ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —धंशः prolapsus ani. —वर्तन *n.* the anus. —स्तंभः constipation.

गुंदा 1. 4 P. ( गुंदाति, गुंदिता ) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. 11. 9 P. ( गुंदाति ) To be angry. -III. 1 A. ( गोदते ) To play, sport.

गुंदिता *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुंदाते *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंदा The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा ( द्वा )लः The Chātaka bird.

गुंदा 10 P. ( गुंदाति ) To lie.

गुंदा A kind of grass.

गुंदा 1. 1 P. ( गोपायति, गोपायित or गुंदा ) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलखिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमव्रतः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिर्वाही 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यन् गानतिव्यतिकरव्यजिन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गुंदा. -II. 1 A. ( जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुंदा ) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with, ablo, some-times acc. also); वापाज्जु-गुप्सते Sk.; किं रवं मामजुगुप्सिताः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal ( गोपते in this sense ). -III. 4 P. ( गुंदाति ) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. ( गोपायति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak -3 To conceal; तव गोपयते किमिदं Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-रहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुर्द्विर्धमां वापाज्जुगुप्सते उदारमतिः स देव। विदं न गोपायति यस्तु वणीयक्रेम्यो धीरान् गुंदाति महस्यपि कार्यजाते ॥ )

गुंदाते 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुंदा *p. p.* [ गुंदा कर्मणि क ] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Luvible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. —सः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुंदा, सद्गुंदा &c. ( Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana; गुंदा, श्रुति or दत्ता to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा दाता च भूभुजः। श्रुतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत् ). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. —स *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. —सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another ( परकीया ) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तमुत्तमोपना बर्हिष्माणमुत्तमोपना and वर्तमानमुत्तमोपना गोपना; see Rasamanjari 24. -Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly ( -रः ) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेशः a disguise.

गुंदाकः A preserver.

गुंदाते *f.* [ गुंदा मवे क्तिन् ] 1 Preserving, protection, संरक्षणाय तु सर्वस्य गुंदायै Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; अस्त्रधारामु गोपयतिः K. 11.

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 33. -7 Confinement, prison; सरभस इव गुंदाकोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपा ( गो *f.* ) [ गुप-अच् ] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्गणः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, a abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [ गुप मवे ल्युट् ] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. —ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितु *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्, गोपिल Protecting, preserving.

गोपन् *a.* ( चञ्जी *f.* ) [ गुप क्त्वा ] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्मन्त्रे गोसुरे गृह्णमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. —*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [ गुप कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. —चरः 1 A servant slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. —आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुंदा or गुंदा 6 P. ( गुंदाति, गुंदिता ) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंदिताः शिरसि वेण्वीस-भवन Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरामगुणगौरव-गुंदितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 ( णि. ) To write, compose.

गुंदा ( गुं ) कित *p. p.* Strung together tied, woven.

गुंदा [ गुंदा वच् ] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंदातं गीतां B. R. 1. 1. -2. Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker a mustachio.

गुंदा [ गुंदा वच् ] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adinment ( of words and



their aeneas), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुरुना मत्तः.

गुरु I. 6 A. [गुते, गुर्त-गुर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. गुर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरण [गुरु भावे लुट्] Effort, perseverance, aeneas.

गुरु *a.* (रु: or र्गी f.) [गुरु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीरु; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जतां गुर्वी सविषेणु निचि-क्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु: दिवसेष्वेव गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरु-भिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वाध्यासतां गुरुरा-ग्रणयिष्येव V. 4. 15; Kn. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 17; R. 14. 35. —5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कान्तविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नास्मिन् R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईहृ or तिन तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —13 Irre-sistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous.—रुः 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधुर्वीरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणा हविचार-णीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुगुरुपत्नी च मीया प्रति-नन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and in-structs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रपद्यति Y. 1. 34). —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरु-पाणां गुरवे निषेध 2 68. —6 N. of Briha-pati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरु-नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाव्यानुगां विभ्रष्टां द्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine. —9 The lunar asterism called गुरुव. —10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsaka (called after him Prābhākara). —12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp. —अक्षरं a long syllable. —अ-गना 1. the wife of a Guru. —2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुर्धमाहर्तुमहं यत्सिधे R. 5. 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly rever- ed (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कीरः wor- ship; adoration —कार्य 1. serious or weighty affair. —2. the office of a spiri- tual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः in- struction handed down through a se- ries of teachers, traditional action —ह्रः white mustard. —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly rela- tive, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. —2. viola- tion or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who vi- olates his teacher's bed (wife), (rank- ed in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). —2. one who defies his step-mother. —दक्षि- णा fee given to a spiritual precep- tor; R. 5. 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation गुरु. —पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremo- nies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. —2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the pro- duct of a guru's blessing, i. e. learn- ing. —र्ष 1. the constellation गुरु. —2. a bow. —3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. —2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value; S. 5. —वर्तिन्. —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारि) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की f.) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. —2 N. of Viṣṇu.

गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble. —3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचोदितान्येव भरं नयन्ति H. 2. 46; Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness. —5 The office of a teacher. —6 Importance. —7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarath. —2 An inhabitant of Guja- rāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जरा- नां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं बि- लोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नाड्यच्छति न स्पृष्टति रज- स्वर्णं. —र्षी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्वं Sec गुरु

गुर्वं 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. —2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. —2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. —2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलच्छः, गुलुछः A bunch or clus- ter; see गुच्छ.

गुलकः The ankle; आगुलककीर्णपण- मार्गगुल्यं Ku. 7. 55; गुलकावलंबिनः K. 10.

गुल्मः-लम् [गुड् मूह डस्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. —2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. —3 A fort. —4 The spleen. —5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. —6 A vil- lage police-station. —7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्ली 1 A cluster or clump of trees. —2 Jujube. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 A tent. —Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उद्रः a dis- ease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी f.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. —2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affect- ed by गुल्म. —3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुपित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह 1 U. (गुहति-ते, जुधद, जुधे, अ- गृहीत, अगृह्णित, अगृह्यन्त, गुह्यति-ते, बोध्यति-ते, गुहितुं, गोह्यं, गुह्यं) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गु- हति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; 4. 95; Bk. 16. 41. —2 To cover with clothes,



गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; गृह इवामतिहतशक्तिः K. 8.; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śrīgavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Viṣṇu; also of Śiva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गुहानिबद्धमतिशब्दार्थः R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित a. placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गृह्यति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ma. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privacy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Śiva. -क्षीपकः the fire-fly. -निर्वन्दः urino. -गुणः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गृह्यकस्तं ययाचि Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ह्यं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंगिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोन्मत् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्भगवन्माद हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गृहोऽस्मा वर्णविकृतेर्भेगलोपायबोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रत्यक्ष उपपन्नो गृहजस्तु पुनः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पादः a snake. -गुरुदः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -गुरुकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गृह्यन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृयति) To void by stool.

गृः f. 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृथ -थं eces, ordure.

गृन् a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर = गृ १०. १०.

गूरणे See गरण.

गृत् (गृ) a. Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः f. Ved. Praise, approval.

गृदं (गृदं) 1 A. [गृ (गृ) दंते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -11. 10 P. (गृयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृधं 10 P. (गृयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गुवाक.

गृवणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गृयति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजन्तः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -न् The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrow.

गृङ्गि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्स a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -स्तः The god of love.

गृध 4 P. (गृयति, गृध्) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृधु a. [गृध्] Lustful, libidinous. -गुः The god of love.

गृधु a. [गृध्] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृधुतावदे सोऽर्थः R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृधयं, -धया [गृध् कर्मेणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध a. [गृध्-क] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रे A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृधो जरद्वयः II. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jaiāyu; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृधराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृधिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tāmra.

गृध् a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृधं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः f. [गृह्णाति सकृद् गर्भं, गृह् कर्त्तुं क्तिन् प्रबो- Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृदुत्पत्ता गोः); आपीनभारोद्गृह्णन्मयत्ताद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृत् पठेती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि स्तृशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिवागृष्टिः 'a young ahe-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, गृहं घेदार्थं क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेन सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवैद्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mn. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृज्जितानिरकाभिस्यः N. 2. 74; तन्नागारं धनपति-गृहात्तुरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश



—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. —2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽयिरिति या Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अरुहः a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (—तः) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, —वाटी, —वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कुच्छपः = गृहश्मन् *q.* v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करण 1. household affairs. —2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* "a house-builder, a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs. —2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंखचयश्चुहरयो हरिणक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house builder. —2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोषा, —गोषिका the small house-lizard. —चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. —2. family dissensions. —जः, —जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —वाहः setting a house on fire, incendiary. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाशनः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. —2 a sacrificer. —3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality.

—4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. —5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house', the wife of the householder. —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. —2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —पशुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °विपः a crane. °मुक्क *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow; नीडारभैर्यहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका *n.* bat. —मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—घः) 1. a householder —2. o domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmaṇa who has a household; (गृह-द्वारेष्वेते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजापे गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. —नी the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाभीरपौरादर-निमित्तम् Ku. 6. 41. —रध्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —युकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेदकः A house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्यदिताश्रीनां प्रत्यवाये गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगार्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहगार्य given in शब्दहलत्रयम् is not correct).

गृहवातु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard. गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहस्थयते। गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कान्ता रादितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; गृहस्थंते गृहिणः कथं तु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Śānti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीधु To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q.* v. —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्य The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P, (गृणाति, खण्) 1 to utter a sound; call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणताममुतत्वाप कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्रजल-सो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणेश्व विशा-चैर्मसज्ञोनिर्ग Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गर्णि *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

गीर्णि *f.* [गृ भावे-किन्] 1 Praise. —2 Frame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(डु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेंडूक).

गेप् 1 A. (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवच्.

गेहं [ गो गनेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्तिनी वष Tv. ] A house, habitation; सा नगरं



विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds ; e. g. गेहेद्वेष्टिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only' ; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्विहन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only' ; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमहिन् *a.* 'making water at home' ; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेचूरः 'a house-breaker', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house ; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9 ; महेहिन्याः मिय इति सखे चेतसा कारेण Me. 77.

गेहा *a.* Domestic, being in a house —1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. ( गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गायति. गातुं, गीत ) 1 To sing, sing a song ; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3 ; ग्रीयमसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; Ms. 4. 64 ; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell ( especially in metrical language ) गीतश्रायमयौ गिरसा Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song ; चारणद्वंद्वीतः S. 2. 14 ; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. ( गाययति ) To cause to sing or praise in song ; जयोदाहरणं बाह्यगोपियामस किन्नरान् R. 4. 78. 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung ; what may be sung.

गातुं *a.* ( ग्री *f.* ) [ गै-गाते वृत् ] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गायः A song, singing.

गायकः-पिकः [ गै-यक्त् ] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse ; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [ गै भावे लृट् ] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [ गै कर्त्तरि नि. यत् ] 1 A singer, one who sings ; गेयो सायकः सप्तौ P. III. 4. 68. Sk. —2 To be sung. —य A song, singing, also the art of singing ; गेये केन विनीतो वां R. 15. 69 ; Me. 86 ; अन्ता बाह्यमस्याहो गेयेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [ गै इयच् ] A singer, an actor. गैर *a.* ( रै *f.* ) [ गिते भवः अण् ] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ गिते भवः टक् ] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk ; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेव *a.* [ गिते भवः टक् ] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* ( Nom. गौः ) [ गच्छत्यनेन, गम्य करणे डो Tv. ] 1 Cattle, kine ( pl. ). —2 Anything coming from a cow ; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow ; जुगोप गोरूपधरा मित्रोर्वी R. 2. 3 ; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26 ; गामात्सारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; सेकोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2 ; Me. 33. —3 Speech, words ; रघोरुदारामपि गां निश्रय R. 5. 12. 2. 59 ; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water ( pl. ). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox ; असंजातकिणस्कंधा सुखं स्वपिति गौगृहिः K. P. 10 ; Ms. 4. 72 ; cf. जगद्ध. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' ( in math. ). —7 The moon. —8 A singer —9 A billion. —10 A cow-sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ear. ( —र्णः ) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span ( from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger ). —5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva ; अतिगोर्कणनिकेतनीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6 a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, —किराटिका the Śārikā bird. —किलः, —कोलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine ; वृष्टिश्चाकुलगुलुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4 ; गोकुलस्य त्वातस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village ( where Krishna was brought up ). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. equint-eyed. —कुलोद्भव an epithet of Durgā. —कुतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —धुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खर a nail. —गृष्टि a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठ a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —घ्रातः the ceremony of offering a morsel ( of grass ) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घाता, —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting ; dwelling, resorting to, haunting ; पितृसप्तगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of ; अनाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15 ; 80 बुद्धिं, दृष्टिं, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. ( —रः ) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage ; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. ( *a.* ) a district, department, province, sphere. ( *b.* ) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense ; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot ; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range in general ; हतुर्व्यति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. ( fig. ) grip, hold, power, influence, control ; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146 ; गोचरीभूतमणोः U. 6. 26 ; Māl. 5. 24 ; अपि नान मनोगतनीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. ( गोचरीकृ to place within the range ( of sight ), make current. ). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measures of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha : —दशहस्तेन दशेन दशवर्षात् समततः । पंच चाप्यधिकान् द्युदितद्वौर्धर्मं चाच्यते ॥ वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth ( rice &c. ). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जगारिकं auspiciousness, happiness. ( —कः ) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven ( gods ). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थ *a.* a cowhouse. —त्रं [ गो भूमिं वदते वै क ] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage ; गोत्रेण मातरोऽस्मि Sk. ; 80 कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c. ; Ms. 3. 169. 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation ; जगद् गोत्रस्थलिते च कान्ते N. 1. 30 ; S. 6. 4 ; see स्तलित below ; मन्त्रोक्तं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8 a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. 14. a



caate, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्र) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. कर्तुः, कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. कीला the earth. °ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हवि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षयः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्वर मेखलायुगेरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. -द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) *N.* of the river Godāvari. -दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्र) a crown (protecting the head). -दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tansuro of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुग् *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -दूवः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरा a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमा, -धुमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °धूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रुः a mountain. -नदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नदीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसा, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नास the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem -निपदः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आदविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana; °अथक्षः, °ईक्षः, °ईक्षः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भङ्ग the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटी-दुकूलचौराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (-यकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-यिका) 1. a cowherdess. -2. protectress. (-यि) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. -यतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -यः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -यानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पित्तः a species of wagtail. -पिथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुरिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mā. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत (तर) रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a broad-age hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a aling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattle or cows. -मंडलं 1. the gobble. -2. a multitude of cows. -मत्तं = गव्यति *q. v.* -मतहिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on Kārtikeya. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अलङ्कुकेते धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखवि मुखमख] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-ख) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मुत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mall. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकस्वरं यथेकांतरमर्थोः । गोमुत्रिकेति तत्प्रादुर्भूतं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46.). -2. a form of calculation. -मुगः a kind of ox (गव्य). -मेदः agem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जं *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गो रसं तिनः Udb. °जं buttermilk -राजः an excellent bull. -रादिका, -रादी the Śārikā bird. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रतं the form of a cow. (-रा) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रौचः a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt-given to a cow.



—लायु (यू.) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; *Māl.* 9. 30.  
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.  
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.  
 —आदिन *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated bill in इन्द्रावन the country about Mathurā (‘This bill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna’s divinity.’) धरः, धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाडे. वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, विकर्तु *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of मासुन. —विशु *f.*, —विष्टा *cowdung*. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —शीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon’s path which contains the asterisma भाद्रपद, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —शीर्यं the price received for milk. —वृन्दे a drove of cattle. —वृन्दारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. —वृषजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —वज्रः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकुन् *n.* cowdung. —शते a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं —लरा a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्री a kind of sandal. —वड्डाव three pairs of kine. —वन, —वा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —दोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हरया cow-slaughter. —हलं (sometimes written हलं) cow-

dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलसक-लमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां *Mn.* 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2 गद fly. —छत्रं, —द्विषं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः ङ [ गवास्तिष्ठत्यत्र वज्रये क वत्सम् ] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —ङ्गः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —ङ्गः A purificatory आहुत ceremony. —पतिः a chief herdsman. —वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. —वचः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपठितः ‘wise in a cowpen,’ a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेवेदिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेपगल्भः, —चूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow’s foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow’s foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow’s footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गौडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishna.

गौतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angirās, father of Satānanda and husband of Abalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गौतमी Abalyā, wife of गौतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा (गुह्यते वेष्टयते बाहुनया करणे च् ) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [ गोधेन वीपते यस्मिन् आधार इन् ] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोदः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः, लालं [ यद् अच् हस्यलः ] 1 A ball, globe; *Māl.* 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globes. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow’s bastard; cf. कुंढ. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ल 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman’s female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अश्वायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-rāchārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [ यद् ण्वुल् हस्यलः ] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow’s bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोष्टु 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः ङो *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं *Bh.* 1. 28; *Māl.* 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिमनुभवति *Pt.* 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. —पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [ गं जलं स्थति सो क ] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौजिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्द-पुराण thus describes its position: —वंश-देशं समारभ्य ध्रुवनेक्षातः शिवे न गौड-देशः समारभ्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāh-



mana. —**हा:** ( pl. ) The inhabitants of Gauda. —**ही** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses ; गौडी पैडी च मरची च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāgipis. —3 ( In rhet. ) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition ; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three ; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति ; ओजःप्रकाशकैस्तेः ( वर्णैः ) तु पुरुषा ( i. e. गौडी ) K. P. 7 ; आजः-प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्वैध आढंवरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. —**हं** Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. —**कः** Sugar-cane. —**कं** Rum.

गौण *a.* ( जी.फ. ) [ गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण् ] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 ( In gram. ) Indirect or less immediate ( opp. मुख्य or प्रधान ) ; गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीहकुवदा Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense ( as a word or sense ). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word ; as in गौणिलक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —**पक्षः** the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities ( सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्व ). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of ( 1 ) the sage Bhāradvāja ; ( 2 ) of Satānanda, Gotama's son ; ( 3 ) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law ; ( 4 ) of Buddha ; ( 5 ) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —**संभवा** the river Godāvari.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvari. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turnmeric. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गौधुमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopī or herdsmen's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौतेयः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर *a.* ( रा or सी.फ. ) 1 White ; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुहकोः R. 2. 35 ; शिरद्वशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52 ; Rā 1. 6. —2 Yellowish, pale-red ; गौरोचनभ्रिपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17 ; R. 6 65 ; गौरांगि गर्व न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant. —5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —**रः** 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer. —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —**रं** 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —अंगः N. of ( 1 ) Viṣṇu. ( 2 ) Kṛishṇa. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard ( considered as a kind of weight ).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [ गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण् ] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —**त्वं** 1 Weight, heaviness ( lit. ) ; जवनं S. 3. 8 ; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3. 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation ; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18 ; 18. 39 ; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 ; importance or urgent nature ; U. 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration ; तथापि यस्म्यप्यपि ते गुरुस्तिरस्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभुणा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेषु Ku. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness ; कोट्यर्थं गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. —5 Cumbrousness. —6 ( In prosody ) Length ( as of a syllable ). —7 Depth ( as of meaning ) ; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour. —ईरित *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī ; as in गौरिनाथ. —2 A young girl eight years old ; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turnmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye ; ( called गौरीचन ). —8 The wife of Varuṇa. —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —कांतः, नाथः an epithet of Siva. —गुरुः the Himalāya mountain ; गौरीगुरोर्गङ्गामाविश R. 2. 26 ; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. ( —जं ) talc. —पट्टः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva,

symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārttikeya. ललितं a yellow orpiment. —सुतः 1. N. of कालिकेय. —2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतापिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. ( ग्रथते, ग्रंथते ) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing ; ( —न also in these two senses ).

ग्रथन [ ग्रंथ वत् नङ् ] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ ग्रंथ संदर्भे क नलोपः ] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Composed ; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वनः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरेव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thickened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Overcome. —**तं** A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U., 1 A. ( ग्रंथति, ग्रथति, ग्रंथयति, also ग्रथते ) 1 To fasten, tie or string together ; Bk. 7. 105 ; सजो ग्रथयते &c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. —3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose ; ग्रथयामि काव्यशक्तिं विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce ; ग्रथन्ति बाष्पविदुनिकरं पद्मपंकजः K. 60 ; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथा [ ग्रंथ संदर्भे भावे घञ् ] 1 Binding, stringing together ( fig. also ). —2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book ; ग्रंथारम्भे ग्रंथकृतं ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. —3 Wealth, property. —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —**रुतु. m.** —काररः —कृत *m.* a writer, an author. —ग्रंथारम्भे सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्यारम्भति K. P. 1. —कुटी, —कूटी 1. a library. —2. a studio.



—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; ( for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अण्य ).

ग्रन्थनं, -ना [ ग्रन्थ भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रन्थिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रन्थी कनकाकलावित्युपनिषत् Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदो-ग्रन्थिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्ध-देशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् वारिद्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीग्रन्थि भेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —तर्जः, —र्ज 1. N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रन्थिर्गणयाश्चरति कस्तूरिकागन्धगुणास्तेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रन्थनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रन्थिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रन्थित See ग्रन्थित.

ग्रन्थिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रन्थिनः भेदा ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रन्थिम्तु a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Kn. 3. 46.

ग्रन्थिल a. [ ग्रन्थिर्वयस्स्य सिष्मां लृङ् ] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस्त 1. 1 A. [ ग्रसते, ग्रस्त ] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कुरक्षां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्रविण ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्रणेश्वरी भासुरी Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाद्यु ग्रसते तन्मदिनः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रसति, ग्रसयति ) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ ग्रन् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्यु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ ग्रस् कर्मणि क ] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; युक्त U. 5. 13 ; आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken. seized. —स्ते A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —(Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ ग्रस् कर्मणि क ] 1 A monthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ms. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 ( In geom. ) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —शरयं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 1, 9 U. ( In Vedio literature ग्रहः ; गृह्णाति, जयाह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, ग्रहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. ( अिगृह्णाति ) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्जगृहहः पादाव राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; लं कंटे जयाह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; प्रजानमेव भृत्यस्य स तस्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमिष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृही-यात् Chāṇ 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 ( Hence ) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमायुषं परिचर्यया सुहृन्महाबलभावा हि नितांतमयिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess ( as a demon, spirit &c. ) as in पिशाचग्रहीतः वेतालग्रहीत. —9 To assume, take ; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिदृष्टाद्विना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ;

परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतं वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनां गृह्णाति M. 1. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive ( as by an organ of sense ) ; ज्यानिनादुस्य गृह्णाती तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्राधिकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention ( as a name ) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णी-यात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मृत्येनैतत्सु-स्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ma. 8. 201. —17 To deprive ( one ) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on ( as clothes &c. ) ; वासांसि जीर्णा-नि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To conceive. —20 To observe ( as a fast ). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, under- go, begin. —23 To take up, draw ( water ). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospita- bly ( as a guest ). [ The senses of this root may be variously modi- fied according to the noun with which it is joined ]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or ac- cept. —2 To give away in marri- age ; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To be- come familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अग्नि to seize forc- ibly. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रहीत, ग्राहयति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ ग्रह कर्मणि-क ] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, ac- cepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived. —8 known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn ( see ग्रह ). —Comp. —अर्थ a. know- ing the meaning or sense ; अग्रही-तार्थं आवाह्य S. 6. —गर्भा a. pregnant woman. —विद्य 1. run away, fugi- tive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सुं ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a res- pectful way of speaking of vena- ble or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतित्व a. Who has grasped or com- prehended ( with loc. ) ; गृहीतो बद्ध-नेषु Dk. 120.

ग्रहा a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed



perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. —ग्रहः The anus.

ग्रहः [ ग्रह-अच् ] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुधुः कचः ग्रहः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रिभेदस्य छेदोत्पत्त्यमे हे Ms. 9. 277; so गोयहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भावता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीय सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्वेहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amara. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; प्राण Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (—नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधाराः, —आभयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रघेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कङ्कालः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —क्षितकः an astrologer. —दृशः the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. —निग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —रतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयो-  
र्महपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. —पुषः the sun. —भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. —भोजनः, oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, —ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः, —यगः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. —युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विद्यः an astrologer. —ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ ग्रह भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ms. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्या-  
स्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-  
नेव समुद्रमविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रियग्रहणगुर्भिर्ग-  
जितैर्नर्तयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, —णी f. 1 An imaginary or-  
gan supposed to lie between the stom-  
ach and the intestines. -2 The  
intestines or that part of the aliment-  
ary canal where the bile assists di-  
gestion and from which vital warmth  
is diffused. -3 Diarrhœa, dysentery  
-Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2  
Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न  
निशाखिलपापि वापिका प्रसत्ताद् ग्रहिलेव  
मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or  
received, acceptable. -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be  
apprehended or perceived, to be  
learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्रो f.) [ ग्रह-तृच् इटो दीर्घः ]  
1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-  
ग्रहीतु q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant -3  
Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) [ ग्रह भावे घञ् ] Seiz-  
ing, clutching; taking, holding, re-  
ceiving &c. —इः 1 Seizing, grasping.  
-2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्राहवती Bh.  
3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting.  
-5 Understanding, knowledge. -6  
Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19.  
-8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or  
marine animal. -10 Morbid affection,  
disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking.  
—ही A female crocodile.

ग्राह ind. (At the end of comp.)  
Taking, seizing; बन्दीग्राहं गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) [ ग्रह ण्युल् ] One  
who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A  
hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison.  
-3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feel-  
ing; Māl. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A  
swoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिन् a. [ ग्रह णिनि ] 1 Seizing, tak-  
ing, holding. -2 Picking, gathering.  
-3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attract-  
ing, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining.  
-6 Searching through, scrutinizing.  
-7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observ-  
ing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent.  
-11 Obstructing. —m. The wood-  
apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रति-  
कूलाः).

ग्राहक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ ग्रह-ण्यत् ] 1 To be taken or  
seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be under-  
stood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4  
To be received in a hospitable man-  
ner. -5 To be admitted in evidence.  
—ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ ग्रह-मन् आदौतोदः ] 1 A  
village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे  
रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्वर्ग्यं ग्राम-  
स्वर्ग्यं कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्वर्ग्यं स्वा-  
मार्थं पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1.  
44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community.  
-3 A multitude, collection (of any-  
thing); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg.  
8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in mu-  
sic. -Comp. —अभिहृता, —अवस्था, —ईशः,  
—ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of  
a village. —अंतः the border of a  
village, space near a village; Ms. 4.  
116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village.  
—अंतिक the neighbourhood of a  
village. —अंतीय a. situated in the  
neighbourhood of a village. (—रं) space  
near a village. —आचारः a village  
custom. —आधानं hunting. —उपाध्या-



यः the village priest. —कंदकः 1. 'the village-past', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villagea. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —योषिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वर्षा sexual intercourse; ( स्त्रीसंयोग ). —वैश्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, —जास *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Viahnu. —5. a libidinous man. ( *f.* ) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —यजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —छुटनं plundering a village. —वासः ( ग्रामवासः also ) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बंडः an impotent man ( स्त्रीब ). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकार्थजन-कुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 ( In music ) Chromatic. —3 Rudo. —कः 1 The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —*m.* 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ ग्रामे भवः ख ] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chromatic. —3 Belonging to a village. —गः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तीनामुपरि स्थ-लोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* ( की *f.* ) Village-born, rustic. —री A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ ग्राम-यत ] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिह-मश्नाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame ( as an animal ). —4 Cultivated ( opp. वन्य 'growing wild' ). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people ( as a word ); सुंवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते R. G. or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to sexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —व्यः 1. A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. —व्या The Indigo plant. —व्यं 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Comp. —अव्यः an ass. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager ( as opp. to that of a 'recluse' ). —यष्टुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि *a.* boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —वह्वभा a harlot, prostitute. —मुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. —*m.* 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामैतद्बुद्धि मज्ज-स्थलायूनि ग्रावाणः संभवत इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदिदपि दलति वज्रस्य इदं य U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. —2 A mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [ गिरादयना, यू-वनिष् निः Up. 1. 152 ] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभंगभिरासं सुहृदुपतति स्वंदने दृष्टदुष्टः S. 1. 7. —Comp. —धंदा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-necked. —*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [ गृते रसात्; यस्-मनिन् Up. 1. 147 ] Hot, warm. —मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —मी The त्वमहि-का plant. —Comp. —कालीन *a.* per-

taining to summer. —उद्भवा, —जाः —भवत the Navamallikā creeper ( double jasmine ).

गुञ्ज 1 P. ( गोचति ) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव ( की *f.* ), ग्रेवेय ( की *f.* ) *a.* [ ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा ] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —व, —वं 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नाम्नसत् करिणां ग्रेवंत्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेव्यकं [ ग्रीवायां बहुलंकारः, ढञ् ] 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रेव्यकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक *a.* Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक *a.* ( णिष्का *f.* ) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer ( as a debt ).

ग्लस् 1 A. ( ग्लस्ते, ग्लस्त ) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. ( ग्लहति-ते, ग्लहयति-ते ) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [ cf. P. III. 3. 70 ] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-स्तुकीमभिसरणग्लहामदीप्यन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुञ्ज 1 P. ( ग्लोचति, ग्लुञ्ज ) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of; बहुनामग्लुञ्चत् प्राणा-मलोचीञ्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुञ्ज 1 P. ( ग्लुञ्चति ) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेष् 1 A. ( ग्लेषते ) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A ( ग्लेवते ) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. ( ग्लेषते ) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. ( ग्लायति, ग्लान ) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything ( with inf. ). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. ( ग्लन्नापयति, but ग्लन्नापयति ) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ ग्लि कर्तरि क ] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.



-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ ग्ले भावे नि ] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; मनश्च ग्लानि-वृच्छति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानिं सुरत-

जानितां Me. 70, 31 ; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती S. 2. 30 ; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3

Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लान्ति *a.* [ ग्ले-स्तु ] Languid, wearied. ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

## घ.

घ *a.* ( Used only as the last member of comp. ) Striking, killing, destroying ; as in घणिव, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. -2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घञ् *A.* ( घञते ) 1 To ahead or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ 1 *A.* ( घग्घते ) 1 To laugh. -2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् *I.* 1 *A.* ( घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटिष्ठ, घटित ) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.) ; द्युतितां व्रातु-मलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40 ; अंगदेन समं यो-द्धमघटिष्ट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23 ; 20. 24 ; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible ; प्राणैस्तपोभि-रधवाजभिमत्तं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected ; कस्यापरस्योद्धमयैः प्रसूतै-र्वादित्रस्रदिघटे भटस्य N. 22. 22 ; उभ-यथापि घटते Ve. 3 ; प्रसीदेति न्यामिद-मसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with ; Māl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach. -Caus. ( घटयति ) 1 To unite, join, bring together ; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 81 ; अनेन भैमीं घटयि-ष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46 ; कृष्या संधिं भीमो निघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10 ; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on ; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसाज्ज पयोधरो Ratn. 3. 9 ; घटय जघने कांचीं Git. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14 ; ( अभिमत्तं ) आनी-य झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7 ; Bh. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make ; एवमभिधाय वैमतेय...अघटयत् Pt. 1 ; कांतिं कथं घटित-वानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; घटय मुज-बधनं Git. 10. -5 To prompt, impel ; स्नेहीयो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touch. 7 To exert

oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. -II. 10 U. ( घाटयति, घाटित ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [ घट् अच् ] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( also called कुंभ ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinns. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 dronaa. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. —आलेपः covering for a carriage or any article of fur-niture. —उद्भवः, -जः, -योनिः, —सं-भवः epitheta of the sage Agastya. —ऊधश् *f.* ( forming घटोघ्नी ) a cow with a full udder ; नाः कोदिशः स्वर्ण-यता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-shoulder ; जीयैय येन कविना य-मकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a pro-cureas ; cf. कुंभदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate ( who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c. ) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [ घटयति घट्-णिच् एवञ् ] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for ; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य-ये Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a consti-tuent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimo-nial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटन-ना [ घट्-ल्यट् ] 1 Effort, ex-ertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting ; as in अवधितघटना. -4 Join-ing, union, mixing or bringing together, combination ; तत्तेन तत्तमय-सा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16 ; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनाराचितं K. 239 ; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Mo-tion. -7 Strife, hostility ; Pt. 1. 159. -8 ( ना ) A troop of elephants.

घटा [ घट् भावे अच् ] 1 An endea-vour, effort, exertion. -2 A num-ber, troop, assemblage ; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111 ; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; मर्तगघटा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assem-bly.

घटिकः [ घटेन तरति टच् ] A water-man. —कं The hip, the posterior.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel ; नार्यः इमंज्ञान-घटिका इव बज्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192 ; एष क्रीडाति कूपर्यत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [ घट् णिच् क ] 1 United, joined, connected ; Māl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or com-posed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( also called कुंभ ) :

घटिधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —नः A potter.

घटिधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful ( of water &c. ).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā or time of the day. -Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रहः, ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यन्त्रं 1. a machine



for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अवहट्ठ -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghatikās or time of the day.

**घटिघटः** An epithet of Siva.

**घटोत्कचः** N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिंदिवा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

**घट्ट 1 A.** (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about: as in वायुघट्टिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विटजननखघट्टितव चीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

**घट्टः** [घट्ट-घट्ट] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'प्रभातस्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वेद्यायां रजकाजातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

**घट्टन** Shaking, moving.

**घट्टना** [घट्ट-युञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

**घट्टित a.** [घट्ट कर्मणि क्] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

**घृण् 8 U.** (घणेति, घणते) To shine. **घृद् 1. 10 P.** (घटति, घटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

**घृ Shining, splendid.** -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of diet. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

**घंटा** [घट्-अञ्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road: (दशधन्वंतरो राज-मार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṣīlya). -2 N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kīrātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारवि-काव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

**घंटिका** A small bell.

**घटिन् a.** 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell -m. An epithet of Siva.

**घंटुः** 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

**घंङः** A bee.

**घन a** [हन् घृती अघ्नो घनोदेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजात-श्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुघने कुचयुगगणे युगमद्वय-रूपिते Git. 7; अशुचक्षुषं भवति युक् द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निर्वृति U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचक्षिरकलापो निःसप्तलोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repealed in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. —न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अस्थयः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञाना N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-मियः शिवे Ra. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंजाल thick wire —ज्जाल lightning. -तलः a kind of bird (सारंग). —तोलः the Chātaka bird. —घातुः lymph. —ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. —नाभिः smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5). —नी-ह्वारः thick hoar-frost or mist. —पदं the cube root. —पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामनिर्वन-पदवीमनेकसंख्येः Ki. 5. 34. —पारुषा a peacock. —फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. —मूल cube root (in math.). —रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). —वरं the face. —वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). —वर्तमेन n. the sky; घनवर्तमे सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. —वह्निः, वह्नी lightning. —वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. —वाधिः the sky. —शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. —वातः a kind of pumpkin gourd. —वाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. —द्रव्यम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. —सम-यः the rainy season. —सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. —स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. —हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

**घनीकृ 8 U.** 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To con-geal, condense.

**घनीकृ 1 P.** To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

**घनीयति** Den. P. To long for solid food.

**घनाघन a.** 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. —नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rot or intoxication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

**घञ् 1 A.** (घन्ते) To go, move.

**घञ् 10 P.** (घारयति) To cover.

**घरः** A house.

**घरट्टः** A grinding stone.

**घर्घर a.** 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरवा परे-इमं शानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). —रः 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

**घर्घरा, -री 1 A** bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5



A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

**वर्षरिका** 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

**वर्षरितं** The grunting of a hog.

**वर्षु** 1 P. (वर्षति) To go.

**वर्मः** a. [वर्ति अंगत्; वृ सेके कर्तरि मङ्] नि° गुणः Up.1. 146] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहार्यं शुक्रमज्जगम वर्मः श्मिषाक्षमिषोपदेष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauld; ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशु, अंशस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl. 9. 17, 1. 37. -वर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -छेदः cessation of heat. -दीधितिः the sun. R. 11. 64. -दुध, -दुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -रश्मिः 1. the sun. -2 heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sāy.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

**वृक्ष** 1. 2 P. (वसति, वास्ति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

**वसः** The eater, devourer.

**वसिः** Ved. Food.

**वसमर** a. [वस्-कर्मश्च] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो वसमरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; हृषदसुतचमू-वसमरो ब्रौणिरसि Vo. 5. 36.

**वस** a. [वस्-रङ्] Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; वसो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदीर्घं Subhāsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

**वास** [वस् कर्मणि वञ्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासमुद्धि परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदः, -स्थानं a pasture. -कूदं hay-rick.

**वासी** [वस् वां इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

**वाटः**, -टा [वट् अच्] The back of the neck. -टा 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

**वाटिकः** 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

**वातः** [हन् गिञ् वञ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशर-

वात Git. 19; so पाणिघातः, शिरोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो युग्माक्ष्याः सखलु रिघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; दिवसः). -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

**वातक** a. [हन्-गिञ्-प्वल्] Killing, destroying; a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

**वातन** a. [हन्-गिञ्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

**वातिः** [हन्-गिञ्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

**वातिन्** a. (नी f.) [हन् गिञ् गिति] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

**वातुक** a. (की f.) [हन्-गिञ्-उक्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

**वात्य** a. [हन्-गिञ्-ज्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

**घारा** See under घृ.

**घार्तिकः** [घृतेन निवेष्टः-उच्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him "छिद्रेष्वनर्थं बहुलीभवंति".

**घासः** See under वस्.

**घु** 1 A. (घवते, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

**घुः** The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

**घुद्** 1. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

**घुटः**, घुटिः, -टी f. घुटिका, -का The ankle.

**घुह** 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

**घुण** 1. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घृणति, घृणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

**घुणः** [घृण-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अग्र-

रं-लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

**घुंटा**, घुंटकः, -घुंटिका The ankle.

**घुटिकं** Cow dung found in woods.

**घुह** A large black bee.

**घुर** 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुरुरा-यितुशोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

**घुरणः** A sound.

**घुरघुरायते** Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

**घुरी** The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरुरायितुशोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.

**घुरुर** 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

**घुरुरकः**, -रिका A gurgling sound.

**घुरुरायते** Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

**घुरुरी** 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

**घुलघुलारवः** A sort of pigeon.

**घुर** 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घोषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाद्वे तासां दु-व्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिवेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंदि-मः करिणो हस्तिपकाश्चः कणन H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

**घुव** a. Sounding.

**घुषित** a. [घृ-क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

**घुष्टं** A cart, carriage.

**घोषः** [घृ-भावे वञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, तुर्यं, शंखं, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धमंभोरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Ramour, report. -5 A herdsman; हेयंगमीन-मादाय घोषहृद्वाहपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायं घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Śiva -घं Bell-metal घोषकः [घोष स्वर्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.



घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sound-  
ing. -2 Sonant. -ती *A* lute.

घोषणः, -ण [ घृष् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Proclama-  
tion, declaring or speaking aloud,  
public announcement; व्याघातो जय-  
घोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्वलानां कृतः Mu. 3.  
26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud,  
making a great noise.

घोषयितुः 1 *A* crier, bard, herald. -2  
*A* Brāhmaṇa. -3 *A* cuckoo. -4 *A*  
captive.

घुसणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मद्यु-  
घुसणालपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घुकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः *a*  
crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घुत्कारः Hooting; Mā. 5. 19; U.  
2. 29.

घृ 4 *A.* ( घृयते ) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण 1 *A.*, 6 *P.* [ घूर्णते- घूर्णति, घूर्णित ]  
To roll about, move to and fro,  
whirl, turn round, shake, reel,  
stagger; योषितामातिमदेन जघूर्णविभ्रमा-  
तिशयघूर्णितं वधूनि Si. 10. 32; भ्रातृ-  
चिदघूर्णितुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si.  
11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुस्तजागरघूर्णमानां  
Ch. P. 5; भूषालाः कमलाविलासमदितो-  
न्मल्लमदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus.  
( घूर्णयति-ते ) To cause to shake, reel  
or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन्  
Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89.  
( with prepositions like आ, वि the  
root retains the same meaning ).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and  
fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp.  
-वायुः *a* whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [ घूर्ण-भावे ल्युट् ] Shaking,  
reeling, whirling or turning round,  
revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9.  
घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D

घृणिः [ भावे-ङ् ] Rolling, revolving.  
घृ 1. 1 *P.* ( घृति-घृत् ) To sprinkle.  
-II. 10 *U.* ( वारयति-ते, वारित ) To sprinkle  
over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 *P.* ( जिघृति )  
1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 *U.*  
( घृणाति, घृणते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To  
shine.

घृतः [ घृ-घृष् ] Sprinkling, wetting.  
घृत *a.* [ घृ-क ] 1 Sprinkled. -2  
Illumined. -तं 1 Ghee, clarified but-  
ter; ( सपिण्डीलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं  
भवेत् Sāy. ). -2 Butter. -3 Water.  
-Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षि *m.* blazing,  
fire. -अक्षिः the spot on the sacrifi-  
cial post which is smeared with ghee.  
-आहवन् fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an obla-  
tion of ghee. -आहः 1. the Sarala tree.  
-2. turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee',  
one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः  
boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्य  
*a* stream of ghee. -कशः 1. fire. -2  
one whose locks are unctuous.  
-दीधितिः fire. -धारा *a* continuous  
stream of ghee. -निर्णिज *a.* shin-

ing. ( -*m.* ) fire. -पदी an epithet  
of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः *a* sacri-  
ficial victim represented by ghee.  
-पूरः, -वरः *a* kind of sweetmeat; also.  
-पूर्वकः -घृष् *a.* accompanied with  
ghee. -घृष्ट *a.* having a shining  
body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire.  
-मंडः the scum of melted butter.  
-योनिः fire. -लेखनी *a* ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली *A* cock-roach.

घृष् 1. 8 *P.* ( घृणाति, घृण ) To shine,  
burn. -II. 1 *A.* ( घृणते ) To seize.

घृणा 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine.  
-3 *A* day.

घृणा [ घृ-नृक् ] 1 Compassion, pity,  
tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितारवधे  
घृणां पञ्चिणां सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11.  
17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust,  
aversion, contempt; तत्प्राज तोषं  
परघृष्टघृष्टे घृणां च धीणाकणिते वितेने N.  
3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-  
proach, censure. -Comp. -अक्षिः  
*m.* fire.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful,  
tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [ घृ-नि लिङ्गभावः ] 1 Dis-  
pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat,  
sunshine. -2 *A* ray of light. -3  
The sun. -4 *A* wave. -*n.* Water.  
-Comp. -निधिः the sun. ( *f.* ) the  
Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted,  
kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious,  
abusive.

घृताक्षी *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding  
in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3  
Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 *N.* of  
Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of an *apsaras*; N.  
2. 109 ( the following are the prin-  
cipal nymphs of Indra's heaven ;  
घृताक्षी मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-  
केशी मञ्जुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मरसौधुरैः ) -Comp.  
-गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 *P.* ( घृति, घृट् ) 1 To rub,  
strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डल-  
घृटमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2  
To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To  
crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-  
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चन्दनं Pt. 3. 175.  
-4 To compete, rival ( as in संघर्ष  
q. v. )

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-  
ing.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः *A* polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -णं 1  
Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding,  
pounding. -णं Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brush-  
ed.

घृष्ट *a.* [ कर्मणि-क ] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [ कर्तरि-क्विप् ] *A* hog. -*f.* 1  
Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2  
Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः *A* hog.

घोष्टः Intermediate space.

घोष्टः, -घोष्टकः *A* horse. -Comp.

-अरिः *a* buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका *A* mare, horse in  
general; आटीकसंज्ञ करिघोटीपदातिशुषि

वाटीसुषि सितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः *A* sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोत्ततं मुखं  
Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse,  
snout ( of a hog ) ; दुर्धुरायमाणघोर-  
घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* *a* hog.

घोंटा 1 The junube tree. -2 The  
betelnut tree. -3 *A* timber tree.

घोर *a.* [ घृ-अच् Un. 5. 64 ] 1  
Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful;  
शिवाघोरस्वनं पश्चाद्बुधे विदुतेति तां R.  
12. 39; orत्तिक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोज-  
यसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशं  
U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Vio-  
lent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venera-  
ble, awful, sublime. -रः *N.* of  
Siva. -रा Night. -र 1 Horror,  
awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venera-  
bleness. -4 Magic formulae and  
charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-  
कृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appear-  
ance, terrific, hideous. ( -नः ) an owl.  
-घुल्लं bell-metal. -घोरतरः Siva.  
-घुल्लं brass. -रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः,  
-वाशिन् *m.* *a* jackal. -रूपः an epithet  
of Siva.

घोलः, -लं Butter-milk having no  
water in it; ( तनु सस्नेहमजलं मयितं  
घोलमुच्यते Susr. ).

घ्रा *a.* ( घ्नी *f.* ) ( Used only at  
the end of comp. ) Killing, destroy-  
ing, removing, curing; बाह्यघ्नः,  
बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving  
one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न,  
&c.

घ्रांसः Ved. *A* day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* ( जिघ्रति, जघ्री, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-  
सीत्, घ्रात घ्राण ) 1 To smell, smell at,  
perceive by smell; स्युश्चापि गजो हति  
जिघ्रक्षपि भुञ्जगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99.  
-2 To kiss. -Caus. ( घ्रायति ) To cause  
to smell; Bk. 15. 109. ( Prepositions  
like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added  
to this root without any material  
change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोष्णाः  
Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43;  
ace Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13.  
70; Ms. 4. 209 also ).

घ्राण *p. p.* [ घ्रा कर्मणि-क ] Smelt. -णः,  
-णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The  
nose (also *n.* ). -णं 1 The act of  
smelling; घ्राणेन दूकरा हति Ms. 3.



241.-2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose ; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसानास्वास्वा-  
नि Sān. K. 26 ; Ku. 3. 47, Ra 6. 27 ;  
Ms. 5. 135.—Comp. —इन्द्रियं the organ  
or sense of smell ; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं  
T. S. —चक्षुस्तु a. 'having nose for the  
eyes,' blind ( who smells out his

way ). —तर्पण a grateful or pleasant  
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. ( -ं )  
fragrance, odour. —पाकः a disease of  
the nose.

घ्रात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य a. To be smelled at. —घ्न  
Odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 The act of smelling ;  
घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्ययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell-  
-3 The nose.

घ्रेय a. To be smelled at. —य Smell,  
odour.

ड.

( No word in general use begins  
with this letter )

डः 1 An object of sense. -2 De-  
sire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A ( डवते ) To scound

च.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. —चः  
1 An epithet of Siva. —2 Chew-  
ing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A  
tortoise. -5 A thief. —ind. A partic-  
le expressing 1 Copulation ( and,  
also as well as, moreover ) used to  
join words or assertions together ;  
( in this sense it is used with each  
of the words or assertions which  
it joins together ; or it is used  
after the last of the words or as-  
sertions so joined, but it never  
stands first in a sentence ) ; मनो नि-  
द्राशुल्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl.  
1. 31 ; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिन-  
न्दतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 1. 64 ; 3. 5 ;  
कुलन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणेश्च तैस्तैर्वि-  
नयमधानैः R. 6. 79 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 3.  
116. -2 Disjunction ( but, still, yet ) ;  
शतमिदमाश्रमपदं श्रुतिरति च बाहुः S. 1.  
16. -3 Certainty, determination,  
( indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,  
having the force of एव ) ; अतीतः प-  
थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M. ;  
ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावोश्च दृढशे स तेः R.  
12. 45. -4 Condition ( if=चेत् ) ; जीवितुं  
चेच्छसे ( इच्छसे चेद् ) मृद हेतुं मे गदतः  
शृणु Mb. ; लोभश्चास्ति ( अस्ति चेद् ) गुणेन  
रक्षि Bb. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used  
expletively ( वादपूर्णार्थे ) ; भीमः पार्थस्तथैव  
च G. M. ( Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च  
which are included in the general  
idea of copulation ; 1 अन्वाचय join-  
ing a subordinate fact with a princi-  
pal one ; भो भिक्षामद गौ चानय ; see  
अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combi-  
nation ; as पाणो च पादौ च पाणिपाद-  
-3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection ;  
as हस्तश्च न्यग्रोधश्च हस्तन्यग्रोधौ. -4 सङ्-  
घय aggregation ; as पचति च पठति  
च ). च is frequently repeated with  
two assertions ( 1 ) in the sense of  
'on the one hand—on the other hand',  
'though—yet', to denote antithesis ;  
न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेद-  
मनेगविचेदिते V. 2. 9 ; 4. 3 ; R. 16. 7 :  
or ( 2 ) to express simultaneous or  
undelayed occurrence of two events  
( no sooner than, as soon as ) ; ते च  
मायुरदन्वंतं ब्रुष्ये चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6 ;  
3. 40 ; 11, 50, 81 ; Ku. 3. 58, 66 ; S.  
6. 7 ; Māl. 9. 39.

चकृ 1 U. ( चकृते=ते, चकित ) 1 To be  
satiated, be contented or satisfied. -2  
To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित a. [ चकृ कर्तरि क ] 1 Shaking,  
trembling ( through fear ) ; भयं, सा-  
ध्वसः ; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made  
to tremble, startled ; व्याघ्रादुत्तरचकि-  
ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 ; Amaru.

46 ; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, appre-  
hensive ; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा  
Git. 2 ; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः ( दिशः ) R.  
10. 73. —तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm,  
fear. —तं ind. With fear, in a start-  
led manner, alarmingly, with awe ;  
चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11 ;  
सभयचकितं Git. 5 ; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2 P. ( rarely A. ) ( चकास्ति-  
स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत्, चकास्ति ) 1 To  
shine, be bright ; गङ्गाश्च चकास्ति  
नीलमलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10 ; च-  
कासते चारुचमूर चर्मणा Si. 1. 8 ; Bk.  
3. 37. -2 ( Fig. ) To be happy or  
prosperous ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चि-  
राय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.  
—Caus. To cause to shine, illumi-  
nate ; Si. 3. 6. —WITH वि to shine,  
be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid,  
bright.

चकोरः [ चकृ-वृत्ते ओरन् Up. 1. 64 ]  
A kind of bird, the Greek partridge  
( said to feed on moonbeams ) ; ज्योत्स्ना-  
पानमदालसेन चणुषा सत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः  
Vb. 1. 11 ; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R.  
6. 59 ; 7. 25 ; श्रुतद्वयसीधवे तव चदन-  
चंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10.  
( चकोरकः=also. )

चक्र 10 P. ( चक्रयति ) 1 To suffer.  
-2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.



चक्रल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [ क्रियते अनेन, कृ धर्त्ये क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv. ] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्र-वत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc ( especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu ). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring ; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशितानं R. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle ; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight ( of birds &c. ). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convoluted or spiral marks of the शालग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -कः 1 The ruddy goose ( also called चक्रवाक ). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose ( चक्रवाक ). (-नी) a goose. (-नं) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आहयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गड्डः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी *f.* a. rampart, an entrenchment -चर *a.* moving in a circle. -(-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जिविन् *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. -(-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu ; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नदी the Gandaki river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose ( चक्रवाक ). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel ; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिकमेव Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus. -बधुः, -बांधवः the sur. -बालः, -हः, -बालः, -हः, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass ; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74 ; प्रकटयति किमुश्चरविषां चक्र-वालं Ratn. 4. 16 ; Mv. 6. 4 ; Mu. 3. 21 ; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. -(-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -बालधिः a dog. -भूत *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone ; आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रं यत्नेहि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रातिः *f.* revolution of wheels ; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean ( आसमुद्रक्षितिं Ak. ) : पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाग्रहि S. 1. 12 ; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतो नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी । आसमुद्रक्षितिंशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करमदः ॥ Udb. ( where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round' ); -2. (hence) head, foremost ; आपद्वाः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्तिं विस्तारयत्युत्तमपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः ( की *f.* ) the ruddy goose : दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमि-वैकं Me. 83. -बधु the sun. -वाटः 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest ; Ma. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishnu -साहयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [ चक्रमिव कायति कैक ] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle ( in logic ).

चक्रवत् *a.* [ चक्रमस्यस्य मत्तु मस्य वः ] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [ चक्रमस्यस्य इति ] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative ( सूचक ). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu ; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिकु 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow ; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रिवत् *m.* An ass ; Si. 5. 8.

चक्षु 2 A. ( च्छे ) ( Defective in non-conjugational tenses. ) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell ( with dat. of the person ). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [ चक्षु-ल्युट् नह्यादेशः ] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [ चक्ष् अस्ति न ह्यादेशः ] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [ चक्ष् कर्णे उस्ति Up. 2. 118 ] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye ; दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9 ; कुण्डमारे ददचक्षुः S. 1. 6 ; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight ; look, vision, the faculty of sight ; चक्षुराद्युद्येव प्रहयिते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणे morbid affection of the eye. -वर्ति the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -वधः the range of sight, the horizon. -वधः blinding the sight ; Vā. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रामः ( चक्षु-रामः ) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by an expressed by an exchange of glances



पुरश्चुरागस्तद्व मनसोऽनन्यरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः काकिलेषु न परकलनेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तेषु कपोलेषु Il. 1; Mā. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —अवत् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्म a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरसौत्समसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषि हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः-व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चंकमणं a. [क्रमं यद् व्युद यको लृक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; चिषं चंकमणं रात्रौ Chān. 97; चके स चक्रनिभचंकमणश्चलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चंकमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्यचञ्चदध्रुमतां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चपराम Gīt. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रीदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तापं Gīt. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चञ्चः [चञ्च-अञ्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चालं मातृ). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चञ्चरक a. 1 Leaping; jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; करी बरीभरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । स्थितीचरीकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकपति मवीपां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. 9. ; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरंद-रसाया अवि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयरुद्धमेभर-भंजनकातरभावभेतिः ॥ Vb. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. [चञ्च-अलङ्, चञ्च गतिं लालित-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वेव भर्तृहृत्-पीशिशुचञ्चलार्थं Cn. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. —2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघ-वितानमध्याविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —ल 1 The wind. —2 A lover. —3 A libertine. —ल 1 Lightning. —2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु a. [चञ्च-उञ्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. —2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओडेन रामो रामैश्चञ्चुवन-चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see चञ्चु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. —Comp. —चुटः, -चुट the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुटं चपलं चि चकोर-पोताः R. G. ; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचं चञ्चु-चुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; व्यलिखञ्चुचुटेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चट 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. —2 To rain. —3 To cover. —ल. 10 U. (चाटयति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. —2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. —2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. —2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -डु n. [चट-उञ्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. —2 A scream. —3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —डुः The belly.

चटुल a. [चट-उलङ्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमेक्षत जनश्चटुलामयार्वं Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचटुलेः स्मरतः सु-नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशक्रोद्धतनेत्रैः क्षा-नि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. —2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल रव्यं न यथा सां-भार्यमेतां वृक्षां Amaru. 14; चटुलभ्रंजा दृष्टितेन 71. —3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुदुचाह सुरवैरिणे राधिकामधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. —ल 1 Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. —2 Lovely, beautiful. —3 Talking sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling

चण 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. —2 To go. —3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणका Chick-pea; उत्पत्तिरपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भाटुकं भक्तं Pt. 1. 132. —Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधनेनपरराधचंडाद् युतो-कुशाद्रुपतिमाद् विभोपि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. —2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. —3 Active, quick. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Mischievous, evil. —6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. —2 Siva. —3 Skanda. —4 The tamarind tree. —ड 1 Heat, warmth. —2 Passion, wrath. —adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. —Comp. —अंशुः, —वीथितिः, —भाटुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —मुंडा a form of Durgā; (= चांमुंडा q. v.). —मुगः a wild animal. —वि. क्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमश्नुयता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामवधूयपादपतिं जानातुतपेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. —2 Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva. ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनशुरोर्धमं चंडी-श्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडि f., चंडिका N. of Durgā. चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. —2 Heat, warmth. चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीक 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -क A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड आलव्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कूर-कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. —2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडाला किमयं हि-जातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Me. 5. 131; 10.



चतुर्थ । The fourth day of a fortnight. -2 The dative case (



gram. ). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्टक *a.* [ चतुष्टयं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वाक् ] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्टकं च पंचकं च शतं सन् Ms. 8. 142 ( i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent ). —एकं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on ( four ) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 6. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —एकी 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टिका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* ( यी. f. ) [ चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तस्य ] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीष्टध्वानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —य 1 A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [ च-उ-उच् ] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकयाचतुरेव दूती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; द्रुमयाऽजहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वचः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [ च-उ-उच् Up. 2. 121 ] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु अष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [ चदति-ते ] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [ चद-किरिच् ] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चत् 1, 6. P. [ चनति ] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not ( not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम् ). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [ चंदति, चंदित ] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदा 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चंदकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [ चंद पयंतात्-ल्यु ] 1 Sandal, ( the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application ); अनलाया शु-रुचंदनैधमे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ पिपेयं यति जनस्य सेव्यतां R. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्थेश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमयत्र चंदनं न प्रवेदति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, अग्निः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal water —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali ( वज्रसार ).

चंदनिक *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया *a.* Kind of yellow pigment ( गोरौचना ).

चंदिरः [ Up. 1. 51 ] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon; अपि च मानससमं बुद्धिनिर्धेशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; शुक्लं शुभलचंदिरं चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [ चंद्र णिच्-इच् ] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining ( as gold ) -2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा मूलादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; इत-चंद्रा तमसैव कौशुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवमनि H. 1. 61; शुक्लं, वदनं &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रैव शरत्त्रियाम् Ku. 7. 26 ( for mythological account see below ). -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्यार्थिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाद्यापललाप पांडुरा N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold ( *n.* also ). -7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one'. ( Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man ). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. -2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon; Pt. 4. °ब्रह्ममणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आतपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, —औरसः, —जः, —जातः, —तनयः, —नंदना, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. ( *n.* ) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —आपदिः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः "false moon", an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. ( -या ) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचर्चि देवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, —मणिः the moon-stone ( supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon ); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्धते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21, Māl. 1. 24. ( -तः-तं ) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. ( -तं ) sandal wood. —कांत 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light. ( *n.* ) silver. —अयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month ( अमर ) when the moon is not visible —ग्रहे the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रया, a deceased progenitor, the Manca. —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडा, —मौलिः, —शेखरः, —ब्रह्ममणिः epithets of Siva; ( 'having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested' ); रहस्यपालस्य चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —द्वारा ( *m. pl.* ) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. धुतिः sandal-wood. —( *f.* ) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Māl. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —किंदुः the sign for the nasal ( " )



—भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भाग N. of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —मण्डल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2 the lunar sphere —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लौह, लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* moon-faced. —व्रत 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्राच व. v. —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; विद्युतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिशुभसुखराः करोति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवाः N. of Budha or Mercury. (—वर) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana ; हे पाणयः किमिति बांध्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [ He was born under the Māla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse. ] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलाग्र ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 A mouth. —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116 ; R. 19. 36 ; काशुकेः कुभीलकेश (परिहर्षया चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिक ; cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāgā. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिग *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possession gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चंद्र 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयतिने) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [चुप-भेदयो गतो कळ उपोकार-स्वाकारः Tv. ; cf. Up. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कल्पाभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; चपलाचताक्षी Ch. P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Śānti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगत-जालमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गर्त) शैशवाद्यचपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चपल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुवर्गं रतिपतिमृगकानने Gīt. 7. —2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलतात्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the finger extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; रुद्धिकोपाचपायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चवानं मधु माषीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16 ; तद्वपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अर्च् Up. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —री 1 A shoot, aprout (भेजरी). —2 The female Chamara ; यस्यायर्चुं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यंजने-

श्मर्यः Kn. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. —Oomp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छा) a squirrel.

चमरिक्तः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमस्तिम्, चम्-अश्च् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चम् *f.* [चम्-ऊ Up. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्रा-यामाचार्य महतीं चम् Bg. 1. 3 ; वासवीनां चम्ना Me. 43 ; गजवती जयतीव्रहया चम् R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Oomp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —वः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमरुः A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमरुचर्मणं Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चपयतिने) To go, move.

चंपः [चम्-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —ये The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चम्-पुल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां जनकचंपक-दामनोरी Ch. P. 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Oomp. —माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2 a garland of Champaka flowers. —3 a kind of metre (see App.). —रमा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalpura.

चंपालुः = चंपकालु q. v.

चम्पु *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पुस्तिमिधी-यते S. D. 569 ; for instance भोजवर्ष, नलवर्ष, भारतवर्ष &c.

चम् 1 P. (चंति) To go, move.

चम्पि *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्य) ; Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चम् 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवार, चवारीत् चरति, चरति or sometimes चरिषे) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ;



नडाशोका हरिणशिक्षो मंद्मं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also) ; इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67 ; कपयश्चेद्वारात्स्य रामस्वयं मनोरथः R. 12. 59 ; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68 ; 8. 236 ; 9. 306 ; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act ; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe ; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79 ; Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90 ; 9. 287 ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb. ; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze ; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चरयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [ cf. L. *curro*. ]

चर a. (रि f.) [ चर्-अच् ] 1 Moving, going, walking ; grazing &c. ; धनोरपचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.) -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable ; see चराचर below ; Ms. 3. 201 ; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate ; Ms. 5. 29 ; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late ; अद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः, अध्यापकचरः late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karapa in astrology. -8 The Karapas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a 1. moveable and immovable ; चराचराणां भूतानां कुत्रि राधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67 ; 2. 5 ; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-त्) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world ; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुटः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac ; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरण-जं [ चर्-कणे ल्युट् ] 1 A foot ; शिरसि चरण एव स्थस्यते चारयेन Ve. 3. 38 ; आत्मा काममचरोति चरणं त्विदमुद्भूतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas ; e. g. चरणयुवः Mv. 1, Māl. 1 ; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -जः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -जं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising ; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. -असृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आस्करद्वं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., -पर्वक n. the ankle. -ज्यासः a foot-step. -जः a tree. -वतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another) ; Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet ; Ms. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -युष्मन्, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चराणिः A man (मनुष्य) ; Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -चः, -चं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [ चर्-अच् Un. 5. 69 ] 1 Last, ultimate, final ; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back ; पूर्व तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -तं ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -दमाधृत m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस्य a. old, aged ; Māl. 6. 2.

चरि [ चर्-इत् ] An animal.

चरित p. p. [ चर्-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered ; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved ; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70 ; तर्पे चरितं मशकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2 ; दिवौकसस्तस्मिन् चरितं लिखति S. 7. 5 ; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful ; रामराजयोर्युद्धं चरितार्थमिदं बामवत् R. 12. 87 ; चरितार्थं भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense. -Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit ; Ku. 4. 45. \*ता the attainment of the desired object ; S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [ चर्-इत् ] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance. -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance ; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -बन्धकः a friendly pledge.

चरिण्यु a. [ चर्-इण्युच् ] Moveable active, wandering about ; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [ चर्-कर्मणि यत् ] To be gone ; to be practised &c. -चर् 1 Going about, moving, walking about ; driving or going in a carriage ; रथं U. 5. -2 Course, motion ; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111 ; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage ; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading ; visiting. -ई 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [ चर्-उच् ] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes ; अनवसाची निवर्तनपक्व ओदनश्चरुरिति याज्ञिकः (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरुः ; of. R. 10. 51, 54, 56 ; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee. ) -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -बेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory ; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्यं 1 P. (चर्यति) To go or move.



**चर्च** I. 10 U. ( चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित )  
To read, read carefully, peruse, study.  
-II. 6 P. ( चर्चित, चर्चित ) 1 To abuse,  
condemn, censure, menace. -2 To  
discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To  
injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

**चर्चा** [चर्च-अच्] Considering, deliber-  
ation.

**चर्चक** a. [ चर्च-कृत् ] Repeating.  
**चर्चन** [ चर्च-कृत् ] 1 Studying, repe-  
tition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smear-  
ing the body with unguents.

**चर्चरिका**, **चर्चरी** [ चर्च-वा० अन् गौरा०  
री० ] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking  
the hands to beat time ( in music ).  
-3 The recitation of scholars. -4  
Festive sport, festive cries or mer-  
riment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery.  
-7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony.  
-9 Alternate recitation of a poem by  
two persons.

**चर्चरीका** 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or  
curling of the hair.

**चर्चा**, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, recita-  
tion, study, repeated reading, persua-  
sion. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investi-  
gation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing  
the body with unguents ; अंगचर्चा  
चर्च K. 157 ; श्रीसंघचर्चा विष Gt. 9.  
-5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

**चर्चिः** f. [ चर्च-भावे इत् ] 1 Repetition  
-2 Investigation ( विचारणा ).  
**चर्चिक** 1 Anointing the body. -2  
An unguent.

**चर्चित** p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared,  
perfumed, scented &c. ; चन्दनचर्चित-  
नीलकण्ठवर्णीतवसनवनमाली Gt. 1 ; R.  
2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, in-  
vestigated. -3 Sought, desired. -त्  
Anointing, smearing.

**चर्चस** m. N. of one of the nine  
treasures of Kubera.

**चर्चन** a. Ved. Stringing together.  
-न A hook, or pin.

**चर्च** a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2  
To be hurt or injured.

**चर्चट** [ चर्च-अट् ] 1 The open palm  
of the hand with the fingers extend-  
ed ; of. चेट -2 A quantity of bnb-  
bles or specks.

**चर्चरी** A thin cake or biscuit of  
flour ( पिष्टकमेद् ).

**चर्च** 1 P. ( चर्चति ) 1. To go, move.  
-2 To eat.

**चर्चट** A kind of cucumber.

**चर्चटी** 1 Noise of meniment. -2  
Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant  
saying.

**चर्च** 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A  
skin.

**चर्चण्वती** N. of a river flowing  
into the Ganges, the modern Cham-  
bal.

**चर्मन्** n. [ चर्-मन्त् Uṇ. 4. 144 ] 1  
Skin ( of the body ). -2 Leather,  
hide ; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense  
of touch. -5 A shield ; Si. 18. 21.  
-Comp. -अन्तः a piece or strap of  
feather. -अम्बु n. lymph. -अवकतर्च  
working in leather. -अवकातिन्, -अव-  
कर्तु m, a shoe-maker. -कारा, -कारिन्,  
-कुत् m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2.  
a mixed caste ( from a Chāṇḍāla  
woman and a fisherman ). -कारकः a  
worker in leather. -कीलः, -लं a wart.  
-चटका, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat.  
-चित्रकं white leprosy. -ज 1. hair.  
-2. blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -तिल  
a. covered with pimples. -हंढः -न-  
लिका, -नालिका a whip. -वर्ल -दूषिका  
a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease.  
-दुमः, -दुक्षः the Bhatija tree. -पट्टि-  
का a flat piece of leather for playing  
upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the  
small house-bat. -पट्टुका a leather-  
shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl.  
-प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका a bellows. -बधः a  
leather band or strap. -मुंडा an epith-  
et of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip. -व-  
सनः 'clad in skin, N. of Siva.  
-बाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large  
cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

**चर्मण्य** a. Leathern. -ण्यं Leather-  
work.

**चर्मण्य** a. Leathern.

**चर्मणः**, -चर्मणः A shoe-maker, a  
worker in leather, currier.

**चर्मिक** a [ चर्म-उत् ] Armed with a  
shield.

**चर्मिन्** a. ( जी f. ) [ चर्म-इति ] 1  
Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern.  
-m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield.  
-2 Plantain. -3 The Bhatija tree.

**चर्चा** See under चर्.

**चर्च** 1 P., 10 U. ( चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते,  
चर्चित ) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse,  
bite ; लंगुलं गाढतरं चर्चितुमारब्धवान् Pt.  
4 ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरेहरजपांतरं चर्चते  
Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To  
relish, taste.

**चर्चण**, -णा [ चर्च-भावे कृत् ] 1 Chew-  
ing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3  
Food which must be chewed, solid  
food. -4 ( Fig. ) Tasting, relishing,  
enjoying ; प्रमाणं चर्चणं वा स्वभिसे  
विदुषां मतं S. D. 57 ; ( com. = चर्चणा आ-  
स्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यासंभेदादात्मनस्समुद्भव  
इत्युक्तकारः ) ; 80 ; also ; निष्पत्त्या चर्चणस्या-  
स्य निष्पात्तिरूपचारतः 58.

**चर्चा** [ चर्च-अट् ] 1 A blow with the  
flat of the hand ( said to be also  
चर्च m. ). -2 Chewing.

**चर्चित** p. p. [ चर्च-कर्मणि-क ] Chewed,  
bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -च-  
र्चण ( lit. ) chewing the chewed ; ( fig. )  
tautology, useless repetition, profit-  
less reiteration. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

**चर्च्य** pot. p. [ चर्च-कर्मणि-ण्यत्-वत् वा ] To  
be chewed, chewable. -चर्च Solid food,  
such as requires mastication.

**चर्चाणि** a. [ चर्च-अणि आदेशः चः Tv. ]  
Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving,  
moveable. -3 Swift, active. -णिः A  
man. -f. A disloyal woman ( चर्चनी ).

**चल** I. 1 P. ( चलति, rarely चलते, च-  
चाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित ) 1 To shake,  
tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir ;  
छिन्नाश्चलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40 ; सप-  
क्षोदिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24 ; 6. 84. -2 ( a )  
To go, move on, walk, stir or move  
( from one's place ) ; पटुत्वाद्दमपि चलितुं  
न शक्नोति Pt. 4 ; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्ये-  
केन बुद्धिमान् Chāṇ. 32 ; चलता बाला  
स्तनाभिस्तत्कला Kn. 5. 84 ; Mk. 1. 56.  
( b ) To proceed ( on one's way ), de-  
part, set out, start off ; चलेश्वरपरिग्रहाः  
Ku. 6. 92 v. l. -3 To be affected, to  
be disturbed, confused or disordered  
( as mind ), be agitated or perturbed ;  
हृनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1.  
400 ; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4  
To deviate or swerve ( with abl. ) ;  
चलति नयास जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10.  
29 ; to fall off, leave ; Ms. 7. 15 ; Y.  
1. 361. -Caus. ( च-चालयति, चलित, चालि-  
ते ) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir.  
R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss,  
remove or expel from ; चाणक्ये चलि-  
ताधिकारविशुद्धे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead  
away from. -4 To cherish, foster  
( चालयति only ). -5 To disturb, agi-  
tate ; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईदृशेति Si.  
15. 40. -II. 6. P. ( चलति, चलित ) To  
sport, play, frolic about.

**चल** a. [ चल-अच् ] 1 ( a ) Moving,  
trembling, shaking, tremulous, roll-  
ing ( as eyes &c. ) चलापांगो दुर्द्धिं स्पृशति  
S. 1. 24 ; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यधुनेः R. 3.  
28 waving ; Bh. 1. 16. ( b ) Moveable  
( opp. स्थिर ), moving ; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2.  
5 ; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49.  
-2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose,  
unfixed ; दृयितास्वनवस्थितं दुर्णां न खलु  
प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जेन Ku. 4. 28 ; प्रायश्चलं  
गौरवमाभितेपु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory,  
perishable ; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्च-  
लं जीवितवीचनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confus-  
ed. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking agita-  
tion. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4  
The supreme being. -ला 1 Lakshmi,  
the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning.  
-3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल  
a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2.  
fickle, unsteady, very transitory ( = अ-  
तिचल ) ; चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि  
निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128 ; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचला  
Ki. 11. 30. ( चलाचल = चंचल Malli. )  
कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14 ;  
N. 1. 60. ( -ला ) a crow. -आतंक  
rheumatism -आत्मन् n. inconstant,  
fickle-minded. -हृदिय a. 1. sensitive.  
-2 sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow



flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कणः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त a. fickle-minded. —दलः, पत्रः the Asvattha tree. —संघिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन a. [चल भावे लुट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot. —2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion ; चल-नात्मकं कर्म T.S. ; हस्त, जातु &c. ; तरल-दुर्गंचलचलनमनोहरध्वनजनित्ररितारं Git. 11. —2 Turning or leaving off. —3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women —2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित p.p. [चल-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. —2 Gone, departed ; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः —3 Attained. —4 Known, understood. —5 Removed, displaced. ( fee चल ). —ते 1 Shaking, moving. —2 Going, walking. —3 A kind of dance ; चलितं नाम नादचर्मतरेण M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उच्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मोक्षे कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. —2 A handful or mouthful (of water) ; cf. डलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चर् I. 1 U. ( चरति-ते ) To eat. —II. 1 P. ( चरति ) To kill, injure, hurt.

चरकः —कं [ चर्-करणे कृन् ] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass ; चरुतेः शिरस्त्रैश्चक्रोत्तरेव R. 7. 49 ; सुखं लालाक्षिणं पिबति चरकं सा-सवनिव Sānti. 1. 29 ; Ki. 9. 56, 57 ; Māl. 5. 18. —कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 Honey.

चरतिः [ चर् भावे अति ] 1 Eating. —2 Killing. —3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चरालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. —2 An iron ring at the base of the post. —3 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. ( चहति, चहयति-ते ) 1 To be wicked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be proud or haughty. —4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, luetre.

चाक्र a. ( की f. ) [ चक्रेण चिचनं अण् ] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). —2 Circular. —3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. ( की f. ) [ चक्रेण चरति-उक् ] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a

company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. —2 An oil-maker ; Y. 1. 165 ( = तैलिक according to Mit. ; शाकटिक or cart-man according to others ). 3 A proclaimer. —4 A bird, chorister. —5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय a. ( चक्र-उच् ) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष a. ( की f. ) [ चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुः सू अण् ] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. —2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. —3 visible, to be seen. —य N. of the sixth Manu. —ई Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म a. Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. —2 White-ness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-व्यञ्) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c. ) ; Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [ चट्-देशे अच् ] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive ; Y. 1. 336 ; ( चाटाः = प्रतारका विश्वास ये परधनमपहरति Mit. ) ; Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैः A young sparrow.

चाटुः- n. [ चट्-उण् ] 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery ( especially of a lover to his sweet-heart ) ; शिरः शिरायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14 ; विराचित-चाटुवचनचर्चनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Git. 11 ; Amaru. 83 ; Pt. 1. 175 ; Sānti. 3. 14 ; Ch. P. 20 ; ( the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing ). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts ; Māl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः f. 1 flattering or coaxing language. —2. servile. —उल्लोल, —कार a. speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer ; शिरावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु a. skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —वटुः a, jester, buffoon. —लोल a. elegantly tremulous. —ज्ञतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing ; पटुचाटुश-तेरुच्छूलं Git. 2 ; गजयुगपस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च युक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन a. [ चाणक्यमभिनक्षेत्रं लञ् ] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity ; also known as विश्वयुग, कीदिलः see कीदिल.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Kriṣṇa was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him ; but in the duel which ensued, Kriṣṇa whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, —सदनः N. of Kriṣṇa.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः ( की f. ) [ चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण् ] An outcast ; see चंडाल ; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरपरा Bb. 3. 56 ; Ma. 3. 239 ; 4. 79 ; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 N. of Durgā.

चातकः ( की f. ) [ चत् याचने कर्तरि पठुल् ] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops ; दुष्मा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्वित्रा पयोर्विद्वः Bh. 2. 121 ; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दना 1. the rainy season. —2. cloud.

चातुर a. ( री f. ) [ चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —ई A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability ; तद्दृष्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक a. 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [ चतुर्भिर्लक्षेर्निष्पाद्यते अण् ] Four casts in playing at dice. —कः A small round pillow.

चतुरार्थिकः [ चतुर्थे अर्थे बहुवित् उक् ] ( In gram. ) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक a. ( की f. ) [ चतुर्थे आश्रमे बहुवित् उक् ]. चातुराश्रमिक a. ( नी f. ) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa ; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [ चातुरी रथचर्या वेत्ति उक् ] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, चातुर्थिक a. ( की f. ) [ चतुर्थे अर्थे भवः उक् बहुवित् वा ] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —का A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश a. Appearing on the fourteenth day. —ज्ञं A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दश्या दश्यते इति )



**चातुर्दशिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनुयाय q. v.).

**चातुर्भातिक** *a.* Consisting of four elements.

**चातुर्मास** *a.* [ चतुर् मासेषु भवः अण् ] Produced in four months. — सी 1 N. of a sacrifice (हवि). — 2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

**चातुर्मासक** *a.* ( सिका f. ) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मास्य** [ चतुर् मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य ] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

**चातुर्य** [ चतुरस्य भावः षष् ] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. — 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्य Bb. 1. 3.

**चातुर्वर्ण्य** *a.* [ चातुर्वर्ण्यश्च ] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. — ऋ 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. — 2 The duties of these four castes.

**चातुर्विद्य** *a.* ( स्त्री ) Knowing the four Vedas. — ऋ The four Vedas; also चातुर्वेद.

**चातुर्विध्य** Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

**चातुर्होत्र** *a.* Conducted by the four priests. — ऋ 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. — 2 The office or duties of these priests. — 3 The four priests taken collectively.

**चातुर्होत्रियः** A sacrifice performed by four priests.

**चातुष्कण्डिक** *a.* Divided into four parts.

**चातुष्टय** *a.* [ चतुष्टयं वेदि, अण् ] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय. **चात्रं** [ चाय कले घृन् ] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

**चात्वालः** [ cf. Up. 1. 113 ] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. — 2 Kusa grass ( वर्ध ).

**चादनिक** *a.* ( स्त्री f. ) [ चन्देन संघो-जक ] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. — 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र** *a.* ( स्त्री f. ) [ चंद्रस्येव अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्र-चाण्डालाणां चित्रचन्द्रमभिधत्ताः अर्थः Si. 2. 2. — ऋ 1 A lunar month. — 2 The bright fortnight ( शुक्लपक्ष ). — 3 The moon-stone. — ऋ 1 The vow called

**चांद्रायण** q. v. — 2 Fresh ginger. — 3 The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष. — ऋ 1 Moonlight. — 0omp. — आरुय fresh ginger. — भाग the river Chandrabhāgā. — मासः a lunar month. — त्र-तिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

**चांद्रिक** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस** *a.* ( स्त्री f. ) [ चंद्रमस इव अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोद्वा चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्र गता पक्षगुणाच्च शुके पक्षाश्रिता चांद्रमसीमसिख्या 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. — सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. — ऋ 1 The constellation मृगशिरस् — 2 The stars in Orion.

**चांद्रमसायना**, -रि [ चंद्रमसोऽयं किञ्च ] The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायणं** [ चंद्रस्यायनविधायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञाया जत्वम् संज्ञायाम् दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv. ] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age ( the period of its waxing and waning ); ( in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight ); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक** *a.* ( स्त्री f. ) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापः** [ चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv. ] 1 A bow; तस्मै चापद्वितीये बहति रणधुरां को भयस्वायकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' — 2 The rain-bow. — 3 ( In geom. ) An arc of a circle. — 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

**चापिन्** *a.* [ चापोऽयस्य इति ] Armed with a bow. — m. 1 N. of Siva. — 2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

**चापलं**, -ल्य [ चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे षष् ] 1 Quick motion; swiftness. — 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. — 3 Incon- siderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; किञ्च चापलं U. 4; तदुक्तं कर्ममात्रं चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तसुखसिद्धिं चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. — 4 Restiveness ( as of a horse ) ; पुनः पुनः स्तननिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. — 5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. — 6 Agitation, temerity.

**चामरः**, -रि [ चमरीः विकारः तपुश्च निर्मितत्वात् ] ( also -रा-री sometimes ) A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara ( Bos Grunniens ) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty ( and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses ) ; चाधुर्यं ते निधुलतरभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4 ; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव धूपतेः शास्त्रिप्रभं उब्रयु- भे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; H. 2. 29 ; Me. 35 ; चित्रवस्तुमिवाचलं ह्य- शिरस्यायामवच्चामरं V. 1. 4 ; S. 1. 8. — 0omp. — ग्राही, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a chowrie. — ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c. ; गृडे लीलावलयरणिता- मरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. — पुष्प-कः 1. the betel-nut tree. — 2. the Ke- taka plant. — 3. the mango tree.

**चामरिकः** A person who carries a chowrie.

**चामरिन्** *m.* [ चामर-इनि ] A horse. **चामीकरं** [ चामीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv. ] 1 Gold ; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14 ; R. 7. 5 ; Si. 4. 24 ; Ku. 7. 49. — 2 The Dhattūra plant. — 0omp. — मय्य *a.* like gold.

**चायुंढा** A terrific form of Durgā ; Māl. 5. 25 ; ( the word is thus de- rived — यमाचंढं च मुंढं च मुहुरिवा त्वमुपागतम् । चायुंढेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भवियसि ॥ ).

**चांपिला** The river Champā ; ( perhaps the modern Chambal ).

**चांपेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. — 2 The Nāgakesara tree. — ऋ 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. — 2 Gold. — 3 The Dhattūra plant ; ( *m.* also in the last two senses ).

**चांपेयकं** A stamen or filament.

**चाम्यं** Food.

**चाय 1U.** [ चायति-ते ] 1 To observe, discern, see ; तं पार्ष्णीयप्रमदाश्चायिरे- विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमक्षणः Si. 12. 51. — 2 To worship, honour.

**चायनीय** *a.* To be worshipped.

**चायितु** *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

**चायु** *a.* [ चाय-उण् ] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

**चारः** [ चर ण्य, अण् ] 1 Going, walk- ing, gait, wandering about ; संदलः चारशीघ्रा V. 5. 2 ; कीडाग्रेले यवि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गीरी Me. 60 walk on foot. — 2 Motion, course, pro- gression ; संगलचार, शनिचार, राहु &c. — 3 A spy, scout, secret emis- sary ; Ms. 7. 184 ; 9. 261 ; see चारचक्षुष below. — 4 Performing, prac- tising. — 5 A prison. — 6 A bond, fetter. — ऋ An artificial poison. — 0omp. — अंतरिन् : a spy. — ईक्षणा, -चक्षुस् *m.* ' using spies as eyes ' , a king ( or a statesman ) who employs spies and sees through their me- dium ; चारचक्षुर्महिपतिः Ms. 9. 256 ; of. Kāmandaka : — गावः पश्यन्ति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजा- नश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām. : — य- स्मारयन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वान्धांशराधिपाः ॥



चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥  
-चण, -चंचु a. graceful in gait of graceful carriage. -ज्य the sine of the ascensional difference. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -भटः a valorous man, warrior. -भट्टी courage. -चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक a. [ चारयति चर-णिच्-प्रत्ययः ] Acting, doing, proceeding. -कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; निगदितचरणं चारके निरोद्धया Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [ चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -Comp. -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ a. Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित a. 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्ये Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [ चर-णिच्-उप. 4. 171 ; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा ] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अद्वैत नामधेयस्यामि चारित्र्यंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chastity, purity of life ( of women ). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -कवच a. clad in the armour of chastity. -देवता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारि a. ( at the end of comp. ) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पादं, युगं. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -m. A foot-soldier.

चारु a. ( रु or री f. ) [ चरति चित्ते चर-उण्, cf. Up. 1. 3 ] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc. ); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; यिये चारुशिले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वे यिये चारुतरं बसन्ते B. 6. 2 ; चकासन् चारुचमूहचर्मणा Si. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -कोण a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-looking, lovely. -धारा, धारा,

-रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. ( -नेत्रः, -नः ) a deer. -पुटः a particular time in music. -फल a vine, grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1, a jewel, gem. -2 a beautiful slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् a. sweet-smiling.

चाचिक a. Conversant with the repetition ( of the Veda ).

चाचिकयं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म a. ( र्मी f. ) [ चर्मणा-परिवृतः अण् ] 1 Leather. -2 Covered with leather ( as a car ). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण a. ( र्णी f. ) Covered with skin or leather. -णं [ चर्मणां समूहः अण् ] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक a. ( की f. ) [ चर्मणां निर्जितः ठक् ] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [ चर्मिणां समूहः अण् ] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [ चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्यस्य, पूर्वोः Tv. ] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher ( said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati ), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism ( for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1. ). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [ when Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6 ].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moon-light. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [ चल्-ण् ] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -5 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A rostrive elephant.

चालनं [ चल्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging ( as a tail ). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय a. 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चायः, -सः [ चय भक्षणं स्वार्थं णिच् अच् ] The blue jay Mā. 6. 5 ; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1 S U. ( चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-चिचाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचेषति-अचेष्ट, चतुं, चित; caus. चाययति, चाययति, also चययति, चययति, desid. चिषीषति, चिकीषति ) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate ( said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature ); वृक्षं उपपाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलक्ष्मीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि च भूमावचैषुर्वाचनरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सखेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. ( चिकेति ) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. ( चयेति ) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. ( चयति-ने ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of ( with acc. ). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय

चयः [ चि-अच् ] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, hoap, mass; चयस्त्विवानित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, मुदा चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; 80 चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचयः, तुषारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms ( in a progression ).

चयनं [ चि-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of collecting ( especially flowers &c. ). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित p. p. [ चि-क् ] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded accumulated. -3 Grot, acquired. -4



Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचित्तं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. —तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलिपाचितश्चित्तं Ku. 5. 35 ; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57 ; चिताभस्म Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude. —Comp. —अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः f. [चि-आधारे-कि] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. —m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain ( or girdle ) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —स्थं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —स्था 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेप *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चाकित a. [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान a. [चित् ज्ञाने कानश्च] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [चित् उर् वेदे द्विषम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्स्व m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्सत् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्सित् a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् पुल्ल] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 102.

चिकित्सनं Heading, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 In the system of medicine) The therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —नं Healing, curing.

चिकित्स a. Flat-nosed.

चिकित्सः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [क-सन् पुल्ल] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, proposed. —नं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद... कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; सोऽनन्तरुचिरे रुचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. —Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —मारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्र 10 U. (चिक्रयति ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्र a. Flat-nosed. —क्रः The musk-rat. —क्रा 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्रण a. (ण or णी f.) [चिक्र-किप् चिक्र त कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy ; लघु परित्रायतामेना भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्युदीतिलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्तं पतित्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, —णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिणः = चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रिः [चिक्र बा० इरश्] A mouse.

चिक्रिद्व Moisture ; freshness. —द्वः The moon.

चिखलः Mud, mire.

चिगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिहः A sort of gourd.

चिचिल्लाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद 1 P, 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति ते) To rend forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe : नेयून्चेतकस्यते Bk. 17. 16 ; चिचेत रामस्तच्छृङ्ख 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of ; परैरेष्याह्वमाण-मात्मानं न चेतयते Bk. 154 ; काद्वरीरस-भरेण समस्त एव मतो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. —Comp. —आत्म-न् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मकं consciousness. —अभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —वनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. —रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वरूपे the Supreme Spirit. —ind. 1 A particle added to चि and its derivatives (such as कश्च, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to inapt to them an indefinite sense ; —कुत्रचित् somewhere ; —केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p. p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त्तं 1 Observing, attending. -2. (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेक-चित्तविभ्रान्त 16. 16. -3 The mind ; यदास्तौ दुर्वासे प्रसरति मच्चित्तकरिणः Santī. 1. 22 ; so चित्तचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. —Comp. —अनुवातिन् a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —अभोगा attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उच्चति, —समुच्चतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. —कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. —चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जा, —जस्मन् m., —युः, —योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवपुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रतिहृदिभदः खलुः चित्तजम्मा Mā.



1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाशः loss of conscience. —निवृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रसाधिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (—मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. —भेदः 1. difference of view. —2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोहा infatuation of the mind. —रागः affection, passion, desire. —विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विद्वान्, —विघ्नः abhorration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्मभिप्रायसंभविष्यजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वयते S. 2. —2. thinking, imagining. —3. inward purpose, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चिन्ति *f.* [ चित् भवे चिन् ] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. —2 Understanding, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4 Intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise person. —6 Fame, celebrity ( वृत्तिः ). चिन्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant ( हर्तकी ).

चेतन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ चित्, ल्यु ] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. —2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man. —2 Soul, mind. —3 The supreme soul. —4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; पुलकयति मदीयं चेतनं चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mā. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनं प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. —2 Understanding, intelligence; पाश्चिमाद्यभिनीयामात्मसमात्मिव-चेतना R. 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. —4 Wisdom, reflection. —न 1 Appearance. —2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [ चित् करणे अचुत् ] 1 Consciousness, eneoas. —2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. —3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुते

चेतः S. 1. 34. —4 Will. —Comp. —जन्मन्, —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [ चित्र-भावे अच्; चिद्गुण्य Up. 4. 163 ] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. —3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mā. 1. 4. —4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opposite). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —नः 1 The variegated colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 = चित्रगुण q. v. below. —च 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित सत्ययोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रिकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. —3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The white or spotted leprosy. —8 ( In Rhat. ) The last of the three main divisions of Kāvya ( poetry ). ( It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमर्थस्य स्वरं रसं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्राग्निपुत्रेनाय नृषीशान्वाशनेन । गोत्राणिभि-जिनाय गोत्राते ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. —10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —च 1 ind. Oh! how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं कथिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्य-व्यते Sk. —Comp. —अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लो-चना a kind of bird commonly called Sārikā. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna. (—न) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāna. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa. —अक्षं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अपूपः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. —आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Kn. 3. 42. —आ-कृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयतं steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourses; जयति ते एवम-नादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविशेषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10 —2 a voice from heaven. —3. a surprising tale. —ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कण्टः a pigeon. —कथारण्यः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंचलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. —2. a variegated carpet. —करः 1. a painter —2 an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magic. (—मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. —2. a painter. चिद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a magician. —कायः 1. a tiger in general. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारा 1. a painter. —2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतिरपि गांधिवश्च चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara ). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Pravāga; R. 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (—मः) a painter. —कोला a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1. —painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गंध yellow orpiment. —गुणः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —मंडूलः a medicinal plant said to possess anthel- mintic virtues. —रत्न *m.* the Bhārja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge. —पटः, —टः 1. a painting, a picture. —2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. —2. full of graceful expressions. —पदा the bird called Sārikā. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुंसः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —क-लक a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —वर्धः a peacock. —भासु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (—उः) 1. fire. —2. the sun; ( चित्रभासुर्बिभासीति दिने रवौ राज्ञो बह्वी K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन ). —3. N. of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant. —5. Siva. —6. an epithet of the A- vins. —7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —सुगः the spotted antelope. —मेखलः a peacock. —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonder- ful manner. (—मः) an epithet of Arjuna —रयः 1. the sun. —2. N



of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भाट्टगामधिको ह्युगैः बांडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलंखे ध्रुवौ Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Caha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —रुहाल the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: —मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. ०जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस m., —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2 Bravo, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. —2 A tiger in general. —3 A small hunting leopard. —4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —2 A particular manner of fighting. —3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. —2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —रः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोर्वर R. 1. 46. —2 A kind of snake. —3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटारः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शैविनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjart thus defines चित्रिणीः—भवति रुचिरसजा नातिस्वर्गं न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमहनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकटिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी वदशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. —2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (जी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. —2 Variegated. —3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. —2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्राकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाच्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mr. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिन्त 10 U. (चिन्तयति-ते, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, (ponder over; तद्ब्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2.—2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिन्तयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4 To call to mind, remember. —5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोट्युपायश्चित्तयतां H. 1.—6 To regard as, esteem. —7 To weigh, discriminate. —8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिन्तक a. [चिन्त-ण्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); आदेव\* an astrologer; उपाय\*.

चिन्तनं, —ना [चिन्त-भाषे-ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टाचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. —2 Thought, reflection. —3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चिन्त-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. —2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचिन्तः 12. —3 Reflection, consideration. —4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानामिः सून्यताश्वासतापकुत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —प्र a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीते इतं चिन्तामणिर्मेया Sānti. 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चितापरिश्रमममेशते Māl. 10. 22.; तदेकलब्धे इदं मेऽस्ति लब्धे चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनर्हं N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brahmā—वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. —2 Devised, found out. —ते 1 Reflection, thought. —2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः f., चिन्तिया (onsideration, reflection, thought).

चिन्त्य pot. p. [चिन्त कर्माणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. —2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3 Conceivable, comprehensible. —4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदंस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिही The tamarind tree.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. —रः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिट a. See चिपट. —Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, —नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, —चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्यः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चिर-क्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्रं &c. —र A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजातां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amarn. 79; कियञ्चिरेणार्थवृत्तः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; मीतस्मिन् ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amarn. 3; चिरास्तुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न यतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरेकुर्यात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुस् a. long-lived. (—m.) a god. —आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, —कारिक, —करिन्, —क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (—m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाल्मलि. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —गुप्ता the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.



जहित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* a cow that has borne many calves. —सेवक: an old servant. —रघ, —रघयि-न्, स्थित *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —व: an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी; चिरिंटी [चिरण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगृहे अट् पुं० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरन्त *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [चिरे भवः चिर-ल] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [चिरे भवति टुल्लुत्तु च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तवत्ते सुनिमासनं सुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद् भिष्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायति भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रबरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरि: A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिभटि: A sort of cucumber.

चिल्ल 6P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि)लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lightning.

चिल्ल 1.P. (चिलति, चिल्लति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्ल-अच्] Blear eyed. —लु: 1 A bleared or sore eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बधनभट्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया सुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire." —Comp. —आभा a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. चिल्लिका.

चिवि: The chin.

चिविट = चिविट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्नण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्यति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्न 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामिणु यूप-चिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नमि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नमि पुरःफलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पद° —5 Aim, direction. —Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2 85; 1. 319; दिवा चिरेयुः कार्यार्थि चिह्नित राजशासने Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीक्र 1, 10 P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; सविषी-दति चीत्काराद्दुर्भस्तद्धितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं बो वदन्विधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चिन्तन् पुं० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नाः ( *m.* pl. ) The rulers or people of China. —नं 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अञ्चुकं. —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनाञ्चुक-मिव केतोः प्रतिवर्तते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. —2. lead. —वर्णं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीन्न 1 A. (चीन्ते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चिन्तन् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. 8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परिमह-वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 5 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—*m.*) an epithet of Siva. —भद्री the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरका A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having stripes, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि वा० कि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(क)का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चरन्तु पुं० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —वर्णः the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-अच् ति० दीर्घः; चीव-अच् वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; येतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक 10 U. (चुकयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-अच् अत उच्चं च Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ल) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुकिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकं, कं, चुचकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद् 1. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चोदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चोदति, चोदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद् 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुद् 1. 6 P (चुदति) To conceal or hide.

चुद् 1 P. (चुदति) 1 To dally sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुप् 6P. (चुणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुद् 1. 1, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.



चुह I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुडा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. ( चोताति ) To ooze, trickle, see चुत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद्र I. 10 U. ( चोदयति-ते, चोदित ) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on ; चोदयाश्वात् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite ; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down ; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved ( चोदयति-ते ) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly ( Soma ) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [ चोदयतीति चुद अच् ] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -द्ः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [ चुद ण्वल् ] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 ( in gram. ) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदना a. [ चुद-भावे ल्युट् ] Driving, impelling. -न 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोय a. [ चुद-यत् ] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. ( चोपति ) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोवन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुचुर The mouth, face.

चुह I. 1, 10 U. ( चुदयति-ते, चुदयति ते, चुदित ) 1 To kiss ( fig. also ) ; श्लिष्यति चुवति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनस्ये Gt. 6 ; विद्यादुर्लभं किंप्रसन्नं कु. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H.

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-चुरि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुबः, चा [ चुं-भावे षच् अच् वा ] A kiss. चुबकः [ चुब ण्वल् ] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुबनं [ चुं भावे ल्युट् ] Kissing, a kiss; चुबने देहि मे भार्ये कामचांढालसुखे R. G. चुबित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुबिच a. 1 Kissing, sipping ; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर 10 U. ( चोरयति-ते चोरित ) 1 To rob, steal ; Ms. 8. 333 ; V. 3. 17. -2 ( Fig. ) To bear, have, possess, take, assume ; अचूचुरच्चन्द्रमसोभिरानत Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरण Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो ( चो ) रः 1 A thief, robber ; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16 ; इदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो ( चो ) रिका Theft, robbery ; विवाह Māl. 1 a secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुह 10 P. ( चुलयति ) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलकः [ चुल-उक् ] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything ; ममौ स भद्रं चुलके सधुदः N. 8. 45 ; जावा विद्यादुर्लभात् प्रसूति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलप् 1 P. ( चुलपति ) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उह 1 to swing. -2. to agitate ; अंभोधेर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलकैरुच्युलपयणं वे Mv. 5. 8.

चुलपः Fondling children.

चुलपा A she-goat.

चुल 1 P. ( चुलति ) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture

चुल a. Blear-eyed. -लः A bleareye.

चुलकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

—की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुह्निः A fire-place.

चुली 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [ चु क वां हृद् ] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Kind.

चूचुक, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast ; Si. 7. 19.

चूहः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूहकः A well.

चूहा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head ( left after the ceremony of tonsure ) ; R. 18. 51 ; U. 5. 36 ; 5. 34. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock ; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament ( like a bracelet worn on the wrist ). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure ; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair ; चूहापाशे नवकुरवकं Mo. 65. -मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel ( fig. also ). -2. beat, excellent ( usually at the end of comp. ). -लक्षण tonsure.

चूहार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूलिच, चूलिच a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडामलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूर्ण 10 P. ( चूर्णयति ) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [ चुप्-क, चोतति रसे चूत्-अच् वा षयो Tv. ] The mango tree ; ईषद्वद्वजः-कणावकपिश हूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7 ; हूतांकुरास्वादकपायकैः Ku. 3. 32 ; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid ; see ईषदान. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर 4 A. ( चूर्यते ) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. ( चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित ) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्णं [ चूर्ण कर्मणि अच् ] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c ; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुद्धिः Mo. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-



burner. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकान्तानां चूर्णकुंतलवह्निभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2. lime-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —हुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [ चूर्णं स्वार्थे क ] Grain dried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder. —2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकटोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिणी f. 1 Pounding, powder. —2 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāpini. —4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. —Comp. —कुत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. —2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain dried and powdered. —2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. —2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णिकु 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णिय 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair, —ह्री 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet ; of. चूदा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [ चूलं समुच्चये चूलं पृषो० दीर्घः ] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 ( in dramas ) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्जपमिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थेण चूलिका S. D. 310 ; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mr.

चूष 1 P. ( चूषति, चूषित ) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth ( for an elephant ). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्य [ चूष कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation ( in medicine ). —3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोषणं = चूषणं q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. ( चृतति ) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. [ चतति चतयति ते ] To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः ( हः ) [ चिद् अच्, वा टश्चङः ] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेदि ( वि ) का, चेदिः ( टी ) ( टी f. ) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although ( never used at the beginning of a sentence ) ; यदि रोषदुरीकरोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधेयदानः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् —न 'if it be urged that ... ( we reply ) not so ' ( frequently used in controversial work ) ; सज्जिज्ञानमात्रेण राजप्रभुत्वात् न दूष्टं कर्तुमिति चेन्न S. B. ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः ( m. pl. ) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदिनां भवोस्तमवमस्तमा Si. 2. 95, 63 —Comp. —पतिः, —धुम्त m., —राज m., राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagbhosha and king of the Chedis ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिशुपाल.

चेल 1 P. ( चेलति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुटुम्भारुणं चारुचेलं वसाना Jag. —2 ( At the end of comp. ) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्याचेलं ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकः a moth. —प्रशालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल 1 P. ( चेलति ) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. ( चेष्टते, चेष्टित ) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जगति तदेष्ट चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do ( any thing ). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्ट 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [ चेष्ट-ण्यत् ] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टन 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [ चेष्ट अच् ] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वाभिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action ; चेष्टया भाषणेन च चेष्टवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणे observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [ चेष्ट कर्तरि क ] Moved, stirred &c. —ते 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68 ; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं [ चेतनस्य भावः ष्वच् ] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense ; U. 1. 48. —4 ( In Vedānta phil. ) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith.

चेतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेत्त a. [ चित्तस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्तं Memory.

चेत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः 1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [ रथ्यावृक्ष Malli. ]. —Comp. —तरुः, —वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —गुह्यः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [ चि दृण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रा यो भवः अण् ] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā ( corresponding to March-April ). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varāha. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. —Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं ( श्यं ) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथौ चैत्ररथप्रवेशान् सौराः अरश्चानपरो विदर्भाञ्च R. 5. 60.



चैयः N. of Sisupāla ; अभिचैयं प्रति-  
शासुः Si. 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. -लं A piece  
of cloth, garment. -लः A month.  
-Comp. -धावः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.  
-3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4  
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5  
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin,  
hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The un-  
eatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit  
of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice ; चोडी also.

चोलः *m. pl.* [ बुल कर्मणि घञ् ] N.  
of a country in southern India,  
the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1  
A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A  
garment reaching to the feet. -लं  
A garment. -Comp. -उडुकः a dia-  
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A  
bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark,  
rind.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed  
with a breast-plate. -2 The orange  
tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of  
a bamboo.

चोलं (लं) डुकः A fillet for the  
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Plea-  
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी *f.*), चौल (ली *f.*) *a.*  
[ चुडा प्रयोजनस्य चुडा णः वा डस्य लः ],  
1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure.  
-डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trick-  
ery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.  
-रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1.  
174. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.  
चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. ( च्यते, च्युत ) 1 To  
fall or drop down, slip, sink ( fig.  
also ) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of  
flow or issue from, drop, trickle  
or stream forth from ; स्वतःच्युतं वह्नि-  
मिवाद्भिर्बुधैः R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3  
To deviate or swerve from, fall off  
or away from, leave ( duty &c. ) ;  
( with abl. ) अस्माद्भूमिं च्यवेत Ms.  
7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be  
deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्नपतिः Bk.  
3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disap-  
pear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66 ;  
Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To  
bring about, make, form, create. -8  
To cause to go away, cause to for-  
get. -Cous. ( च्यावयति-ते ) 1 To cause  
to move, excite, agitate -2 ( A. )  
To move oneself, be shaken or  
moved. -3 To remove, drive away ;  
expel. -4 To deprive, take away,  
Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II.  
10 P. ( च्यावयति ) 1 To suffer, bear.  
-2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being  
deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3  
Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, fall-  
ing. -5 Departure, deviation. -6  
Flowing, trickling.

च्यवन *a.* Causing to fall. -नं  
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [ च्यु-क च्यु-क वा ] 1  
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2  
Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,  
erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived.  
-5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped,  
oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ;  
R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp.  
-अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office.  
-आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-  
minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः *f.* [ च्यु-भवे क्तिन् ] 1 Falling  
down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3  
Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, de-  
privation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10.  
-5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The  
vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick mo-  
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. ( च्योतति ) 1 To drop,  
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ;  
इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संहारोऽच्युततयोः Bk.  
6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down,  
slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.  
-3 To cause to drop or stream forth.  
-4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2  
Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling,  
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. ( च्योस्यति ) 1 To laugh.  
-2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To  
hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्योत्न *a.* [ च्यु गती करणे लृञ् ] 1  
Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer.  
-3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wick-  
ed, void of virtue. -रन् 1 Shak-  
ing, concussion. -2 Enterprize. -3  
Management. -4 Strength.



## छ.

छः *a.* 1 Pure; clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छः 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छः A house.

छगः (गी. *f.*) A goat.

छगणः—णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. —छः, —छी A she-goat. —छः A blue cloth. -Oomp. —अंत्रिका, अंत्रिः a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Mā. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mā. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरा-बुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Oomp. —आभा lightning. —फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रय-नेव धृपतेः शशिपथे छत्रमुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Oomp. —धरः, धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारणं 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —यतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2 dependence. -3. Wilfulness, -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. —त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिका The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रिन् *a.* (गी. *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. —*m.* A barber.

छत्ररः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदयति-ते, छादयति-ते, छत्र, छदित्) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छटा Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलयु-निषेधमभिच्छादयतीति Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः,

...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहर-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्, -छदन् 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छद्च्छवेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेम कपजिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Oomp. —पत्रः the Bhurja tree.

छदिः *f.* -छदित् *m.* [छद् किञ्च् षा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *m.* [छाद्यते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् U. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मच्छद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलित-च्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽ-न्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मासृतद्वयः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिदामि मृग्येव U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Oomp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण *ind.* inognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छसिन् *a.* (गी. *f.*) [छसन्-इति] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणेः-च्छसिन् disguised as a Brāhmana.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क् णि] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —कं A secret.

छन्नच्छन् *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छनिति वाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (छदयति-ते, छदित्) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् *a.* [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; वडे काले त्वमपि विच-सत्यात्मनश्छद्बली V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद् according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Oomp. —अद्वृत्तं, -त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compli-ance.

छद्कः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छद्स् *n.* [छदयति, अमुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृही-यात्) मूर्खे छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन यायातथ्येन पंडितं Chān. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, in- tention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छं-दसां च प्रयोक्तारः U. 3. 48; बहुलं छंदसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छं-दसामिच R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋगुच्छंदा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ- gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Oomp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदिते-न विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ma. 4. 100. —गः (छंदोग) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छंदोगः सामवेदाध्यायी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिन्तिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छंदोविचिन्तां सकलस्तत्पर्य-चो निदर्शितः Kāv. 1. 12. —वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तुभ *m.* N. of Arṇya. छंदस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छंदु *a.* Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con-sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling'.

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छर् 1, 10 P. (छरति, छरयति) To go, move.

छर्द 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित्) To vomit.

छर्दः, -छर्दनं, छर्दि *f.*, छर्दिका Vo-miting, sickness.



**उद्दिष्ट** *f.* [ उद्-भावे इति ] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

**छल**, -ले [ छल-अच् ] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विमूढे इदं पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न युज्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उद्देश); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिक्षा-बलपच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य मोक्षरा N. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजाशुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mā. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

**छलक** *a.* Delusive, cheating. **छलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gtt. 1; शेषाललोलांश्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

**छलिकं** A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

**छलने**, -ना [ छल् णिच् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

**छलित** *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

**छलिन** *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogues.

**छलिः**, -ह्री *f.* [ छि-किर् तां लाति का-क गीतं छीच् ] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

**छविः** *f.* [ ऋयति असारे छिवत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किञ्च दा छीच्; cf. Un. 56 ] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Ms. 33. U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखच्छूर्ण-सुतुभियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

**छव्** 1 U. (उषतिने (To hurt, injure, kill.

**छाग** *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -नः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat; ब्राह्मणद्वयगतो यथा (संचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

**छागणः** A fire of dried cowdung.

**छागल** *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat.

**छागिका** A she-goat.

**छात** *a.* Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो *q. v.*).

**छात्रः** [ छत्रं श्रोत्रौष्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रं ण ] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गंधः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -स्पंसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

**छात्रकं** Honey in the comb or hive.

**छादं** [ छद्-अच् ] A thatch, roof.

**छादनं** [ छद् ल्यट् ] 1 A cover, screen fig. also; विविधमितं छादन्मनुजतयाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी hide, akin.

**छादित** *a.* see छद्.

**छादिक** *a.* (छद्ना चरति भावहरति उद्) Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

**छांदस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [ छंद्ः अर्थात् वेत्ति वा पश्ये अण् ] 1 Vedio, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

**छांदसीय** *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

**छांदोमिक** *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

**छाया** [ छा-ण Un. 4. 109 ] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छांयं when बहुवच्य or thickness of shade is meant; इच्छुच्छायनिषादित्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायामः सादृशतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अद्भुतवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्र. मुष्णं शमयति परितपं छायाया संभ्रितातां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Ms. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलेपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामंडललक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Ms. 15. 35. -7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया रत्नं न मुच्यते S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः म्रियेत तव मुखच्छायायुक्ता रश्मी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88.

-9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायां भवनं Ms. 80. 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of सज्ञा, the wife of the sun; consequently when सज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया बोरे to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -या One who grants shade.

-Comp. -अकः the moon. -आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनया, -सुतः, -आत्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. -तदा, -द्रुमः a large umbrageous tree; Ms. 1. 8. 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. -ययः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत *m.* the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -मृगधरा the moon. -दंष्ट्रं a sun-dial.

**छायामय** *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

**छालः**, -ले Bark, a bark-garment.

**छिः** *f.* [ छो-वां कि ] Abuse, reproach.

**छिका** Sneezing.

**छित** *a.* see छत.

**छिद्** 7 U. (छिनादि, छिदे, विच्छेद, अच्छिद्, अच्छेत्ति, अच्छिच, छेत्, छिच) 1 To Cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; वृष्णां छिदि Bh. 2. 77; एतमे संशयं छिद्धिं मन्त्रिणं संपद्यति Mb.; राघवो रथमसां तामाशां च मुराद्विषां । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्वाणश्चिच्छेद कवलीमुखं R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

**छित्तिः** *f.* [ छि-किर् ] Cutting, dividing.

**छित्तर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ छि-ञ्वरपूषो दस्यतः ] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

**छिर्** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्वानाश्रमपादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. -*m.* The divisor, denominator.

**छिद्वकं** [ छि-द्वक् ] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

**छिद्वा** Cutting, dividing.

**छिदिः** *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

**छिदिरः** [ छि-किर् Un. 1. 51 ] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

**छिदुर** *a.* [ छि-द्वक् ] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

**छिद्र** *a.* [ छि-द्वक्, छि-अच् वा ] Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,



crack ; नव छिद्वाणि तायेव प्राणस्यायत-  
मानि तु Y. 3. 99 ; Ms. 8. 239 ; अयं  
पदच्छिद्वाणैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9 ; so काष्ठ°,  
भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blem-  
ish ; एवं हि सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्वाणि  
पश्यसि । आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्ति  
पश्यसि ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or  
weak point, weak side, imperfec-  
tion, foible ; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्यादि-  
द्याच्छिद्रं परस्यं तु । गृहेत कूर्म इवांगानि  
क्षेपिष्वरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102 ; छिद्रं  
निष्पन्न सहसा प्रविशत्यशंका H. 1. 81.  
( where छिद्र means a hole also ) ; Pt.  
3. 39 ; Pt. 2.38 ; Proverb छिद्रेव नयौ  
बहुलीभवंती ' Misfortunes never come  
single.' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth  
house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधा-  
निन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेदिन् a. 1. looking  
out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking  
the weak points of another, picking  
holes, censolous ; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च  
परच्छिद्वाणुजविनां Pt. 1. -अंतर m.  
a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who ex-  
poses his weak points to the attack  
of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear  
pierced. -दर्शिन a. 1. exhibiting faults.  
-2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन  
a. observing faults, a captious  
critic.

छिद्यति Den. P. To perforate, bore,  
pierce through.

छिद्रित m. [ छिद्र कर्मणि क ] 1 Having  
holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्र = छिन्न q. v.

छिन्न p. p. [ छिद्र-क ] 1 Cut, divided,  
rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken.  
-2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्र. -3  
Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted,  
tired, fatigued. -जा A whore, har-  
lot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven.  
-द्रुमा a riven tree. -द्वेष a. whose  
doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. nose-  
less. -निह्न a. cut up through and  
through, mutilated, mangled, cut up.  
-मस्त, -मस्तक a. decapitated. (स्ता-स्तका)  
a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a.  
cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. -वासः  
a kind of asthma. -संशय a. ' one  
whose doubt is dispelled,' free from  
doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter.  
-3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेद्वा [ छिद्र-भावे षच् अच् वा ] 1 Cutting,  
felling down, breaking down, divid-  
ing ; अभिज्ञाच्छेद्वापातनां क्रियते नन्दमुमाः  
Ku. 2. 41 ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4.  
4 ; R. 14. 1 ; Ms. 1. 270, 370 ; Y. 2.

223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dis-  
sipating, clearing ; as in संशयच्छेद्. -3  
Destruction, interruption ; निद्राच्छेद्वा-  
भिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end,  
termination, disappearance as in धर्म-  
च्छेद् S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing  
mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7  
Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8  
Fallure ; संततिच्छेद् S. 6. -9 A piece,  
bit, cut, fragment, section ; विसक्ति-  
लयच्छेद्वाधेयवतः Ms. 11, 59 ; अभिनवक-  
रिद्वच्छेद्वापुः कपोलः Māl. 1. 22 ; Ku.  
1. 4 ; S. 3. 6 ; R. 12. 100. -10 ( In  
math.) A divisor, the denominator  
of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-  
cutter.

छेदक a. [ छिद्र-पुल्ल ] Cutting off, di-  
viding &c. -कः The denominator of  
a fraction.

छेदन a. [ छिद्र भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Cutting  
asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 De-  
stroying, solving, removing. -न 1  
Cutting, tearing, cutting off, split-  
ting, dividing ; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322.  
-2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3  
Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [ छिद्र-इत् ] 1 Cutting. -2  
Breaking. -दि 1 A carpenter. -2  
Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिच् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off,  
dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य pot. [ छिद्र-यत् ] To be cut or  
divided, divisible. -द्य Amputation.

छुछुन्दरः ( छि. f. ) The musk-rat : Y.  
3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6, 10 P. ( छुटति, छोटयति ) To  
cut, slip off.

छुह् 6 P. ( छुहति ) To cover, hide  
screen.

छुह् [ छुह-ह् षो° ] 1 Retaliation,  
counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. ( छुपति ) To touch.

छुपः a [ छुप्-कर्तरि क, षच् अच् वा ]  
Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch.  
-2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war.  
-4 Air, wind.

छुचुकं Ved. The chain ; see चिचुक.

छुर 1. 1 P. ( छोरति, छुरति ) 1 To cut,  
divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6. P. ( छुर-  
ति, छुरति ) 1 To cover, smear, danb,  
inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix.  
-Caus. ( छोरयति, छुरयति ) 1 To inlay,  
set with mosaic ornaments. -2. To  
overspread. -3 To besmear ; Māl.  
9. 30.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing ; ज्योत्स्ना-  
भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीय K. P.  
10. -2 Overspreading ; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [ छुर-क ] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [ छुर-क ] 1 Set, inlaid.  
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over  
with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशोः Si. 3.  
4, 7 ; इन्दुकिरणच्छुरितमूर्त्ति K. 10. -3  
Blended, intermixed ; परस्परं च्छुरिता-  
मलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared,  
anointed ; Vo. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुट् 1. 1 P., 10 U. ( छडति, छडयति ते )  
To kindle. II. 7 P. ( छुणति, छुण ) 1 To  
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.  
-Caus. ( छडयति ते ) 1 To pour out. -2  
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To  
kindle, light.

छुप् 1 P., 10 U. ( छर्षति, छर्षयति ते )  
To beg, request.

छुक a. ( छो-का° डेकर् Tv. ] 1 Tame,  
domesticated ( as a beast ). -2 Citi-  
zen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep  
in the acuteness and vice of towns.

-कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुपास  
see below. -Comp. -अनुपासः one of  
the five kinds of अनुपास, ' the single  
alliteration,' which is a similarity  
occurring once ( or singly ) and in  
more than one way among a collec-  
tion of consonants ; e. g. आद्योचकुलम-  
धानोचकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मन्दमन्दं कविरी-  
वारिषावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः f.  
a figure of speech ; one of the varieties  
of अपहृति. The Chandraloka thus  
defines and illustrates it :--छेकापहृतिर-

न्यस्य शंकास्तस्य निक्षेपे प्रजल्पमपदे लग्नं कायत् ।  
जि न हि नूपुरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinua-  
tion, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. ( छयति, अच्चात्, अच्छीरीत्,  
छात or छित, caus. छाययति ) To cut,  
cut asunder, mow, reap ; Bk. 14. 101,  
15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and  
fore-finger together ( Mar. छुटकी ).

छोटिन् m. [ छुट्-णिनि ] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छुप् 1 A. ( छयते ) To go, move,  
approach.



## ज.

ज *a.* [ जि-जन्-उ-वड ] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्निज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज; अंज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog —इं A pair.

जक्ष 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जय) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18, 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती. *f.*) Moving, moveable; ह्यं आत्मा जगत्सत्सुखश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि ब्रह्मेत् Mb. —*m.* Wind, air. —*n.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरो बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरो R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mā. 6. 2. -ती (dual) Heaven and the lower world. -*Comp.* —अंवा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आदिः, —आदिजः the Supreme deity. —आदिजः an epithet of Siva. —आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. —आयुः, आयुश्च *m.* wind. —ईशः —वतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. —उद्धारः salvation of the world. —कर्तृ, —कारु *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. —कारणं the cause of the universe. —गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. —बभ्रुश्च *m.* the sun. —जीवः a living being. —त्रयं the three worlds i. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. —क्षीपः the sun. —धात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. —नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattatreya. 4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannāth. -6. N. of a poet. (—यो) Vishnu and Siva. (—यः)

N. of Durgā. —निवातः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवातो बभ्रुदेवममोणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. —माणः, —बलः wind. —वीजं N. of Siva. —मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. —योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (—निः *f.*) the earth. —वंधा N. of Kṛishṇa. —विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. —वह्नि the earth. —सक्तिश्च *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. —सेतुः the Supreme Being. —सृष्टु *m.* 1 the creator of the world. -2 Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सभीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metro; (see App.). -*Comp.* —अधीश्वरः, —ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. —धरः a mountain. —रुद्र *m.* a tree.

जगद्: An attendant, guardian.

जगन्तुः (न्तुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [ जगति युद्धेनेन जगृ-अच् प्रथो Tv. ] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. —लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* [ अर्कमण-क ] Eaten. —ग्यं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [ अर्क-किन् ] 1 Eating, Mā. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जगिम *a.* [ गम्-किन् द्वित्वम् ] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. —गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [ वरुं हति ह्यङ् अच् प्रथो; Up. 5. 32 ] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने कांचीमन्त्रं राजा कबरीभरं Git. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -*Comp.* —अर्ध 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. —कूपको (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. —गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. —चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पश्यौ वि-

देशयति परममुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिच् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [ जघने भवः यत् ] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. —न्यः A Sūdra. —न्यं The penis. -*Comp.* —जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघनि [ हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च ] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [ हन्-कु द्वित्वं च ] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [ गम्-चङ् अच् ] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. —मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -*Comp.* —हतर *a.* immoveable. —कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [ गल्-यङ्-अच् प्रथो ] Desert, waste. —लः, —लं Flesh, meat. —लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [ जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-कुकि अच् प्रथो; cf. Up. 5. 31 ] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -*Comp.* —करः, —करिकः, —कारः, —कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. —त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघल *a.* [ जंघा वेगवती अस्रवत्य अच् ] Running swiftly, rapid. —लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [ जंघा-लङ् ] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जंज् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जङ्ग 1 P. (जङ्गति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [ जन्-यङ्-लङ्-अच् प्रथो ] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.



जजपुक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. —कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जड 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट-भ्र; जन् उणा° टन् अथ-लोष] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —ट [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यायि शकुन्तीदनिचितं विभ्रज्जटामंदलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विधुया-क्षित्यं Ma. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. —2 A fibrous root. —3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. —4 A root in general. —5 A branch. —6 The शतावसी plant. —Comp. —वीरा, —टंक, —टीरा, —वरः epithets of Siva. —जटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). —2, the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयौ यद्वसि चिनिवद्वा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. —ज्वालः a lamp. —घरः *a.* Wearing matted hair (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, —जटायु *m.* A son of Syein and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral ritee were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे सिध्मा° लङ्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. —2 Collected together (like matted hair); ब्रह्महन्जटालजटालजटालहतावर्ग Bv. 1. 36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Bdelium.

जटालक, —जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—टी) *f.* [जट-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Clotted hair. —3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे इनि] Having twisted hair. —*m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Siva. —2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष) —3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश काश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठलुत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सार्धः R. 13. 78. —2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजान्तोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न सुंचामः कामानह गहनं मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकला° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. —3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. —2 A goat. —3 An ascetic. —4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. —ल Long pepper.

जटिलिक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. —2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जड (डु)लः [जड उलच् षो° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जडर *a.* जावे जंतुर्मोर् वासिन् जन्-अर-गता देशः Tv. ] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. —2 Old. —3 Bound, tied. —रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जडरं कोन विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 The womb. —3 A hole, cavity. —4 The interior of anything. —5 The bosom. —6 Morbid affection of the bowels. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropay. —ज्वाल, —व्यथा bellyache, colic. —यत्रणा, —यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जडरीकुल *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. —2 Concealed in the bosom.

जटलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घर्षेभवाति जड् अच् लङ् ङः Tv. ] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. —2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; पराशुशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. —2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानेधान् पश्यन्... ब्राह्मि G. L. 15, so जडयो, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Me 2. 110. —4 Dullied, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. —5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. —6 Dumb. —7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. —2 Idiocy, stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —ड 1 Water. —2 Lead. —Comp. —क्रिप *a.* elow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, —त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. —2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. —3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 176. —4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. —5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. —2 Stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy. —4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीक 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. —2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीक 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. —2 Stupidity. —3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जन्-ड तौजादेशः Up. 1. 18] 1 Lac. Pt. 1. 107. —2 A kind of red dye. —टुः, टुः *f.* A bat. —Comp. —अस्मकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). —शुक्का a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. —2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जटु *n.* [जन्-र तौजादेशः Up. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जटुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जनिष्ठ, जात; *pass* जन्वते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ma. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; मावाहायुर-जायत Rv. 10. 90, 12; Ma. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. —2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). —3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिहलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्राजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ma. 1. 99. —4 To be possible, applicable &c. —5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Uans.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. —2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. —2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व बर्यं क् परोक्षमन्मर्थो मृगशविः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि दृश्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, aboriginal; &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-



self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रथमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवत्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पर्यायानंशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रं जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अविप्रा, -अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणा-न्यायपचारितरा कथा । अन्योऽन्यामर्गं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनानिकं ॥ 425. -अर्गः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्धना an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्वः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10. -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईदः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. (-ष्टा) termierio. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओषा a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. laoc. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -वदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमाद्यौ R. 9. 4; दक्षिणाल्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. उर, नगर); जनपदबधुलोचने पीयमाना Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पण्डितेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पतिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रसः 1. rumour. -2. calumny,

scandal. —लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. —वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —व्यवहारः popular usage. —श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. —श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. —संघात a. densely crowded with people. —स्थान N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Chapdāla.

जनक a. (निका f.). [जन्-णिच् ण्वुञ्] Generating, producing, causing; केशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage राजवहक्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. —आत्मजा, —तनया, —नंदिनी, सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां सहस्रः तद्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनान्त्ये पार्श्वेणी शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. —नः The Supreme Being. —नः 1 Birth, being born; रावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषास्तुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षिण).

जननिः f. [जन् अति] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.]

जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत a. Generating, producing. जनयितु a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. —m. A father Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer.

जन्-जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, —जनिका, —जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित a. [जन्-णिच्-क] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितु m. A father.

जनित्र Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनिवः A father. —स्वा A mother. —स्वौ (dual) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. Tolong for a wife.

जन् (नू) f. Birth, production.

जन्म n. 1 Birth; विचारविधीनं जन्मः Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production.

-3 Life, existence; जन्मः सर्वस्य जयति ललितोत्तमं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. —जन्मबाधः blind from birth, born blind.

जन्तुः [जन्-तुर्] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. —कन्तुः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. —मः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. —फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलरंक्षधसंघट्टजन्मा दवाशिः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ma. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11



The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. -Comp. अ-धिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञ R. 7. 15. -3. re-generation. -4. the other world. -अंतरीय a. belonging to or done in another life.. -अंधः a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -आस्पदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुतृ m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m., f., -दिनं -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं, -भं the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. -पञ्च, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -पादपः a family tree. -प्रतिष्ठा 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भावः, -भृत् m. a creature, living being; मोदन्तं जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भावा a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्म भावावदेव प्रयावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वर्त्मन् n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. -हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तसां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्म a. [ जन् कर्तरी यत् ] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. -4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -अयः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Māl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -अयं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bāṣhā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

तत्र जन्मं रघोर्वीरं पक्षीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -अयं 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्मामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्मुः [ जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः ] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brāhmā.

जप् 1 P. ( जपति, जपित् or जप ) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्निपि तवैवालापमन्त्रावलि Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप a. [ जप्-कर्तरी अच् ] Muttering, whispering. -यः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण a. engaged in muttering prayers. -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपन् [ जप्-भावे ल्युट् The muttering of prayers.

जपा [ जप्-अच् टाप् ] The China rose ( the plant or its flower ); सत्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Mo. 36. जप्य a. [ जप् कर्मणि यत् ] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. -ट्यः, -ट्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, जंम् I. 1 P. ( जमति, जंमति ) To copulate; cf. यम् -II. 1 A. ( जम्ते, जंमते ) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. ( जंमयति ) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. ( जमति ) To oat.

जमन् = जमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasnara [ Jamadagni was the son of Ribhika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukā who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas ( according to some Chitrāratha and his queen ) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasnara, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasnara to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted ].

जंपती m. du. [ जाया च पतिश्च ] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती.

जंवालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron.

जंजु-वृ f. The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp. संहः, द्वीपः पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंजु ( वृ ) कः ( की f. ) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंजुम् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंजुलः [ जंजु तन्नामफलं लाति लाक ] 1 A kind of tree ( = जंजू q. v. ). -2 The Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [ जम्-अच्-डुम् ] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विषः, -भेदित्वः, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. -अशि 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing by, destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron. जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भो) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rākshasi (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेनैव जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14;



S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, G. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. —तो 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohini at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. —Comp. —पत्र (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

**जयद्रथः** A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhritrāshṭra. [ Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical eṣṭhā, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war ].

**जर** *a.* [ जृ-अर् ] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

**जरठ** *a.* [ जृ-वा० अठ ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामधुर्वी. परिणतदिक्रिरासदीर्घिर्भति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —ठः 1 N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

**जरण** *a.* [ जृ-ल्यु ] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. —ण, —णं Cummin seed. —ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. —णं 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

**जरंड** *a.* Decayed, old.

**जरण्या** Ved. Old age.

**जरन्** *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, —*m.* An old man. —Comp. —कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [ One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika ]. —गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मृतिर्यन्मानद्विणालपत्नः। जरद्वयधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

**जरतिका**, **जरती** An old woman.

**जरतः** 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

**जरा** [ जृ-अर् गुणः ] (The word जर् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकेचवह पलितच्छन्नना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्म-रतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरासा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरसंध below. -6 Invoking, greeding. —Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2 old. —जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —पुट = जरसंध. —भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [ According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛishṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisṭhira performed the great Rājāsuya sacrifice, Kṛishṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma ].

**जरावणिः** N. of Jarāsandha.

**जरायु** *n.* [ जरामिति इ-ङ्गण ] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

**जरित** *a.* [ जरा-इतच् ] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

**जरिन्** *a.* (जी. f.) [ जरा अस्यस्य इति ] Old, aged. —*m.* An old man.

**जरिमन्** *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

**जरुथ** *a.* [ जृ-ऊथच् ] Speaking harshly. —यं Flesh.

**जर्चे** (छे, जे) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

**जर्जर** *a.* [ जर्ज्-चा० अर् ] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मुगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्मुदति धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Painful, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —रः 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

**जर्जरित** *a.* [ जर्ज्-णिच् कर्मणि क ] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरीतापि सा प्रभाते Gīt. 8.

**जर्जरीक** *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 pagged, full of holes, perforated.

**जर्जरीक** 8 U. To wound, disable. **जर्ण** *a.* [ जृ-नर् ] Old, aged, decayed —र्णः 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

**जर्झ** 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

**जर्तिलः** Wild sesamum.

**जर्तुः** 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant. **जर्त्स** 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

**जर्हिलः** = जर्तिल q. v.

**जल** 1. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

**जल** *a.* [ जल् अच् इत्य लो वा ] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः शारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति। Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-



grant medicinal plant or perfume (हृवि). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -Oomp. -अंचल 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाय कुनो जलांजलि: Chap. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलि: सरभसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). -अडन: a heron. -अडनी a leech. -अणुकं, -अंडकं the fry of fish. -अटक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद). -अधिदैवत:; an epithet of Varuṇa. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्णव: 1. the rainy season -2. the ocean of sweet water. -आर्ध्ना a. thirsty. -अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. -अड्डिला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश:; -काश:; -काशिन m. an elephant. -आलु: an otter. -आदच a. watery, marshy. -आत्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्रं) wet garment or clothes. (-द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलाका a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirl pool. -आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-य:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. -आह्वय a lotus. -ह्रद्वा: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. N. of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -ह्रधन: the submarine fire. -ह्रभ: a water-elephant. -ह्रश:; -ह्रश्वर: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. -उच्छ्वास: 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह). -2. overflow of a river. -उदर dropsy. -उद्वय a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकर m., -ओकस: a leech. -कंदक: a crocodile. -करि: the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-र) tax for water. -करक: 1. a shell. -2. cocoa-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. -कल्क: mud. -कलमय: the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. -काक: the diver-bird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराट: a shark. -कुक्कुट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. -कुंतल: -कोश: moss. -कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. -कूर्म: the porpoise. -कलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

playing in water, a splash one another with water. -केश: moss. -क्रियर presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव:; °जीव: a fisherman. -चत्वर a square tank. -चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:, -ज) 1. a shell. -2 the conch shell; अधरोटे निवेश्य दधौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरवाचेदं प्रोजलिर्जलजसन् Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्वयं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. -जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जमन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -डिंब: bivalve shell. -तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द्व: 1. a cloud; जयंते विरला लोके जलदा हव सज्जनर: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sala tree. °आगम: the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °शय: autumn. -दुर्दर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोणी a bucket. -घर: 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रश्मि the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -नाडी, -ली a water-course. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. -निगम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. -पटलं a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. -पद्मति: f. a gutter, drain. -पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. -पारावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. -पुडजा मसा. -प्रदानं pre-empting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रान्त: the bank of a river. -प्रायं a country

abounding with water; जलप्रायमनुव स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: ! the Chātaka bird. -2 a fish. (-य) an epithet of Dakṣhāyāni. -ह्रव: an otter. -ह्रवन् a deluge, an inundation. -इध:; -इधक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. -बंधु: a fish. -बालक:; बालक: the Vindhya mountain. -बालि-का lightning. -बिडाल: an otter. -बिब:; -बं a bubble. -बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -भीति: f. hydrophobia. -भू a. produced in water. -भू m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. -धूषण: wind. -धृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -माक्षि का a water-insect. -मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदंड). -मह: a king-fish. -मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मार्जार: an otter. -मुच्च m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Siva. -मूर्तिका hail. -मोदं a fragrant root (उशीर). -यंत्र 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °यह, °नितेकनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रंक्षु: a kind of gallinule. -रंक्ष:; -रंक्ष: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -राशि: the ocean. -रुद्र, -ह्र a lotus. -रूप: a crocodile. -लला a wave, billow. -वरट: a watery pustule. -वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. -वायस: a diver-bird. -वास: residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. -वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. -वाहक:; -न: a water-carrier. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विबुधं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. -व्याल: 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. -शय:; -शयन:; -शाविन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -शुक्ति f. a bivalve shell. -शुचि a. bathed, washed. -शूक: moss. -शूक: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. -संपर्क: mixture or dilution with water. -सापिणी a leech. -साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -ह्रं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1. foam. -2. crt.



tlesh-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं *a.* Conch, shell.

जलग *a.* Aquatic. —*ग*: The oocynth.

जलगम *A* Chāndāla.

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलका; जलका, जलोका, जालोलिका *A* leech.

जलेज, जलेजात *A* lotus.

जलेबाहः *A* diver.

जलेशयः *1 A* fish. —*2 N.* of Vishnu.

जलाप *a.* Ved. *1* Mitigating, pacifying. —*2* Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); *Rv.* 2. 33. 7. —*क* *1* Water. —*2* Happiness, comfort.

जल् *1 P.* (जलति, जलितं) *1* To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरकमेण *U.* 1. 27; एकेन जल्पयेन्नल्पक्षरं *Pt.* 1. 136; *Bh.* 1. 82. —*2* To murmur, speak inarticulately. —*3* To chatter, prattle, babble. —*4* To praise.

जल्पः [जल् भावे वच्] *1* Talk, speech. —*2* Discourse, conversation. —*3* Babble, prating, gossip. —*4* Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (लिपका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न *1* Saying, talking. —*2* Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech

जल्पित *a.* [जल् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —*त* Talk, gossip.

जल्हः Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावं अच्] Swift, expeditions. —*व*: *1 (a)* Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो, हि सप्तो परमं विभूषणं *Bh.* 3. 121; *S.* 1. 8. *(b)* Haste, hurry; जवेन पीतायुदतिष्ठव्युतः *Si.* 1. 12. —*2* Velocity. —*Comp.* —अधिराः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलाः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; *R.* 9. 56. —*न*: *A* courser, a swift horse. —*न* Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. —*m.* *1 A* horse. —*2 A* camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् सभायां क्] *1 A* screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —*2 A* curtain in general; नरः संसारो विज्ञति यमधानी-जवनिकां *Bh.* 3. 112. —*3* The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जव् *1 U* (जवति-ने) To injure, hurt kill.

जस् *I. 4 P.* (जसति) *1* To set free, release. —*2* To be exhausted or tired. —*3* To go. —*II. 1, 10 P.* (जसति, जसयति) *1* To hurt, injure, strike. —*2* To disregard, slight.

जसुः *1 A* weapon (आयुध). —*2* Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired.

—*रि*: Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving.

—*क*: *1* Time. —*2 A* child. —*3* The elough of a snake. —*का* *A* kind of pole cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —*Comp.* —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था *1.* a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e. g.* in the familiar instance गंगार्या घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. —*2.* irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः *A* young animal.

जहुः *N.* of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, —कन्या, —हुता, —मैदिनी &c.; cf. *R.* 8. 95].

जहन् *n.* Ved. Water.

जा *1 A* mother. —*2 A* husband's brother's wife. —*3 A* race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagati metre.

जायुडं Saffron. —*ड* *N.* of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ *2 P.* (जागति जागरित) *1* To be awake, be watchful or attentive (*fig.* also); सोऽयमपर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपति *R.* 17. 51; युरो वाङ्मनसोऽपि यथायथं चायं च जाग्रति *Mu.* 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्या जागति संययी *Bg.* 2. 69. —*2* To be roused from sleep, awake. —*3* To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जगृ भावे वृच् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —*र*: *1* Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरयते दिवाश-

यः *R.* 19. 34. —*2 A* vision in a waking state. —*3* An armour, mail

जागरक *a.* [जागृ ण्वल् गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरणं [जागृ-भावे ल्युट्] *1* Waking, wakefulness. —*2* Watchfulness, vigilance. —*3* Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —*त* Waking.

जागरित् *a.* (नी *f.*), जागृक *a.* [जागृ-वृ ऊह् वा] *1* Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कतव्य *R.* 10. 24. —*2* Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणं जागरका *R.* 14. 85; *Si.* 20. 26.

जागरित् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृति *a.* Ved. *1* Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —*2* Awake. —*3* Clear, bright (as fire). —*4* Active, animating. —*वि*: *1 A* king. —*2* Agni, or fire.

जागृतिः, जागृया, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* *1* Watching, being awake. —*2* Attentive, careful, watchful. —*3* Clear, bright. —*m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dreaming.

जाघनी *1 A* tail. —*2* The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [जंगल मवः जंगलमयो वा अण्] *1* Rural, picturesque. —*2* Wild. —*3* Savage, barbarous. —*4* Arid, desert. —*ल*: The francoline partridge. —*लं* Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; *Māl.* 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः *A* snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —*ली* *1* Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —*2* An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः *A* snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जांगिक *a.* [जंवायां जीवति, वेतनात्] Running. —*क*: *1 A* courier, an express. —*2 A* camel.

जाजिनं *m.* *A* warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी *Si.* 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः *Pt.* 2. 178. —*र*: *1* The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —*2* 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः घञ्] *1* Coldness, frigidity. —*2* Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —*3* Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं बहुधाधिपर्य *Bh.* 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति मण्वते 54. —*4* Tastelessness of the tongue. —*Comp.* —अरिः the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [जन् कर्मणि क्] *1* Brought into existence, engendered



produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; 'दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयि त्वयं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. —तः 1 A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' —तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; विशेषणविभाजिकाज्ञातः R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. —Comp. —अत्ययः a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रुः a. shedding tears. —इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्षः a young bullock. —कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलापः a. having a tail (as a peacock). —कामः a. enamoured. —पक्षः a. having wings; —अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पद्मः a. fettered. —पुत्रः a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्ययः a. inspired with confidence. —प्रेतः a. born and dead; Pt. 1. —मन्मथः a. fallen in love. —मात्रः a. just born. —रूपः a. beautiful, brilliant. (—चं) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. —धरः a. naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विघ्नः a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir. —जातवेदः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैदं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातविचो वा जातधने, जातविचो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यच्चजातः पशुविदितेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्वामिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. —वासयर्हः, वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

जातक [ जात-स्वार्थक ] Born, produced. —का 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकमन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. —Comp. —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [ जन्-क्ति ] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढा जत्या चेद्वच्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परिवृक्ता Ve. 3 : ( the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: —ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोस्व, अश्वस्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन राक्षितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. —Comp. —अंधः a. born blind; Bh. 1. 90. —कोडाः, —चः, —चं nutmeg. —कोडी, —ची the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —द्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —कलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुते च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुत्या यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव समा शब्दा- र्थेति तामणिः). —अंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —अधः a. outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचकः a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्ती. वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् m. a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्नः a. belonging to a noble family. —सारं nutmeg. —स्मरः a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जत्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीनः a of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीयः, कः a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [ जातो भवः यत् ] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्यवत्ता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्येव नहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शर्म्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्मुषलं याजयेन्नापकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्र भवान् मुषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी. f.) [ जतुने विकारः अणु पक्षः P. IV. 3. 138 ] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जातं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [ जगत्स्थापयन् श्री-अण् ] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [ जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अण् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा ] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. वीर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. —वा A popular expression. —वी Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country. जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जायं at the end of Bahu. comp.

जाडु n. [ जन्-कुण् ] The knee; जाडुमामवर्नि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. —Comp दृष्टः a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —कलकं, —सदलं the knee-pan. —विजाडु n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [ जप्-वृत् ] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जात्य a. To be muttered. —त्वं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.



जापने 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जावाल: A goat herd.

जाबालि: 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्य: N. of Parasurāma q.v.

जामा [ जम्-अदने बा० अण् छीव् ] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति विनोति भिमिती वा नि० ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धा: U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दशमी ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातुक: A son-in-law.

जामि a. [ जम्-इत् नि० वृद्धिः ] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -नि: f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative ( सखिहिंससपिंड-स्त्री Kull. ) ; Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -न: 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign ( लग्न ) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. ( जामित्रं लग्नासप्तमं स्थानं Malli. ). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife ( जायामित्रं ? ) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामिय: [ जाभ्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दृश् ] A sister's son.

जांववं [ जंबा: फल अण् तस्य बा० न लृट् Tv. ] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambū tree.

जांववत् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [ This name Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Kṛishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Kṛishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Praeena, brother of Satrajit. Kṛishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal ].

जांयारं ( -लं ) A citron. -ल: Ved. The knee-pan.

जांयुनदं [ जंयुनधा भवे अण् ] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतचक्रश्च जांयुनदै: Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattāra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. ( The word is thus derived:—पतिभार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो ध्रुवेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायावत् यदस्ति जायते पुनः । Ms. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1 ). As last member of Bahuv. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sitā for his wife' ; युवजानि: तामार्धजानि: -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आजीव: 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane ( वक् ) -म्ल: 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -पती ( dual ) husband and wife. ( The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v. )

जायिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ जि-णिनि ] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song ( in music ).

जायु a. Victorious. -यु: 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जार: [ जीर्यत्येन वृत् कणे चञ् ; जारयतीति जार: Nir. ] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकार: स्वकीं भार्यां सज्जतं शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -र N. of Durgā. -Comp. -ज: -जन्मन्, -जात: a bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 ( a ) A web, cob-web. ( b ) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपजालविनिःसृतेवलभयः संदिग्धपारावता: V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; ध्विनासततितंतुजालानि-विदस्युतेच Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amarn. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unbloomed flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -ल: The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्ष: a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -कारक: 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्दभ: a kind of pimple or boil. -गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. -ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. -ग्राह् -ग्राह: a goose. -ग्राय mail, armour.

जालकं [ जालमिव कायतिकै-क ] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णशिरिषरोधि वदने घर्मीभसां जाल-कं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unbloomed flower; अभिनवेर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98 ; सोयुधि-काजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament ( worn in the hair ) ; तिलक-जालकजालकमौक्तिकै: R. 9. 44. ( आभरण-विशेष: ). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. -क: A window, lattice. -Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive ( मायाविन् ).

जालिक: [ जालेन चरति प्या० इन् ] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon ( कोषातकी ). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called व्रधेह.

जालंधर: N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जात्रायं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म a. ( ह्मी f. ) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -ह्म: ( ह्मी f. ) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक a. ( हिमका f. ) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haate, hurry.

जास्पति: Ved. A son-in-law.

जाह् A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of' ; कर्णजाह् the root of the ear ; अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहक: 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [ जहो: अपत्यं स्त्री अण् हीर् ] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. ( Atm. whom preceded by परा and वि ) ( जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजैषीत्-अजेत्, जित् ) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सीमायेन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.



1. 19. -3 To win ( by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit ), acquire by conquest ; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65 ; ( where जि means 'to conquer' also ) ; Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer ( as passions ). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ( generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations ) ; जयतु जयतु महाराजः ( in dramas ) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; जितसुदुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5 ; Bh. 2. 24 ; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of ( as a disease &c. ) -8 To expect from ( with abl. ). —Caus. ( जाययति ) To cause to win or conquer. —Desid. ( जिगीषति ) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयाच्च जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. —With अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 12. 2.

जयः [ जि भावे अच् ] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning ( in battle, game or a law-suit ). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजयः. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. —Comp. —आह्व a. conferring victory. —अशिख f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory. —उद्गुर, a. exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषा, घोषण, —णा a proclamation of victory. —डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —दत्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —यज्ञा a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगल 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. ( —ल ) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अग्नेय sacrifice. —लक्ष्मी, —श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2. 52. —लेखः record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' ( hail ! glory ! ) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगा horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column ; निचखान जयस्तम्भान् गंगाप्रतोतौऽतरेषु सः R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a Victorious.

जयस्तेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.

जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयन् [ जि करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज् 1. compared. -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [ जि शील्ये इति ] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा नवेदुक्लादयः Mā. 1. 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror ; वीरस्त्वा नेवमाक्रामस्तांस्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34. जय्य a. [ जियत् ] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered ( opp. जेय ).

जिगीषा [ जि-सन् भावे अ ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; याने सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [ जि-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, ( as enemies, passions &c. ) -2 Won, got, obtained ( by conquest ). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित ; क्षीजित &c. —तं Victory. —Comp. —अक्षर a. reading well or readily. —अभिन्न a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. ( -स्त्रः ) N. of Vishnu. —अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. ( -रिः ) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. —आह्व a. victorious. —ईद्वि a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses ( रुद्र, रस, गंध, रसश्च &c. शब्द ) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्यो जितेन्द्रियः P. 2. 98. —काशिः the fiat doubled. —काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाणक्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ihld. —कोप, —क्रोध, —मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. ( -यः ) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' ( epithet of a class of a Manes ). —शत्रु a. victorious. —अम a. invulnerable.

fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [ जि-क्त्वि ] At the end of comp. ) Conquering, defeating, winning &c. ; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहज-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.

जित्वर a. [ जि-क्त्वि ] ( री f. ) Victorious, conquering, triumphant ; शत्रूणां जित्वरानि Bk. 1. 16 ; करदी-कृतभूपालो भातुभिर्जित्वरैर्दृशां Si. 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [ जि-गस्तु ] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 ( At the end of comp. ) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. —युः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतु a. [ जि-तुच् ] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon ( विशाच ).

जिगत्तुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा ( अच् सन् घसादेश भावे अ ) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु a. [ अच् सन् घसादेशे उ ] Hungry. जियत्तुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक a. : Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [ हन् सन् उ ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ ग्रह् सन् भावे अ ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [ प्रा कर्त्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः ] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ ज्ञा सन् भावे अ ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [ ज्ञा सन् उ ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution ( मुमुक्षु ).

जितमः, जितुमः, जितमः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac ( a word of Green origin )

जिन a. [ जि-नच् ] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Vory old. —न 1 A



generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -संघः n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -विः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिप् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा a. [ जहाति सरलमार्गं ; हा-मन् सन्ध् अलोपश्च Un. 1. 138 ] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Ra. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृद्वर्मीहितमजिह्वधियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विधिसमयनियोगादीदिसंहारजिह्वां Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -ह्वा 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously; Ra. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन a. fighting unfairly. (-m.) an epithet of Bhīma. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निल्लेखन a tongue-scraper. -पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4 a leopard. -5. a bear. -मलं the fur of the tongue. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ल् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). -रवः a bird. -लह्म m. a dog. -लौल्य greenness. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [ जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः ] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ ज्या-क् संप्रसारः दीर्घः ] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [ जयति नमः जीयते आनेलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य मृतं वधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मृतं वद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुच्यतेति वा पृषो. Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91 ] 1 cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिः Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nourisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; ( mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर ) [ He was the son of Jimutakēti and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there be one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play ]. -वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. [ ज्या-क् संप्रसारः दीर्घः ] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [ जीर्यति जू-वा° रिक् ] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ ज-क् ] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digested; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -जः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -र्ण Large cumin-seed. -र्ण Ben. zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानं ruined or neglected garden. -उवरः lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gem. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीविः [ जू-क्वि ] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A cart. -4 An animal.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिञ् जीवति जीवति च हवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन्-याः परावज्ञादुःखदुग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्या-वृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वामश-ठां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [ जीव-क्तरिक ] Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवस्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवासन् as opposed to परमासन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts. -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third lustrium in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 Association of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतका 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आसन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमासन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आह्वानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -हृद्घनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -ऊर्णं the wool of a living animal. -ग्रहं, -मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. -घनः Brahmā. -ज a. born alive. -जीवः (also जविजिवः) the Chakora bird. -नोका a woman whose children are living -दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -दशा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f., -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf,



-पितृ, -पितृक *a.* ( a son or daughter ) whose father is still al *त्र सा* a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; ( कुमारी चन्द्रा नदा विमला मंगला बला । यथा चेति च विख्याताः सन्तीति जीवमातृकाः ) ।  
—येतिः a sentient being. —रक्तं menstrual blood. —लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; त्वत्प्रधाने शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; 80 स्वभेदजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. —2. living beings, mankind ; दिवस इवाभयामस्त-पांशये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12 ; or आलोककमादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. —वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —शोणितं living, i. e. healthy blood. —संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. —साधनं grain, corn. —साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —मूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. —स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [ जीव् जिष् ण्वल् ] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. —2 One who lives a long time. —कः 1 A living being. —2 A servant. —3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. —4 A usurer. —5 A snake-catcher. —6 A tree. —7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवन्त *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Living, alive. —Comp. —तोका a woman whose children are living. —पति *f.*, —पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —पितृकः one whose father is alive. —मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —मृत *a.* 'dead while alive', one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost ).

जीव्य *a.* [ जीव्-अय ] 1 Long-lived. —2 Virtuous, pious. —यः 1 Life, existence. —2 A tortoise. —3 A peacock. —4 A cloud. —5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ जीव् भवे ल्युट् ] Enlivening, giving life. —नः 1 A living being. —2 Wind. —3 A son. —4 The Supreme Being. —नं 1 Life, existence ; ( fig. also ) ; स्वमासि मम भूषणे स्वमासि मम जीवने Git. 10. —2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg.

7. 9. —3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं ( life ) इति प्राणान् इति समीरणः Udb. —4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence ( fig. also ) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूलेः H. 3. 33. —5 Butter made from milk one day old. —6 Marrow. —7 Enlivening, making alive. —Comp. —अंतः death. —आवातं poison. —आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. —2. the body. —उपायः livelihood. —ओषधं 1. elixir of life. —2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [ जीवन्-कन् ] Enlivening. —कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [ जीव्-वाच् कर्णे अनियम् ] 1 To be lived. —2 Supporting life. —यं 1 Water. —2 Fresh milk.

जीवन्त *a.* 1 Living, existing. —2 Long-lived. —तः 1 Life, existence. —2 A drug, medicament.

जीवन्तिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. —2 Animating, inspiring.

जीवा [ जीव्-अच् ] 1 Water. —2 The earth. —3 A bow-string ; सुहृर्जीवावेष्टैर्बधिरपति Mv. 6. 33. —4 The chord of an arc. —5 Means of living. —6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. —7 N. of a plant ( वचा ). —8. Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. —2 Life, existence ( fig. also ) ; स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. —3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण द्युतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्युज श्मश्रुनो कृपाणं U. 2. 10. —4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [ जीव् अकृन् अत हल् ] 1 Means of living, livelihood. —2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [ जीव् कर्तरि क् ] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. —2 Returned to life, revived. —3 Animated, enlivened. —4 Lived through ( as a period ). —तं 1 Life, existence ; त्वं जीवितं त्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Kn. 6. 63 ; Me. 83 ; नाभिर्मेदुत मरणं नाभिर्मेदुत जीवितं Me. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. —2 Duration of life. —3 Livelihood. —4 A living being. —Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. —आशा hope of life, love of life —ईशः 1. a lover, husband. —2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसतिं जगाम सा R. 11. 20 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ). —3. the sun. —4. the moon. —5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. —ईश्वरः Śiva. —कालः duration of life. —ज्ञा an artery. —नायः a husband. —व्ययः sacrifice of life. —संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life ; स आतुरो

जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. —यं 1 The possibility of living.

—2 Life. —3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ जीव्-जिति, जीवन्-निच् ] ( Generally at the end of comp. ) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. —2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन्, आशुषजीविन् &c. —*m.* A living being. जीव्यं Life. —व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. —2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सन्, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. —2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. —3 ( In Rhet. ) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bībhāsa sentiment, thus defined: —दोषक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोऽत्र वा S. D. 207.

जुगं 1 P. ( जुगति ) 1 To abandon, quit. —2 To exclude, set aside.

जुगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. —तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुड् 1. 6 P. ( जुडति ) 1 To bind. —2 To go. —11. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. —2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A ( जोतते ) To shine.

जुव् 6 P. ( जुवति ) To go, move.

जुवकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुर् 6, 4 P. ( जुर्गति, जुर्गति ) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man.

जूर्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. ( जुलयति ) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष 1. 6 A. ( जुषते, जुड् ) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. —2 To be favourable or propitious. —3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सर्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. —4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पितृस्याऽजुषते शुचं विपक्षधुः Bk. 17. 112. —5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठद्युपयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. —6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; यंच व जुडते शुभं Bk. 14. 95. —7 To choose. —8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mā. 5. 18. —9 To happen to. —10 To delight in, granting or performing. —11 To show oneself favourable towards. —Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. —2 To fondle, cherish. —3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. —11. 1 P., 10 U. ( जोषति, जोषयति-ते )



जै 1 P. (जायति, To want, do-  
cline, decay, perish.



**जैत्र** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) [ जैत्र-अण् ] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मत्नस्य जैत्रमखं विफल-  
गुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्द्वयो R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. -त्र 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -रथः victor.

**जैनः** 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

**जैमिनिः** *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy ( properly पूर्वमीमांसा ); मीमांसाकृतसुष्म-  
माय सहसा हस्तीं ह्र्दि जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

**जैव** *a.* [ जीवस्येदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

**जैवातुक** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनपदभूय सहसा जैवातुकं त्वं तु या Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

**जैवेयः** An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaaspati.

**जैह्व्यं** Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

**जैह्व्यं** The pleasure of taste.

**जोगं, -गकं** Aloe-wood.

**जोगटः** The longings of a pregnant woman ( दोहद ).

**जोडिगः** 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

**जोडः** Binding, tie.

**जोषा, जोषित्** *f.* A woman ; of योषा, योषित्.

**जोषिका** 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

**ज्ञा** 9 U. ( जनाति, जानति, जन्तो, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातु, ज्ञात ) 1 To know ( in all senses ) ; to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीस्त्वं रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडबलोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123 ; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्षीयति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपितु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72 ; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise ; न त्वं दृष्टुं न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be ; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघान् Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in ( with gen. of the instrument ) ; सर्पियो जानाति Sk. ' he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter ( सर्पिः = सर्पिण ) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. ( ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति ) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask ( Atm. ). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill ( as an animal ). -Desid. ( जिज्ञासते ) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

**ज्ञा** *a.* [ ज्ञाक ] At the end of comp. ) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; as in ज्ञंस्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

**ज्ञपित**, **ज्ञप्त** *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

**ज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

**ज्ञात** *a.* [ ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त ] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुसां Ku. 3. 3 ; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

**ज्ञातव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

**ज्ञातिः** [ ज्ञा-क्तिच् ] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c. ; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

**ज्ञातये** Relationship.

**ज्ञातृ** *a.* [ ज्ञा-तृच् ] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -म. 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

**ज्ञान** [ ज्ञा-भावे-त्युट् ] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिज्ञानेन श्रूयति Ms. 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शत्रौ R. 1. 22. -3 Conscience, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit ( opp. कर्मन् ) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अनुत्पत्ता, ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception ; ( these are five त्वक्, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose ; see इन्द्रियं under इन्द्रिय ). -कांडं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites ( opp. कर्मकांड ). -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision ( opp. चर्मचक्षुस् ) ; सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8 ; 4. 24. ( *m.* ) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -तृः a preceptor, -दा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true ( spiritual ) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -गुह्य *a.* ' having the impress of wisdom, wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -लक्षणं, या 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. ( in logic ) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

**ज्ञानतः** *ind.* Consciously ; knowingly, intentionally



ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणि बहुते ज्ञानमयेन वद्विना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. -*व:* 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) [ ज्ञानमयस्य इति ] Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Fortune telling.  
ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु ] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -*क:* 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. -*कं* ( In phil. ) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु ] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ ज्ञा -न्त् -आवि भ ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ ज्ञा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. ( *जिवाति* ) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 ( *जीयते* ) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभनमिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ ज्या -नि ] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss; Mā. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) Compar. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Mā. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 ( In law ) One not a minor, i. e. come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* ( irreg. ) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* ( Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध ) 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. -*द्व:* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month )= ज्येष्ठ q. v. ). -*द्व* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion ( consisting of the three stars ). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. -*द्व* 1 A small house-lizard. -*द्व* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -*Comp.* -*अंश:* 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. -*अंशुः* n. 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the scum of hulled rice. -*आश्रमः* 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. -*ततिः* a father's eldest brother. -*ततिः* *f.* Ved. superiority. -*वर्णः* 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmaṇas) -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -*वृत्तिः* *f.* the duties of seniority. -*वधूः* *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.  
ज्येष्ठ N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा ( corresponding to May-June ). -*द्व* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्येष्ठत्वं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. ( *ज्यवते* ) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. ( *ज्यातिनते* ) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. ( *ज्यवते* ) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation ( such as a vow ).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [ ज्यु-इयुन् आदिदेश्य जः, ज्यु-इयुन् वा ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary ( planet, star &c. ); ज्योतिर्विद्युद्विहारी त्रियामा Ku. 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light ( opp. तमस् ) -7 The sun and moon ( dual ). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*इयः*, -*इयणः* the fire-fly. -*कणः* a spark of fire. -*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. -*चक्रं* the zodiac. -*ज्ञः* an astronomer or astrologer. -*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. -*मलिनं m.*, -*वी ( वी ) जं* a fire-fly. -*रथः* ( *ज्योतीरथः* ) the polar star. -*लोकः* the supreme spirit. -*विद् m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -*विद्या*, -*शास्त्रं* ( *ज्योतिःशास्त्रं* ) astronomy or astrology. -*स्तोमः* ( *ज्योतिष्टोमः* ) a Sama sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. -*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars; starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) [ ज्योतिः सूर्या-दिगत्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यताऽस्यस्य अच् ] Astronomical or astrological. -*वः* An astronomer or astrologer. -*वं* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāṅgas ( being a short tract on astronomy ). -*Comp.* -*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिषकः A planet, star, luminary. -*वर्क* N. of the shining peak of Meru. -*वृकः* The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत्पु ] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brahman. -3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. -*ती* 1 The night ( as illuminated by the stars ). -2 ( In phil. ) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिष्ना [ ज्योतिरस्यस्य ज्योतिष उपशालो-पो नक्ष प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk. ] 8 Moon-light; स्फुरत्स्फारजतिस्नावचलिततले कालि पुलने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योतिष्नावतो निविशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light ( in general ). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. -*Comp.* -*ईश* the moon. -*पियः* the Chakora bird. -*द्वयः* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.



ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.  
ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.  
ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 Togo. II. 9, 10. P. (जिजाति, जायति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर मावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; also need fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदन-ज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; ध्वेतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मन-

सस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रः Fever. —Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतिकारः cure of fever, febrifuge.  
ज्वरित, ज्वरित् *a.* (जी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिर्धनोऽग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमुदु-तरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते but प्रज्वलयति 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलको A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदीयं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three.' —नं Burning, blazing, shining. —Comp. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्वद्दहनज्वाला ज्वालाज्वालाह्वानं Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —Comp. —जिह्वा, —ह्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालित् *a.* [ज्वल्-णित्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

## झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Basting time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall.  
झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गिति) *ind.* Quickly, at once  
साप्यप्सरा झमित्वासीचद्रुपाकुण्डलोचना Mb.  
झंकारः, झंक्रुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अर्थ विगतानतिने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंक्रुतिः *f.* A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound,

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Raining in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —Comp. —अचिलः

—मरुत्, —वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak.; हिमाञ्जलानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झद् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इत्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; सुक्ता-जालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणावित् *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण (न) क्तारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणक्ताकरकाणितयुग्मयुग्मद्वयधुतमेवावाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति द्रिदि परमुदागगनझणक्ताकरः Udb.

झंश्च 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झपः, झपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आशिन *m.* a king-fisher.

झपाकः, झपाकः, झपित् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययझरज-

झरीनिवृत्तपाद्यः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्त् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रः A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रः A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरित् *a.* Furnished with a drum. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sun shine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ma. 10. 22, 12. 45. —हो A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंटा A pigeon.



झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A bull at the lower end of a spindle.

झृ 1 U. ( झृति-ते ) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill ( only P. in this sense ).

झृषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणा मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -झ 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -रवजः N. of the god of love ; श्रीयुद्धो झषकेतनश्च Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झंकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound, ( as of falling cascades ) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निहिराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [ झट्-णि-अच् ] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -झट्, -ट्टि The Jasmine plant.

झाटासकः The water-melon.

झाटि ( टि ) का Jasmine.

झामकः A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida ( दिङ् ) आस्रमामकलं पिष्ट-राजिकालवणाश्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंययुतं पूतं चोलितं झालिश्चते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिमिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parab-

ment. -Comp. -कंडः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिली 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunabine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिलीकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुंडः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झाणिः ( लिः ) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झृ 4, 9 P. ( झृयति or झृणाति ) To grow old ; of. जृ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्य 1 P. ( झ्यति ) To go or move.

## ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -ट 1 The earth. -2 An oath. -ट्ट A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंकु 10 U. ( टंकयति-ते, टंकित ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -WITH उच् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंकाः, कं [ टंक-वच् अच् वा ] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टंकैर्ननःशिलयुद्धेव विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -3 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple ( n. ). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -पतिः a mint-master. -शाला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकण ( ने ) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. -णः ( नः ) 1 A species of borax. -2 N. of a people. -Comp -शारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिच् a. ( जी f. ), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिचापमञ्च लंकाशरभक्तजपकावस्थित-शरं Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. J. 16.

टंगः, गं A spade, hoe. -गः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंगण, गं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टटुनी A small house-lizard.

टटुरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टटुरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. ( टलति ) To be confused or disturbed.

ट ( टा ) लः, टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor ( prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree ).

टांकरः A libertine, leacher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. ( टेकते ) To go, move.

टिटि ( टि ) भः ( भी f. ) A kind of bird ; उक्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगम-यद्विचः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ma. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.



टिप्पू 10 P. ( टिपयति ) To direct, throw, cast.

टिपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी(नी) A gloss, a comment ; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टिक्रि 1 A. ( टीकते ) To move, go, resort to ; काश्मर्याः कुतमालसुद्रुतवलं को-यटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -With -आ to go, move, go about ; आदीकसेम करि-पोटीपदातिशुषि वादीशुषि क्षितिधुजा As- vad 5.

टीका [ टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्ञया ] A commentary, gloss ; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्ममः.

हुः 1 Gold.-2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

हुंडुकः a. 1 Small, little. -2 Viie, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक a. Squint-eyed.

टोट a. Small, little.

दुल्ल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

## ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps ; रामा-भिषेके मवृद्धिलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमचदस्त-रण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठठं ; Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cy-pher -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person ; ( e. g. गोविंद-ठकुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa ).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

## ड.

डः 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. -डा 1 A kind of female imp ( डकिनी ). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. ( डपयते ) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. ( डमति ) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste ( Dom ).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -4 Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kāpālikas ; ( sometimes regarded as n. also ).

डप = डप् १. ४.

डप् 10 U. ( डपयति ) 1 To throw, send. -2 order. -3 To behold.

डंबर a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass ; Māl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance ; U. 6. 17 ; Māl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डंश् 10 U. ( डंशयति ) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकुतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. Terrific, dreadful, awful ; पर्योक्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतल-प्रयाणवेगं Māl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance, ( i. e. lovely, beautiful ) ;

रतिगालिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे ( चिह्नरे ) Gīt. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाहिमः q. v.

डाहलः ( pl. ) N. of a people and their country ; कीर्तिः समाम्लिष्यति डाह-लोर्षी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum ( fig. also ) ; इति योषयसीव हिडिमः H. 2. 86 ; सुखरयस्व यज्ञोत्पडिडिमं N. 4. 53 ; Amarn. 28 ; चंडि रगितरसमाव



हिंदिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Glt. 11; आर्य-  
बालचरितप्रस्तावनाहिंदिमः Mv. 1. 54.

हिंडी ( हि ) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone  
considered as the form of the sea.  
-2 Foam ( in general ); उड्डाणेन हिं-  
दीरे पिंडपंक्तिरुद्भूयत Vikr. 4. 64.

हित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A  
good-looking, dark-coloured young  
man proficient in every science.

हिप्, -हिप् I. 10 A. To collect,  
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. ( हि-  
यति, दिशति, देयति ) 1 To throw, cast,  
send. -2 To direct.

हिम् 1 P. ( डेमति ) To hurt, injure.  
हिमः One of the ten kinds of  
dramas; माषेद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रातादिषष्टितैः।  
उपरिगोष्ठ्यं द्युषिटी हिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.  
517.

हिम्बः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or  
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A  
young child or animal. -4 An egg.  
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A  
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first  
stage of its existence. -2 The spleen.  
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः,  
युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without  
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ma.  
5. 95.

हिंबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2  
A bubble.

हिम्बः 1 A young child. -2 Any  
young animal such as a cub; जैभस्व  
रे हिम्बं दंतास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A  
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिम्बकः ( भिका f. ) 1 A young child.  
-2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. ( डयते, डीयते, डिडये, अड-  
यिट, डयितुं, डीन ) 1 To fly, pass through  
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly  
up; इन्तेः प्रहीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —मोहं  
fly up; मोहोऽयिव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ  
मालिगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried  
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डीन p. p. [ डी-क्त ] Flown up. —नं  
The flight of a bird. The varieties  
of the flight of birds are said to be  
101, the word prefixed to डीन show-  
ing the particular mode of flight;  
e. g. अचडीनं, उड्डानं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं,  
परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुडुभः-मः A kind of snake not  
poisonous ( निर्बिषा डुडुभाः स्मृताः ).

डुडुलः A small owl.

डुडुकः A gallinule.

डुलिः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste;  
also डोव.

डोरः 1 A fillet of thread ( tied  
round the arm ). -2 The string with  
which a packet or parcel is tied.

डुल 10 U. ( डालयति ते ) To mix.

## ढ.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A  
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A  
dog. -5 A serpent.

ढका 1 A large or double drum;  
न ते ढुडुकेन न सोपि ढकया न मर्दलैः  
सापि न तेषां ढकया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2  
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.

ढालिन m. A warrior armed with a  
shield.

डुढनं Seeking, investigating.

डुंढिः An epithet of Ganesa.

ढोलः A large drum or tabor.

ढोक् 1 A. ( ढोक्ते, ढीकित ) To go,  
approach; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी ढुढोके  
Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

( ढीकयति-ते ) 1 To bring near, cause  
to approach; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः  
क्षणादाद्यु ढीकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103.  
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to  
present, offer; एकैकं पशुमुपढीकयामः  
Pt. 1.

ढीकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,  
bribe.



## ण.

[ There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अन्तर &c. ]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

## त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In provody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -सर, -त 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -त N. of Lakshmi.

तृ I. 1 A. (तंसते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति) To decorate.

तृ 1, 2 P. (तकति, तक्ति) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तृ a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तृ a. Ved. Approaching (गायक). तृ a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -म. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तृ a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -ला A medicament, drug.

तृ n. A child, offspring.

तृ Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning stick. -सार fresh butter.

तृ 1, 5 P. (तक्षति, तक्षेति, तट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split; आत्मान तक्षति देव चर्न परशुना यथा Mb.; : निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.) -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With निष् 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तृ a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तृका [ तक्ष ण्वल् ] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadāt; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तृक्षण [ तक्ष भावे-ण्वल् ] Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तृक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तृक्षन् m. [ तक्ष-कनिच् ] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तृक्षा K. P. 'one not a तृक्षन् by caste is called तृक्षन् when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तृक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तृगरः A kind of plant.

तृ 1 P. (तंकति, तंक्ति) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तृकः [ तृ भावे अच् ] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तृकं Living in distress, miserable living.

तृ 1 P. (तंगति, तंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तृ I. 7. P. (तवक्ति, तंविति) To contract, shrink; तनास्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंवति) To go.

तृ 7 P. See तृ.

तृ I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति) To beat, strike

तटः [ तट-अच् ] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः, -टा, -टी, -टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39; मोरुंगाञ्जितातमि Bh. 3. 45; सिधो-स्तदाबोध इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3.



8 ; उच्चारणायभिगणास्तदीस्ते Si. 4. 18. —2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1 ; नो ह्यंतं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7 ; 80 जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —ट A field. —Comp. —आघातः butting, striking against a bank of declivity ; अयस्यंति तदाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. —स्थ a. 1. ( lit. ) situated on a bank or declivity. —2. ( fig. ) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तदस्थः स्वामयौ च घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14 ; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तदस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 ( where तदस्थ has sense 1. also ). ( —स्थ ) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. ( —स्थ ) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; e. g. गंधस्त्व in the case of पुष्पी.

तटक A shore or bank.

तदगः = तदाग q. v.

तटाकः—कं A pond ( deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants ) see तदाग.

तटिनी [ तटमयस्या इति ङीप् ] A river ; कदा वाराणस्यामनरतटिनीरोधति वसन् Bh. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23. तद्वचः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. ( ताडयति-ते, ताडित ) 1 To beat, strike ( in general ), dash against ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं हर्षयितुं ताडितं S. 2. 5 ; ( नौ ) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Bām. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bh. 1. 50. —2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्पंचवर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chan. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेच्चुण्णानि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यदाहाच्यते Amaru. 52. —3 To strike, beat ( as a drum ) ; ताड्यमानास्तु भेरिषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मुदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22. —4 To play on, strike the wires of ( a musical instrument ) ; श्रोतुर्वित्तीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. —5 To shine. —6 To speak. —7 ( In astr. ) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially. —8 ( In Math. ) To multiply.

तडि a. Beating. —टिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [ तड्-भावे अच् ] Beating, striking. —डः 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —Comp. घ a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घः—घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [ तड् भावे ल्युट् ] Beating, whipping, striking. —न 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दो-

षास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Chāp. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9 —( In astr. ) Touching, partial eclipse. —ना Striking. —नी A whip. ताडित p. p. Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck ; श्रोतुर्वित्तीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमानः किं न ब्रूयात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. ( as a drum ).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; रघुकटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तदाघात ; ( उच्चैःकरिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्धाः Sabdak. ).

तडित् f. 1 Lightning ; घनं घनाते तडितां गुणैर्वि Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —ind. Closely, near. —Comp. —गर्भः a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद् V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4. —मा A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडिमय a. Consisting of lightning ; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 A. ( तंडते, तंडित ) To strike.

तंडकः [ तंड्-पुल्ल ] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 Wagtail. —का—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [ तड्-पुल्ल ] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing ( especially rice ) ; शस्यं, धान्यं, तंडुलं and अन्नं are thus distinguished from one another —शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः शोकः शिवचमसमुदाहृतं ॥ —Comp. —अंडु n. gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओघः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम a. That one ( of many ).

ततर a. That one ( of two ).

ततस् ( ततः ) ind. 1 From that ( person or place &c. ), thence ; न च निम्नदिष्व हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 Mā. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7. 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards ; ततः कतिपयदिवासापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case ( as a corr. of यदि ) ; यदि यहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that ( in place ), further, further more, moreover ; ततः परतो निर्माद्युषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः ततः—means ( a ) where-there ; यतः कुष्णस्ततः सर्वं यतः कुष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188 ; ( b ) since-therefore. यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever there ; यतो यतः पद्मचरणभिर्वर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं ' what then ', ' of what use is it ', ' what avails it ' ; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्टास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74 ; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः ( a ) ' here and there ', ' to and fro ' ; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि मादुरासंस्ततस्तता Mb. ; ( b ) ' what next ', ' what further ', ' well proceed ' ( occurring in dramas ) ; ततः प्रवृत्तिं thence-forward, ( corr. of यतः प्रवृत्ति ) ; तुष्णा ततः प्रवृत्तिं मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. ( Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति ) So many ; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. ( For other senses see the word under तत् ).

ततिथ a. ( Correlative of यतिथ ) That one of a number.

ततुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं ( Sometimes written as तत्त्वं 1 True state or condition, fact ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मयुकरं हतास्त्वं खलु कुरीं S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24 —3 True or essential nature ; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature ( सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् ). —Comp. —अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः



truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahma. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa. —ज्ञान 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Viṣṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः, तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एवाहुषलप्स्ये *S.* 1; *Ma.* 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. —3 For that, in that; निरीत्यः यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्तत्र ह्यवर्त्तन्त *R.* 1. 63. —4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; *Ms.* 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; *Y.* 1. 263; तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases', 'here and there', 'to every place'; अद्यक्षान्विधाः कुर्वन्त तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः *Ms.* 7. 81. —Comp. —भवत् *a.* (ता. *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्र भवान् भवति भवति भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्र भवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4; तत्र भवान् काश्यपः *S.* 1. &c. —स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* (तत्र भवः अयथा तत्र) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [*a.* तद् प्रकरि यात् विभक्तिवात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा नो वच्यस्त्वा *S.* 5; सुतस्तथा करोति *V.* 1. —2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युपपन्नमतिस्तथा *Pt.* 1. 318; *R.* 3. 21. —3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्य राजस्यकुमार तत्तथा *R.* 3. 48; *Ms.* 1.42. —4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then', 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्टं तस्य चरितं तथापिदं न लक्ष्ये *S.* 5; चरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नाप्यस्य करोत्युपासनां *Chât.* 2. 6; वपुःकर्षादजयदुर्गं रघुस्तथापि श्रीचैर्विनायकद्वयत *R.* 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assertion' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषान्वि भर्तारज्ञानादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे *Ku.* 3. 22; *R.* 1. 92, 3. 67; *Ku.* 6. 3;

तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in drama). तथैव 'even so', 'just so', 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said', तथा हि 'for so', 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेदा विदुषे दूतं महाभूतसमाधिना तथा हि सर्वं तस्यासन्न परार्थकफला युगाः *R.* 1. 29; *S.* 1. 32. —Comp. —कृत *a.* thus done. —गत *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागताय परिहासपूर्व *R.* 6. 82. —2. of such a quality. (—तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्पदमुदकपर्यंतथागतस्यैव जनः सुचेताः *Si.* 20. 81. —2. a Jina. —युग *a.* endowed with such qualities. —भावः 1. that state or condition. —2. reality; *Māl.* 1. 31. —भूत *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. —2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा दृष्टसदसि पांचालतनयां *Ve.* 1. 11. —राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, रूपं *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः *Ku.* 5. 82, *R.* 3. 4. —विधि *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. —2. likewise, equally. —विधेय *a.* of such a sort.

तथात्वं, —तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. —2 True state or nature, truth. —3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; मियमपि तथ्यमाह मियवद्वा *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन *Ku.* 3. 63; *Ms.* 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परेक्षे विजानीयात्). —2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्वैलं तस्य *Pt.* 1. —3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्तं दृषतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् *Bh.* 3. 37; *Ku.* 5. 71. —4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः), उत्कंपिनी, भयपरिस्खलिताङ्गुकिता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशि विधुरे क्षिपती *K. P.* 7; *Bv.* 2. 5. —5 The same, identical, that very (usually with यः); तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम *Bh.* 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, 'for the sake of emphasis'; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then'); सोऽहिमज्जयिष्युद्वात्मा *R.* 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निर्वर्त्तस्व विहाय लज्जं 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् his the sense of 'several'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु *K.* 369; *Bg.* 7. 20; *Māl.* 1. 36; ते ते

भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason'; तेन हि if so, well-then. —*ind.* 1 There, thither. —2 Then, in that case, at that time. —3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमं भूमिमवतरावः *U.* 5; *Me.* 7, 109; *R.* 3. 46. —4 Then (corr. of यद्); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि *K.* 136; *Bg.* 1. 46. —*n.* 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —2 This world. —Comp. —अतिपात *a.* going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर *a.* next to that. (—*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेसं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं *Me.* 13; *R.* 16. 87; *Māl.* 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —अर्थ, —अर्थीय *a.* 1. intended for that. —2 having that meaning. —अर्ह *a.* meriting that —अवधि *ind.* 1. so far; upto that period, till then; तद्वधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रमृतिज्ञातचारविचारजो विवेकः *Bv.* 2. 14. —2 from that time, since then; श्वातो दीर्घस्तद्वधि मुखे पाद्विमा *Bv.* 2. 62. —अवस्थ *a.* so circumstanced. —एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर *a.* serving, obeying as a servant. —काल 1. the current moment, present time. —2. that time. —धी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. —2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment; *R.* 1. 51. —2. the same moment. —3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, —क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; *R.* 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; *Y.* 2. 14; *Amarn.* 83. —क्रिय *a.* working without wages —गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (—सः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —गुण *a.* possessing those qualities. (—गः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. —2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.). स्वसुस्तुत्य गुणं योगादुत्पुञ्जल्युगस्य यत् । वस्तु तदुगतमेति भगवते स तु तदुगः *K. P.* 10; see Chāndr. 5. 141. 'सं. विज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लक्ष्मणः; cf. अतदुगसंविज्ञानं also. —ज्ञ *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पदार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively



devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परः *R.* 2. 5; 1. 66, *Me.* 10; *Y.* 1. 83; *Ma.* 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. *N.* of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः *Udb.* —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारितत्पूर्वनिबद्धा तथा *Ku.* 5. 10, 7. 30; *R.* 2. 42. 14. 38. -2. prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; *Ku.* 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध.). —मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. —विध *a.* of that kind or sort; *R.* 2. 22; *Ku.* 5. 73; *Ms.* 2. 112. —स्य *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्यः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (-ता) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). *Bg.* 2. 52-53; *Ms.* 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदामृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; *Ku.* 1. 53. —Comp. —सुख *a.* begun, commenced (-रं) beginning.

तदात्त्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽसि कार्यवशादायोपियकरतदानीं तनश्च संज्ञितः *U.* 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; *R.* 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्दानपोहः *K.* P. 2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; *Māl.* 1. 41; *S.* 6. 21; *M.* 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 *U.* (तवेति, तद्वत्-तान, तेने, अत तानीत्, त्विति तत्. *pass.* तन्वते or तानते *desid.* तितसति. तितानति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः *Ak.* -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; *Bk.* 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; *Ku.* 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तर्मी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां *S.* 9. 23; *Ki.* 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विदुः खे मायि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तद्वते तद्वदाहं *Glt.* 4; पितृभ्युं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः *R.* 3. 25; 7. 7; *U.* 3; 39; *Māl.* 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वञ्चयितुं तद्वते मनीषां *Bv.* 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो भवति नवाधिकां महाकृत्यां महनीयसासनः । समारब्धुदिव-मायुषः क्षयं ततान सोऽपानपरंपरामिव ॥ *R.* 3. 69; *Ms.* 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in तन्नां मालो तनोम्यहं or तद्वते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. *L. tendo.*] -*II.* 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् *p.* *Si.* [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread, *Y.* 9. 23. 6. 50, *Ki.* 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —ता *Ved.* 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). -5 A son. —ते Any stringed musical instrument. —ततिः *f.* [तत्-क्ति] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विद्वत्वं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्बुधस्तासतिः प-रवले *S.* 2. 6; बलाहकततीः *S.* 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a cere, money.

तन् *f.* *Ved.* 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः *Ved.* A descendant, —ना, —नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. — A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) *N.* of the fifth lunar man-

cion. —य A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्व *a.* *Ved.* Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* *Ved.* Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमस् *m.* [तनु इमानिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तन्निष्ठ *n.* 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु *q. v.*).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु *q. v.*).

तनु *a.* (तु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); *R.* 6. 32; cf. तन्वंशी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); *Ra.* 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तद्वत्पाणि बहुग्रहः *H.* 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; *Amaru.* 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयत्नस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभिर-रहाभिरिकाः *S.* 1. 1; *M.* 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. *L. tenuis*, *Eng. thin.*] —Comp. —अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (—जी) a delicate woman. —ऊनः the wind. —कूपः a pore of the skin. —छद् (द्) *a.* protecting, clothing. —छद् *a.* an armour; *R.* 9. 51, 12. 86. —ज *a.* born from the body; *Pt.* 2. 80. (—जः) a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यक् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; *R.* 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. —त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. —त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; *R.* 3. 2. —भवः a son. (—वा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose. —भूत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभिस्ततः किं *Bh.* 3. 73. —बीजः the jujube. —मय *a.* having a slender waist. —रसः perspiration. —रूह *n.*, —रूहं the hair of the body. —वातः a kind of hell. —वारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. —सरा perspiration. —हृद् the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; *Ku.* 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तन् *f.* The body. —Comp. —उद्भव, —जः a son. —उद्भवा, —जा a



daughter. —जनिः, —जन्म a son. —तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. —नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् m. fire; तनूनपद्विमावतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अपःकृतस्यापि तनून-पातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । H. 2. 67 (—n.) ghee. —नपत् m. wind. —रुहं 1. the hair of the body (—m. also). —2. the wing of a bird; —a feather. (—हः) a son. —ह्रदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुह्रद.

तनुक 8. U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमाधेकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तब तन्वि कुचावितौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

ततिः [ तन्-कर्मणि क्तिञ् ] 1 A cord, line, string. —2 A row, series. —3 Extension, expansion. —4 A cow. —5 A weaver. —Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. —2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तंतुः [ तन्-तुन् ] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तासंततितंतु Māl. 5. 10; Ms. 70. —2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. —3 A filament; विसंतंतुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. —4 An offspring, issue, race. —5 A shark. —6 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —काष्ठः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider. —पर्वन् n. the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed. —2. a calf. —वर्धनं 'increasing the race,' N. of Viṣṇu, also of Śiva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. —2. a loom. —3. weaving. —वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. —3. weaving. —वृहः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop. —संतत a. woven, sewn. (—तं) woven cloth. —संवतिः f. —संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः —णः A shark.

तंतुरंलं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्रं 10 U. (तन्त्रयति ते तन्त्रि) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. —2 To perform or go through in order. —3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. —4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. —2 A thread. —3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. —4 Posterity. —5 An uninterrupted series. —6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणा युगपद्वाचस्तंत्र Kāty. —7 Main point. —8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि जतंत्रविचारं Git. 2. —9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवातंत्र दुःखं Dk. 5. —10 A scientific work. —11 A chapter, section, of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरतंत्रकारं सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formulas for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. —13 The cause of more than one effect. —14 A spell. —15 A chief remedy or charm. —16 A drug, medicament. —17 An oath, ordeal. —18 Raiment. —19 The right way of doing any thing. —20 Royal retinue, train, court. —21 A realm, country, authority. —22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीयते Mu. 1; 2. 1. —23 An army. —24 A heap, multitude. —25 A house. —26 Decoration. —27 Wealth. —28 Happiness. —29 Model. —30 Supporting a family. —31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp. —काष्ठं = तंतुकाष्ठं q. v. —वापः, —व 1. weaving. —2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रका A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. —2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness cf. तंद्रा.

तन्त्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made of threads. —2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). —3 Having a Tantara, or following one. —m. 1 A musician. —2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः, तंत्रि f. 1 A string, cord; Ma. 4. 38. —2 A bow-string. —3 The wire of a lute: तंत्रिमादौ नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. —4 A sinew. —5 A tail. —6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. —7 A lute.

तंद्रा a. 1 Tired, fatigued. —2 Lazy. —इ Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. —2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, तंद्रि f. 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness. —2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित a. Lazy: as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् a. Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [ तन्-युत् ] 1 Wind. —2 Night. —3 Roaring, thundering. —4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् 1. 1. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपति; तप ) 1 (Intransitively used) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) मस्तपति धर्मज्ञो कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस); अगणिततनूतापं तपत्वा तपोसि भगौरयः U. 1. 23. —2 (Transitively used) (a) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रं मदनस्त्वामतिशो मां पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अगैरमगतैः 3. 7 (c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समशु Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (d) To pain, distress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —Pass. (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. —2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (तापयति ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm गगनं तापितपायितासितक्ष्मीं Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तृणोत्कया H. 1. 86. —2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदुर्येण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —With निच् 1. to heat. —2. to purify. —3. to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्पृ q. v.); रविवितपतेत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. —2. to warm, heat.

तप a. [ तप्-अच् ] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. —2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. —2 The sun. —3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. —4 Penance, religious austerities. —Comp. —अत्ययः —अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रवितपतजला तपात्यये पुनरोद्येन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आरमक a. practising austerities.

तपनी 1 The river Tapti. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन a. [ तप् य 1 Warming heating, burning, shining &c. —3



Causing distress painful. -नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापतपनी यथा R. 4. 12 ; ललाट-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6 ; Mā. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N. of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. -नः 1 Heat, burning. -2 Painful, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -ग्रन्थः, -करः, दीपितः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet ( 1 ) of Yama. ( 2 ) of Karna. ( 3 ) of Sugriva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvarī. -हृदं copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्मः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the river Tāpti. -2 Heat.

तपनीय a. 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised ( as a penance ). -यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानयुगलमार्गः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असंस्पृशते तपनीयपीठे R. 18. 41. ( Also तपनीयकं in this sense. )

तपस् n. [ तप्-अद्ध ] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः क्लिष्टं तद्वर्तमानं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनम् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 ( In astr. ) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha ; तपसि मंदगमस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season ; ( शशिर ) -2 The winter ( हेमन्त ). -3 The hot season ( ग्रीष्म ). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवतः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तपः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. ( -नः ) ' rich in penance ', an ascetic devotee ; स्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमयधनेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7 ; 4. 1 ; Si. 1. 23 ; R. 14. 19 ; Ma. 11. 242. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a. performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. -धृत् a. ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनम्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance ; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमितं मेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a. inclined to practise penance. -समाधि the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Ku. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance ; ( also m. and n. ). तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance ; सुतासुरयुक् सोऽत्र तपस्वीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13. 41 ; 15. 49 ; Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्दया भवतु S. 4 ; Mā. 3 ; N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पद्मः the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [ तप-उसि ; cf. Un. 2. 116. ] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप p. p. [ तप्-क ] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. -5 Practised ( as penance ). -Comp. -कोचनं gold purified with fire. -कुच्छं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [ तप-यञ् ] 1 Heat, glow ; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12.

76 ; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सदे चतुरानन Udb. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघवत्-रयोः S. 3. 9 ; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cool- ing. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [ तप-कृत् ] Heating, burn- ing, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [ तप-णिच् भवेत्य् ] 1 Heat- ing, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a तिक्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning. तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापित्व a. 1 Suffering from a dis- ease ( moral or physical ). -2 Heat- ing. -3 Hot.

ताप्य Sulphuret of iron.

तप्त 4. P. ( ताप्यति, तात ) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललितशरीरयुष्मदनैरपि ता- म्यति यत् Mā. 5. 31 -3 To be dis- tressed ( in body or mind ), be un- easy or pained, pine, waste away ; प्रविशति हृद्मः कुञ्जं ह्यंजम्हृद्मं ताप्यति Gīt. 5 ; गाढेरकंठा ललितललितरंगेस्ता- म्यतीति Mā. 1. 15, 9. 33 ; तृते मुधा ताप्यति Mn. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immovable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. ( तमयति ) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत a. [ तप्-अतच् Un. 3. 110 ] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तात p. p. [ तप्-क ] 1 Wearied, lan- guid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, affliot. -3 Faded, withered ; see तप्.

तमस् n. [ तप्-अद्ध ] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुणस्तमसां विभेता तं च तमह- क्रिणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. 7 ; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or dark- ness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; मुनिमुता- प्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च ह्युक्तिर्देव तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 ( In Śān. phil. ) Darkness or ignorance, as one of



the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60: Ms. 12. 24. -3 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -म., -न. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; K1. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -शुः an epithet of Rāhu. -शुणः see तमस above (4). -ज्ञा 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -सुहृद् *m.* 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -सुहृद् 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of hell. -प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -वृत्त *a.* 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हृद्, -हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (-म.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkneess. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. -न्ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमाल 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलवहलोत्तमदं बुधरा; Mā. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमिं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र *a.* Dark. -सं 1 Darkneess; एतच्चमालद्वनीलतमं तमिस्रं Git. 11; कर्चरगोरसि मणिगणधूषणकिरणविभ्रिततमिः 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -स्रः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तप-रथावगणाय वृष्टेः कल्पित लोकस्य कथं तमि-सा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -व, N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमस्; अस् Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; सोपचतित-माय It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; *e. g.* कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंवा, तंविक्का A cow.

तय 1 A. (तयेते) 1 To go, move; अधुवास रथं तेये दुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' *e. g.* कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, धुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ अंग्] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित *a.* [तरंगः संज्ञातोऽस्य, तारो इत्यच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा; Mā. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -हं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगित् *a.* Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ हृच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A host.

तरल *a.* [तृ अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारापतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाग्रहं R. 13. 76, चन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्तार-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; सुकामयोप्यतरलमधवः Vās. 35; or हारंस्तारस्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ल 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -ता, -ते Fickleness.

तरलित *a.* Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् *a.* [तृ-ऊणादौ अस्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 28. 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसाना A boat.

तरस्वत् *a.* 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -म. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराधुः, तराधुः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु *a.* [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -रः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तस्मिन् सुकरः सद्युद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः -हं, -पंडा -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तल the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -सुगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन *m.* 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijāta; also 'वरः'. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शाचिन् *m.* a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश *a.* Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण *a.* [तृ-उन् Up. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or



produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Kn 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chān. 64; तरुणं सर्वपशुकं नवोदन् पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पवयस्येन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chān. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -वीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; तुण्यैकं तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारकं).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror —वा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुष n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ने, तर्कितं) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) एवं चेद्वच्छब्दकविकविशब्दं तर्कयस्तिर्यगम् Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्कं भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसज्यस्ते तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः पृथिव्यते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयोर्विभिन्नः Mb; Ma. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -का Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक'द. [तर्क-कृद्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित्वं a. [तर्क-णिजि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुः m., f. A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, -पीठः, -पीठः, -पाठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जितं) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या-तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानि लोडुते तर्जयन्ति वेतुभः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, -ना [तर्ज-भावे लृट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जितं p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृद् also.

तर्दुः, -द् f. A wooden ladle.

तर्दन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्पितु a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्त् 1 P. (तर्त्ति) To go, move.

तर्त्तः A year.

तर्त्तम् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्त्तः, तर्त्तणं &c. See under तृप्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ने) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; द्युद्धे तु दूर्ध्वतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The forearm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधासि वेतसी-तलतले चेतः समुत्कटते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्वरः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied —उद्ग्रा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (तलाल). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तद्धित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -न A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.



तलुन *a.* [तल-उन् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, sir. —नी A girl, young woman.

तलक *A forest.*

तल्पः, लप [तल-पल् Up. 3. 28 ] 1 A couch, bed, sofa ; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-लपुञ्जाचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्प व. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower ; R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पने 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पल The back-bone of an elephant (पृथ्वी) ; सांख्यकास्तलपलाश्रित-कक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लुः A reservoir, tank. —छी 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuna. —3 A boat. —छं A pit, hole.

तल्लुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 ( At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) मोतल्लुजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लुजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्वक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्वराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्वस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power ( बल. ) तल्वस्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्य Strength.

तल्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business ( व्यवसाय ). —वी 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्विया Violence, force.

तल्वीवः 1 The ocean. —2: Heaven. —3 Gold.

तल्व्य A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्व १. Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned ; see तक्ष.

तल्व *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods ( विश्वकर्मा ).

तल्व 4 P. ( तस्यति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast [ cf. Eng. *loss* ].

तल्वकरः 1 A thief, robber ; मा संचर मनापि तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86 ; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तल्वकरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्वस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्वक्षयः, तल्वक्षः The son of a carpenter.

तल्वच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्वच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that ; तल्वच्छील्ये गतिः

तल्वजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly ; (opp. चिरं ).

तल्वटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्वदस्थं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality ; see तदस्थ.

तल्व, तल्वनं &c. see under तल्व. तल्व(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [ She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20 ]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्वकेयः [ तल्वकाया अपत्यं डक् ] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

तल्वटकः, तल्वदपत्रं See तल्वटक.

तल्वडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanks.

तल्वडिः —डिी *f.* 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्वडिः —वं 1 Dancing in general ; मत्तल्वडिबोत्सवांते U. 3. 18 ; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows ; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva ; त्र्यंबकानंदि बस्ताडिं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृदयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 ( In prosody ) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. —तल्वलिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva. —विषः N. of Shiva.

तल्वडित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance ; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance ; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्वडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [ तत्-क दर्थश्च Up. 3. 90 ] 1 A father ; सुप्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; हा तातेति कंदितमाकर्ण्य विपण्यः R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c. ; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106 ; Māl. 6. 16 ; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो बर्मातरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; द्विपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्धृतः R. 11. 40 ; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तयार्हति 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —यु *a.* 1: agreeable to a father. —2: paternal. (—युः) a paternal uncle. —तल्वयः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अस्तिताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [ तपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. —2 Purport of propositions ; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention ( with loc. ) ; इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker ( in using particular words in sentence ) ; वक्तुश्च्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣh P. 84 ; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aliming st, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential ; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविभक्तः सात्त्विकस्मिन् तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81 ; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity ; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमभिरुहं Bv. 2. 81 ; भगवत्यत्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* ( की. f. ), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* ( की. f. ) Such like, like him, her or it, like that ; तादृग्युगा Ms. 9. 22, 36 ; Amaru. 46 ; यादृशस्तादृशः any-



body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशं जने Pt. 1. 390.

**तानः** [ तन्-घञ् ] 1 A thread, fibre. —2 ( In music ) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8. ( the number of tãnas is said to be 49 ). —3 A monotonous tone. —न 1 Expanse, extension. —2 An object of sense. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. —2. running over the notes to catch the key.

**तानवं** Thinness, smallness ; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

**तानुरः** A whirlpool.

**तान्त** See under तम्.

**तांतव** a. ( बी. फ. ) [ तंतोर्विकारः अञ् ] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. —2 A web. —3 A woven cloth.

**तांतुवाविः**, **तांतुवाप्यः** The son of a weaver.

**तांत्रिक** a. ( की. फ. ) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. —2 Relating to the Tantrã. —3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

**ताप**, **तापन**, &c. See under तप्.

**तापत्यः** An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

**तापस** a. ( सी. फ. ) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. —2 Devout. —सः ( सी. फ. ) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. —Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टुदी.

**तापस्य** Asceticism.

**तापिच्छः** The Tamãla tree or its flower ( n. ) ; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्याघ्रस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विद्यते Mál. 5. 6 ; ( तपविज used in the same sense. ).

**तापीजं** Sulphuret of iron.

**तापी** 1 N. of the river Tãpti, which joins the sea near Surat. —2 The river Yamunã.

**तामः** [ तम्-करणे घञ् ] 1 An object of terror. —2 A fault, defect. —3 Anxiety, distress. —4 Desire. —5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

**तामरं** 1 Water. —2 Clarified butter.

**तामरस** [ तामरे जले सस्ति सञ् ड Tv. ] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. —2 Gold. —3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

**तामस** a. ( सी. फ. ) [ तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ् ] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Mál. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. —2 Affect- ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness ( the third of the three qualities of nature ) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. —3 Ignorant. —4 Vicious, —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. —2 A snake. —3 An owl. —4 N. of a son of Rãhu. —सं Darknese. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. —2 Sleep. —3 An epithet of Durgã.

**तामसिक** a. ( की. फ. ) [ तमसा निवृत्तं ढञ् ] 1 Dark. —2. Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

**तामसिः** 1 A division of hell. —2 The dark fortnight of a month. —3 Hatred. —4 Anger. —5 A demon, Rãkshasa ( going about in the dark ).

**तांबूलं** 1 The areca-nut. —2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलभुतगुह्योऽयं भक्षं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्व-लितस्तचाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवधितः S. Til. 7. —Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —करं, —पेटिका a betel-box ; ( Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा ). —दः, —धरः, —वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

**तांबूलिकः** A seller of betel.

**तांबूलिन्** a. Relating to betel. —m. A servant who prepares the Tãmbûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

**तांबूली** The betel-plant ; तांबूलीना-द्वलेस्तत्र रक्षितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

**ताम्र** a. [ तम्-रङ्गं दीर्घः Up. 2. 16 ] 1 Made of copper. —2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सविता-ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तेति च. —ग्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —ग्रं 1 Copper. —2 A dark or coppery red. —ग्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-veasel. —Comp. —अस्रः 1. a crow. —2. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अदमन् m. a kind of jewel ( पद्मराग ). —आभं red sandal ( रक्त-चंदन ). —उपजीविन् m. a coppersmith. —ओष्ठः ( forming the ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः, —कुडः a brazier, coppersmith. —कुमिः 1. a kind of red insect ( ईद्रगोप ). —2. the lady bird. —3. cochineal. —गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —ब्रजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal-wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

—धातुः red chalk. —पटः, —पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलक a copper-plate. —मुख a. copper-faced. ( —खः ) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. ( —प्तः Pl. ) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of sandle. —शिखिन् m. a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. ( —कं ) red sandal-wood.

**ताम्रकं** Copper.

**ताम्रिक** a. ( की. फ. ) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, copper-smith.

**ताम्रिमन्** m. Redness, the colour of copper.

**ताम्रयं** Redness.

**ताय** 1 A. ( तायते, तायित ) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. —2 To protect, preserve. —With हि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

**तायन** 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. —2 Increase, growth.

**तायुः** Ved. A thief.

**तार** a. [ तृणिञ् मावे अञ् ] 1 High ( as a note. ) —2 Loud, shrill ( as a sound ) ; Mál. 5. 20. —3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तारलघुटिकाञ् ( regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli. ) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो-हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. —4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. —5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. —2 The clearness of a pearl. —3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतार-उरसि दधते Gtt. 11. —4 An epithet of ( 1 ) Viãhnu. ( 2 ) Siva. —5 The mystical syllable ओम् ( प्रणव ). —6 Protection. —7 A high tone or note. —8 Crossing, passing over. —रः, —रं 1 A star or planet ; ( said to be f. also ). —2 The pupil of the eye ; ( said to be m. also ). —3 A pearl ( said to be f. also ). —Comp. —अम्रः camphor. —अस्ति a pyritio ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः the Kunda or jaemice creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

**तारकः** N. of demon killed by Kãrttikeya. ( He was the son of Vajrãnga and Varãngi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatrã mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one



except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ ).

**तारका** 1 A star. -2 A meteor, falling star. -3 The pupil of the eye; संक्षेपे वृक्षमुदयतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. -4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

**तारकिणी** A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

**तारकित** *a.* [ तारकाः अस्य संज्ञातः इत्थं ] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

**तारण, तारित, तारिक** &c. See under तृ .

**तारतम्य** [ तारतम्योर्भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. -2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वेयस्तारतम्यविशिष्टकचेतसः। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

**तारल** *a.* Unsteady. -लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. -2 The companion of a dissolute man (वित्). **तारल्य** 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

**तारा** 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. -2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कर्तामृतः समोदादभिसरति मदभ्रंततारश्वकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. -4 A pearl. -5 ( *a* ) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkey, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. ( *b* ) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma ( the moon ) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded; A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Buddha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. ( *c* ) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Robidāsa; (also called Tārāmātī). -Comp. -अधियः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -2. Siva. -3. Brihas-

pati. -4. Vāli. -5. Sugrīva. -आसीदः the moon. -अग्रः quicksilver. -पटिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. -2. Vāli. -3. Brihaspati. -4. Siva. -पथः the atmosphere, firmament -प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. -ध्रुवा the night. -मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. -2. the pupil of the eye. -सुगः the constellation मृगशिरस् -मैत्रिकं the friendship of the stars, spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. -वर्षे falling stars.

**तारायणः** The holy fig-tree.

**तारुण** *a.* Youthful, young.

**तारुण्यं** 1 Youth, youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

**तारयः** 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

**तार्कव** *a.* ( वी. f. ) Spun, woven.

**तार्किकः** [ तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीति वा ट्ठ् ] 1 A dialectician, logician. -2 A philosopher.

**तार्क्ष्यः** N. of the sage कश्यप.

**तार्क्ष्यः** 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; व्रतेन नार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bird in general. -7 N. of Siva. -8 Gold. -9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

**तार्ण** *a.* ( गी. f. ) [ तृणस्येदं शिवां अण् ] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass ( as a tax ). -र्णः Fire.

**तार्तीय** *a.* [ तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 The third. -2 Belonging to the third. -च A third part.

**तार्थिक** *a.* The third; तार्थीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमनस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्थीयिकं पुररित्स्त्वद्वतु मदनशोभनं लोचनं चः Māl. 1. v. 1.

**तालः** [ तल्ल एव, अण् ] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A banner formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time ( in music ) करकि-सलयतालैर्धुमया नर्तमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the hand. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of Siva. -12 ( In prosody ) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a

book -4. a saw. -5. N. of Siva. -6 a man endowed with every fortune, a mark or sign. -अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Balarāma. -क्षीरक, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -जटा, -प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. -ध्वजः, -ध्रुव *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament ( hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear ). -वज्र, -सुह्र *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. -2. a lock, a lock and key. -रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of palm trees. -वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

**ताली** 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy ( *ta'di* ). -3 Fragrant earth. -4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

**तालकं** 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth. -3 A bolt; latch. -क्षी The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. -Comp. -आभ *a.* green. ( -भः ) the green colour.

**तालकः** A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालकं q. v. ).

**तालव्य** *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter, *i. e.* इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, औ, झ, ञ, श, ष and य. -स्वरः a palatal vowel, *i. e.* इ and ई.

**तालिक** [ तालेन निर्दिष्टः ट्ठ् ] 1 The open palm of the hand. -2 Clapping the hands ( तालिका also ); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संस्पृष्टे Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीतिरेवः N. 3. 7. -3 A tile, seal

**तालितं** 1 Coloured cloth. -2 Any musical instrument. -3 A string, tie.

**तालिन** *m.* N. of Siva.

**तालिश** A mountain.

**तालु** *n.* [ तर्क्येन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5 ] The palate; दुषा महस्या परिशुक्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. -2. the uvula. -पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पु-प्लुः an indolent swelling of the palate. -मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. -स्थान *a.* palatal. ( -नं ) the palate.

**तालुकं** 1 The palate. -2 A disease of the palate.

**तालूर** A whirlpool, an eddy.

**तालूषकं** The palate.



तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तावकं वः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q.v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् वृत्ते तावद् कं G. M. -*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चैकैकश्वं द्रकाति-निव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-बधे भव ! अहं तावत् स्वानिश्चितवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिये S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितवस्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-द्वयः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विशदस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशा विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णानिभनोपचार-त R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्णं = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh !, what a wonder!); (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). -Comp. -कृतवत् *ind.* so many times. -न जं just so much. -वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिका, तावस्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्वा *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -षी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. -षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कयं Theft.

तिक् 1. 1 A (तेकते) To go or move. -11. 5 A. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिक् or तिक् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिक्-वा० कर्त्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours or *Rasas*); Me. 29. -2 Fragrant; Mo. -33. -कः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. -Comp.

-गंधा mustard. -तंडुला long pepper. -घातुः bile. -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. -कः 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [ तिग्-मङ् जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. -गमं 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्ते गतः Git. 5. -2. fire. -3. N. of Siva. -करः -दीधितिः, रहिमः, -रुक् *m.* the sun. ते-जस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. -यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज्ज I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तिविसते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य पुरेण तिंदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ma. 6. 47. -11. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेज-यति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तत्तिक्ष Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

बेजनं [ तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु ] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. -नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितुः A sieve. -न. A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रोप).

तितिरः, तितिरः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिः [ तिचि इति शब्दं रोति रु-वा० डि Tv. ] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yajurveda.

तितिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [ अन्-इयिन् प्रबो० वा डीप cf. Up. 4. 2 ] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Mn. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

-Comp. -ईशः the regent of a lunar day. -क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. -पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -पणीः the moon. -वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दास्यूह-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree. तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -क A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिष् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -11 4 P. (तिथ्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm. तिमित [ तिष्-कर्त्तरि क ] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. -कोषः the ocean. -जं a kind of pearl. -हवजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अज्ञानः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिष्.

तिमिर *a.* [ तिम्-किरच् ] Dark; विन्ध्य-स्यतीं दृष्टौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; बभूवु-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तज्ज्ञेति तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. -अरिः, -वृद्ध *m.* -रिपुः the sun.



तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, atop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40 ; चारवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्रं चाण्पूरः 35 ; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [ तृ-असृन् स्वरादि ] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् एस्तिर्यञ्चति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [ In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) चा, and (c) भू ; see below ]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall. -गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ ( तिरः कृ ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contempt ; H. 3. 8, Gk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; भीमर्षुर्गुणपद्माशराभास्तिरस्कृता यति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1 ; 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ (स्कृ) णि 1 A curtain, veil ; तिरस्कृ ण्यो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil ( or apell ) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, inter alia. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः f., तिरस्किया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Cenasure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl. ).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal. अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोध् 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च a. ( तिरश्ची f. rarely तिर्यची ) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n. 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; वंघाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपोषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 ( with Jains ) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनिः f. animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -सूत्रं a cross-line. -ज्योत्स्न m. 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यङ् ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; विलोकयति तिर्यङ् K. P. 10 ; Mo. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यङ्कारत्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a. [ तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ञ ] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुमारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल I. 1 P. ( तिलति ) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. ( तिलति, तिलयति ) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [ तिल-क ] 1 The sesamum plant ; नासाप्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलाच्छांडिचसानितरैरेनं कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed ; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molobilla '. -Comp. -अक्षं rice with sesamum seed. -अंशु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation ; S. 3 ; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदना, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum.

-कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः

1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and d. e off. -किहू, -खलिः f., -खली, चूर्ण

the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace ( so called because in it the two bodies are united together like

rice mixed up with sesamum seed ). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -घेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow

and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. ( -र्ण ) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree

-2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी ( णं ) sandal-wood.

-पिञ्जः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः,

-रसः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [ तिल-कु, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कर्त्तुं वा ] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आकांत तिलकक्रियापि

तिलकैर्लानदिरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The

sesamum tree. -काः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or nngvents & o. ; सुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3.

2. 4 ; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything ( used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished' ) ; जीवलोकं Māl. 9. 21 ;

Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song ( ध्रुवक ). -का A kind of necklace.

-कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the

skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a Tilaka-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Freckled, spotted ; also तिलकिन्.

तिलहृद्ः An oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्यं A field of sesamum.

तिलः The lodhra-tree.

तिलितः A large snake.

तिष्ठद् ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked ( i. e. after



an hour or an hour and a half after evening); अतिष्ठद्भोमः संख्या Bk. 4. 14 ( तिष्ठद्भोमः = त्रयोः प्रथमनाडिका ).

**तिष्ठद्भोमः** A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

**तिष्ठद्भोमः** *a.* [ तुष्यत्यस्मिन् तुष्य-य्य नि० ] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -य्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -य्यः The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

**तिष्ठद्भोमः** The month पौष.

**तीक्ष्ण** 1 *A.* ( तीक्ष्णे ) To go, move; cf. टीक्ष्ण.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* [ तिष्ठ-स्त, Un. 3. 18 ] 1 Sharp ( in all senses ), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm ( as rays ); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong ( as उपाय ). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, insuspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -इणः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -इण 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp ( as words &c. ). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसः steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. ( -न ) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुल long pepper. -तैले 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुमुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-वायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लोहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

**तीक्ष्ण** 4 *P.* ( तीक्ष्णति ) To be wet or moist.

**तीक्ष्ण** 10 *U.* ( तीक्ष्णति ) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

**तीक्ष्ण** 1 *A* shore, bank; नदीतीक्ष्णः सागर-तीक्ष्णः &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 *A*

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -ते 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

**तीक्ष्ण** *N.* of Siva.

**तीक्ष्ण** See under तृ.

**तीक्ष्ण** [ तृ-य्य ] Un. 2. 7 ] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; ( Mar. घाट ); त्रिभुवनं विनाशते नयः कुतः तीक्ष्णः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. ( where तीक्ष्ण means 'a remedy or means' also ); तीक्ष्णं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object ( especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c. ); शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीक्ष्णं किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीक्ष्णेन घटते &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीक्ष्णस्य साधोः संभवः U 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीक्ष्णदंभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certainty in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmana. -20 ( In liturgical language ) The path to the altar between the चारुवाल and उत्तर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science ( तृ-य्य ). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; ( the number being 15 on one's side, and 18 on the enemy's side ); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनंदतीक्ष्णः. -Comp. -उदकं holy water; तीक्ष्णदंभं च वद्विधं नान्यतः शुद्धिमहत्तः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m.* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; ( also तीक्ष्णकर in this sense ). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. *N.* of Vishnu. -काकः, -काशः, -बायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person ( लोभ्य ). -देवः an epithet of Siva.

—पाद *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —पूत *a.* sacred, holy. —यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. —राजः *N.* of Prayāga. —राजिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Beacore. —वाकः the hair of the head. —विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, ( such as स्नान ) —विहारा the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. —सेवित्र *a.* a pilgrim. ( -*m.* ) a crane.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. —कः An ascetic, a Brāhmana.

**तीक्ष्ण** *A* pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmana ( visiting holy places ). तीक्ष्ण 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Relating to a sacred place. —र्थः An ascetic.

**तीक्ष्ण** 1 *P.* ( तीक्ष्णति ) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

**तीक्ष्ण** 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya ( one of the mixed tribes ).

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंघिताधोरणतीक्ष्णतः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c. *U.* 3. 5; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. —त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. —त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. —त्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. —आनंदः an epithet of Shiva. —गति *a.* quick, swift. —गंधा cumin seed. —पौरुषं 1. daring, heroism. -2 heroism ( in general ). —वेदना acute or sharp pain. —संज्ञ *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

**तीक्ष्णयति** Den. *P.* To make sharp, strengthen.

**तु** 2 *P.* ( तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

**तु** *ind.* ( Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word ) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वदा सुखानामते ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; त्रिषयस्तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; ( in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence. ) -2



And now on one's part, and ; एक-  
दा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्यावरीत् K. 8 ;  
राजा तु तामार्यं श्रुत्वाऽवरीत् 12. -3  
Aa to, as regards, as for ; प्रवत्यंतां  
महाप्राणद्विष्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु  
केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mā. 8. 4.  
-4 It sometimes marks a difference  
( भेद ) or superior quality ; सृष्टं पयो-  
मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it  
is used as an emphatic particle ;  
भीमस्तु पण्डवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And  
sometimes it is used as a mere  
expletive ; निरर्थकं तु ह्रीत्यादि पूरणैक-  
प्रयोजनं Chandra. 2. 6.

तुक्सारः, तुवारः, तुवारः N. of a  
people inhabiting the Vindhya  
mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुप्रचा Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,  
lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधु-  
मंडलदृश्यं तारालितं तुंगतरंगं Gtt. 11 ; तुंग  
नगोत्संगमिवारोह R. 6. 3, 4 20 ; Si.  
2. 48 ; Me. 12. 64. -2 Long. -3  
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5  
Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height,  
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,  
summit. -4 The planet Mercury  
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut  
tree. -7 The apellation of a planet.  
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.  
-10 An epithet of Siva. -जः The  
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.  
-Comp. -बीजः quicksilver. -अं  
the apex of a planet. -भद्रः a restive  
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा  
N. of a river flowing into the  
Krishṇā. -दुखः a rhinoceros. -देगा  
N. of a river. -शेखरा a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet  
et the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.  
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.  
an epithet of Krishṇa ; -ईश्वरा 1. an  
epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.  
-पति the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring,  
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,  
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3  
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,  
mean, insignificant, contemptible,  
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,  
wretched. -च्छ Chaff. -Comp. -दुः  
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः  
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty  
or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, elight,  
contemn.

तुच्छय a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. ( तोजति ) To hurt,  
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shook. -2 Pressuro.  
-3 Assault.

तुज् L.P. ( तुंजति ) Ved. 1 To reach,  
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3  
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5  
To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7  
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.  
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.  
-10 To give.

तुज् a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,  
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-  
sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-  
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद 6 P. ( तुदति ) 1 To dispute,  
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुदितुदः N. of Siva.

तुदमः A mouse, rat.

तुद 1, 6 P. ( तोदति, तुदति ) 1 To  
split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3  
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,  
convey.

तुदु 1 P. ( तुदुति ) To disregard,  
contemn.

तुण 6 P. ( तुणति ) 1 To curve,  
make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-  
ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुङ् 1 A. ( तुङ्ते ) To press out.

तुङ् [ तुङ् अच् ] 1 Mouth, face,  
beak, snout ( of a hog ) ; तुङ्गतरंगकु-  
टिलैः ( युकाः ) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk  
of an elephant. -3 The point of an  
instrument. -ङः N. of Siva.

तुङ्केतिका The cotton plant.

तुङ्गिः [ तुङ्ग-इन् ] 1 Face, mouth. -2  
A beak. -ङिः f. The navel.

तुङ्गिक a. Furnished with a trunk.  
-का The navel.

तुङ्गिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A  
large swelling on the palate.

तुङ्गिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुङ्गिभ See तुङ्गिभ.

तुङ्गिल a. [ तुङ्ग-इलच्, सिध्मा लच् वा ] 1  
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a  
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely  
; cf. तुङ्गिल.

तुङ्ग 10 U. ( तुङ्गयति ते ) 1 To praise.  
-2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To  
spread.

तुङ्ग्यः [ तुङ्ग-यच् ] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.  
-रश्च Sulphate of copper, usually  
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-  
rium or medical ointment. -रश्च 1  
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo  
plant. -Comp. -अंजनं blue vitriol  
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-  
ment.

तुङ्गकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. ( तुदति ते, तुज् ) 1 To strike,  
wound, hit ; तुदोद् गद्या चारि Bk. 14.  
81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick,  
goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain,  
vex, torment, afflict ; सुतद्विषयारापत-  
नोपसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसन्नं प्रवासिनां Re.  
2. 4, 6, 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुद् p. p. [ तुद्-क्त ] 1 Struck, hurt,  
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,  
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -वायः a  
tallor, Ms. 4. 214. -सेचनी the suture  
of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [ तुद्-करणे दृक् ] A goad for  
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.  
-वेजं a rod borne by Vishṇu.

तोदः [ तुद्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish,  
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urg-  
ing, driving ( horses &c. ). -4 Sharp  
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [ तुद्-करणे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish.  
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. ( तुद् ).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-  
tuberant belly. -दः, -वी The navel.  
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of  
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिदुक्, -परिदुज्  
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुद्वत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुदि f. n. The belly. -f. The  
navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुद्विक्, तुद्विभ, तुद्विल  
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2  
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;  
मकरंदतुदिलानामरविद्वानामरं महामान्यः  
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकरी, तुदिका The navel.

तुप्, तुप्-तुप् 1, 6 P. ( तोपति, तुपति,  
तुप्-कति ) To injure, hurt.

तुप् 4, 9' P. ( तुपति, तुप्नति ) To  
hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mā. 1.  
9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-  
ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Exulted. -4 Per-  
plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. -ल्ल-ल्ल  
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2  
A confused combat, melee.

तुम् 1 P. ( तुम्ति ) 1 To distress,  
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.  
( तुम्यति ते ) To hurt, trouble.

तुम्बः [ तुम्ब-अच् ] A kind of gourd.  
-मा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A  
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुम्बर.  
-र A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बिः -बी f. A sort of gourd ; न  
हि तुम्बीफलिकलो वीणावंडः ययाति महि-  
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब(घु)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्भ a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-  
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-  
ergetic, strong.



तु 1. 6 U. ( तुवति-ने ) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure.—II. 3 P. ( तुतेर्ति ) To run.

तु a. 1 Hastening.—2 Fighting.—f. Speed.

तु a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting.—2 Speedy, quick, prompt.—3 Strong, energetic.—4 Hurt, wounded.—5 Rich.—6 Abundant.—r: Speed, velocity.

तुण a. Ved. Quick, swift.—णम् Haste, speed.

तुण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift.—2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A horse; तुरगसुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51.—2 The mind, thought.—नी A mare.—Comp.—आरोहः a horseman.—उपचारकः a groom.—मियः—यं barley.—ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice.—रक्षः a groom, an equerry.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman; तुरगिन् also.

तुरंगः [ तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच ] 1 A horse; भातुः सकुटुक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3.—2 A name for the number 'seven.'—3 The heart, mind.—गी A mare.—Comp.—अरि 1. A buffalo.—2 fragrant oleander.—आरूढः a horseman.—द्विषणी a she-buffalo.—मियः—यं barley.—मेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61.—यायिन्, सायिन् m. a horseman.—वक्त्रः—वदन् a Kinnara.—शाला, स्थानं a horse-stable.—स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग).—2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m. ( Nom. sing. तुषाट्-इ ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [ त्र-इ इष ] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.—2 A shuttle; तद्भट्चातुरीतरी N. 1. 12.—3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth.—2 Consisting of four parts.—3 Mighty.—यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth.—2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.—Comp.—वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth ( part ).

तुर्य a. Fourth; N. 4. 123.—ई 1 A quarter, a fourth part.—2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahma.

तुरष्काः ( m. pl. ) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved. Killing. ( हतृ ); Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्ब 1 P. ( तु-वृ-ति ) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; वृत्रं याद्विज् तुर्बसि Rv. 8. 99. 6.—2 To excel.—3 To overpower.—2 To save.

तुर्बणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly.—2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल 1 P., 10:U. ( तोलति-तोलयति-ने ; also तुलयति-ने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला ) 1 To weigh, measure.—2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider.—3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैतादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30.—4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितमुष्टुदुच्यते Si. 15. 30, 61.—5 To compare, equal, liken ( with instr. ); तुणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31; मुखं श्रेष्ठागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12.—6 To match, be equal to ( with acc. ); मासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64.—7 To make light of, contempt, despise; अंतःसारं घनं तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति रत्नं Me. 20. ( where तुल also means 'to bear up or carry away' ); Si. 15. 30.—8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः अज्ञास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वं मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. ( where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति ).—9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवश्ये तुलयति Mk. 1. ( तुलयति v. 1 ).—10 To counter-balance, outweigh.—11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [ तुल ल्यट् ] 1 Weight.—2 Lifting.—3 Comparing, likening, &c.—ना 1 Comparison.—2 Weighing.—3 Lifting, raising.—4 Rating, assessing, estimating.—5 Examining.

तुला [ तुल-भिदा० अङ् ] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं B. 4. 131. v. 1.—2 A measure, weight.—3 Weighing.—4 Resemblance, likeness equality; similarity ( with gen, instr or in

comp. ); किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदा रोहति दंतवा-ससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50.—5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वयलानि Pt. 1. 330.—6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house.—7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas.—Comp.—कूटः a false weight.—कोटिः—टी f. 1. an ornament ( an anklet or न्युर ) worn on the feet by women; लील-चलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्त्रलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44.—2. a hundred millions ( अर्बुद ).—कोशः,—कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.—2 a place where a balance is kept.—दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body.—घटः 1. the scale of a balance.—2. an oar.—धरः 1. a trader, merchant.—2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.—धरः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant.—2. the string of a balance.—3. the beam.—4 the sign Libra of the zodiac.—परीक्षा ordeal by the balance.—पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight ( given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift ); cf. तुलादान.—मगहः,—मगाहः the string or beam of a balance.—मानः,—यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150.—बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant.—सूत्रं the string of a balance.—तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised.—2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य n. [ तुलया संमितं यत् ] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.—2 Fit for.—3 Identical, same.—4 Indifferent.—Comp.—दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes.—पानं drinking together, commotation.—भावन ( in arith. ) combination of like sets of magnitude.—योगित ( in Khet. ) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृदमैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41.—रूप a. like, similar, analogous.—शुद्धि f. equal subtraction.—शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, लं [ तुल कर्मणि अङ् ] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance.—2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māśas or a tāla.



तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलसादर्यं स्वति, लोक गौध-डीष्ट शकंवा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālākriṣṇa with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārttika. —इंद्रावनः—नः a square pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः—ली *f.*—तुली (1) and (2) *q. v.*

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beardless; also तुवर. —र. —रं An astringent taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —वि: *f.* A long ground (तुकी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2 Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव Ved. 1 A. (ताशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुष्ट 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —Caus. (तोषयति) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष्टं कर्तृ क] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. —2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. —ष्टः *N.* of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्ट-भावे-क्ति] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोष [तुष्ट-भावे ष] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्ट-कर्तृ ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. —ण [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. —2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानार्थि तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंशु *n.* —उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरु किञ्च Up. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तुषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वद्वते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. —रः 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Ra. 4. 1. —3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin rain, spray; especially of cold water; वृक्षसुषारौर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of campher. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2. campher. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2. white with snow. (—रः) campher.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, —तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः *N.* of Siva.

तुष्ट 1 P. (तोषति) To sound.

तुस = तुष *q. v.*

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह-इन् इहस्वश्च Up. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice. —2 Dew or frost; तुणामलैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moonlight. —4 Campher. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —किरणः, —शुः, —शुतिः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. campher. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snowflake. —शर्करा ice.

तुह 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. —2 To split.

तुष् I. 10 U. (तुषयति) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मणि ष] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपटलकृतस्मरतुणवि—लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv.

1. 18. —Comp. —धरः धारः an archer.

तुणिः, तुणीरः —रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तुतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6.

तुदः The cotton tree. —री *N.* of a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तुबरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A bull without horns. —3 Astringent flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A fragrant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4. A. (तूरते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier. —रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. —री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः, —र्यं [तूरते ताडयते तूर्यम्] A kind of musical instrument; Ma. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —Comp. —ओषः a band of instruments —संघः a sort of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल 1 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. —II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh, measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः—लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky; air. —2 A taff of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4 The panicle of a flower or plant. —5 The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —कार्मुकं, —धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. —विषुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. —Comp. —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a pencil; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयैव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. —3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A bearing instrument, probing-rod. —5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तूलिकला.

तुवर = तुष *q. v.*

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.



तृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o  
satisfy.

तृषः Ved The border of a gar-  
ment.

तृष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीय ind. [तृष बा० नीम् स्वरादि ] In  
silence, silently, quickly, without  
speaking or noise; किं भवास्तृष्णीमास्ते  
V. 2; न योऽस्य इति गोविन्दयुक्त्वा तृष्णीं  
बभूव इ Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः  
silence, taciturnity. -शील a. silent,  
taciturn.

तृस्त [तृष बा० तृ दीर्घश्च ] 1 Matted  
hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom,  
any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. (तृहति) To kill, hurt;  
see तृ.

तृहण Hurting, killing.

तृह a. Hurt, injured, killed; see  
तृह.

तृक्ष 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kaśyapa.

तृख Nutmeg.

तृण 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणते or तर्णोति-तर्णते)  
To eat grass, graze.

तृण [तृह-नृ हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8 ] 1  
Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमस्ति मा-  
नमहतमग्नेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A  
blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Any-  
thing made of straw (as a mat for  
sitting); often used as a symbol of  
worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव  
लडलडमोर्नैव तात्पर्यमादि Bh. 2. 17; see  
तृणीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of  
chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire  
quickly extinguished. -3. burning a  
criminal by twisting straw round his  
body and then setting it on fire. -अं-  
जनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest  
abounding in grass. -अस्मि rice grow-  
ing wild. -असृज् n., -कुक्षम्, -गौर  
a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirl-  
wind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का  
a torch of hay, a fire-brand made  
of straw. -ओकस् n. a hut of straw.  
-कोटिः, -हं a heap of grass. -कुटी,  
कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap  
of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2.  
a bamboo. -कोषा a kind of chame-  
leon. -ग्रहिन m. a sapphire. -चरः  
a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलापुका,  
जलपुका a caterpillar. -जम्बक a. feed-  
ing on grass. -जितः f. grass kind,  
the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् n.  
the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -तुमः 1.  
the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree.  
-3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Keta-  
ka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धन्यं  
grain growing wild or without culti-  
vation. -स्वजः 1. the palmyra tree.  
-2. a bamboo. -पीडे hand-to-hand  
fighting. -पूती a mat, seat made of

reeds. -नाय a. worth a straw, worth-  
less, insignificant. -श्विदुः N. of a  
sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem  
(amber) -मत्कुणः a bail or surety  
(perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणम-  
त्कुण). -राज् m. the vine palm. -राजः  
1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the  
bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the  
palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm  
tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-  
nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -इति  
a kind of fragrant grass -शून्यं N.  
of two plants केतकी and महिका. -सारा  
the plantsain tree. -सिंहः an axe.  
-दृश्यः a house of straw.

तृणक Grass, a worthless blade of  
grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of,  
look down upon, treat with con-  
tempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To  
eclipse, obscure; जगद् वक्ष्येण तृणीक-  
तेदुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय a. The third. -यं A third  
part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः m. or f. 1. a  
eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every  
third day; certain (as a fever). -2  
Occurring for the third time. -3 The  
third.

तृतीया The third day of a lunar  
fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The in-  
strumental case or its terminations.  
-Comp. -कृत a. thrice ploughed  
(as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instru-  
mental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः m., f.  
1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3.  
the neuter gender.

तृतीयिक a. 1 Entitled to a third por-  
tion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying  
the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 O. (तर्दति, तृणदि, तृते,  
तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To  
kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38,  
14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set  
free. 4 To disregard.

तृप् 1. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृपोति,  
तृपति, तृष) 1 To become satisfied, be  
pleased or contented; अयं तृप्यति  
नांसदाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीन चातुपत्  
कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.;  
but sometimes with gen. or loc.  
also); को न तृप्यति विन्तेन II. 2. 174.  
तृप्तस्तस्मिन्निनेन Bh. 2. 84; नाग्निस्तृप्यति  
काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वभू-  
तानां न पुंसां वामलोचना Pt. 1. 137;  
तस्मिन्नि तृपुर्दवास्तते यजे Mb. -2 To  
please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify,  
please. -Desid. तृप्यसति, तृप्यसि. -II.  
1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति) 1 To  
light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be  
satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate,  
U. 3. 2.

तर्पण a. [तृप्-णिच् वा लृट्] Satisfy-  
ing, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1  
Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction,  
pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One  
of the five daily Yajnas (performed  
by men), presenting libations of  
water to the Manes of deceased  
ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the  
sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the  
eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इच्छुः an  
epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित a. Pleased, gratified.

तर्पित्व a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering  
libations to the Manes of deceased  
ancestors.

तृपत् m. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A  
parasol.

तृप्त a. [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied,  
contented. -तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः f. [तृप्-क्तिर्] 1 Satisfaction,  
contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3;  
Ma. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety,  
disguist. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4  
(Ved.) Water.

तृप a. 1 Restless, anxious. -2  
Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing,  
satisfying. -यः A sacrificial cake  
(परोडाश). -यं 1 Ghee or an oblation  
thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपत The moon.

तृपल a. 1 Pleased. -2 Restless.  
-लः A stone. -लः A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृपुः f. The serpent race.

तृप् or तृप् = तृप् q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषति) 1 To be  
thirsty; Bk 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51.  
-2 To wish, wish excessively, be  
eager or greedy.

-तृषः [तृप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2  
Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A  
boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षण [तृप्-भावे लृट्] 1 Thirst. -2  
Desire.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. -2  
Wishing, desiring.

तृष् f. [तृप्-सं० क्ति] (nom. sing.  
तृष्-द्) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति  
सलिलं स्वाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1.  
11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3  
Desire personified as the daughter of  
Kāma.

तृषा See तृष्. -Comp. आर्त a.  
suffering from thirst, thirsty. -रू f,  
the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित p. p. 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Ra.  
1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for,  
desirous of gain. -तं Thirst, desire.

तृपु a. Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting  
for. -2 Quick, speedy.



तृष्णक *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृ-न् किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णा छिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; R. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां लिङ्गि Bb. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.  
तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired.  
-व्य Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृहेति, तर्ह्यति-ते, तृहति, तृह; desid. तिवृक्षति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To injure, hurt, kill, striko; न तृणेह्यति लोकोऽयं चित्ते मां निष्पराकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेह्य रामः सह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारित्, तरि-रि-भ्यति, तीर्णं) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिषां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Mo. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ज Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीर हि तरत्यापदं K. 175; कुच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवतीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mn. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयातीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तीर्त्ते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To wish to cross &c.; दोष्यं तितर्ह्यति तरंगवतीधुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भाषे-अर्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाश्च यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पर्य freight. -गणिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानः a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unrelenting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -नी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -यन्त्रः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -ङ्गा, -ङ्गी, -ङ्गं [तृ-अङ्ग] A boat. -ङ्गः, -ङ्गं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.  
तरङ्गः [तृ-करणे अङि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारङ्ग).

तरनी A boat.  
तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे र्] 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद्धीव गभीरनारा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रयः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तरायः दितः वा० टर्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -क्रा 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिञ्चं, तरिञ्चो, तरिणि A boat, ship.  
तरीषः [तृ-ईषर्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry oow-dung. -की N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -क्रः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -क्रः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -जा 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, -णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.  
तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिक् *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तर्णि *p. p.* [तृ-क] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तेज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भावे कणादौ अहर्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अग्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायतु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समक्षिते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशिष्टाभुमितां (राज-लक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile; स्वायत्तगुणायं यदि मेन तेजः R. 14. 55; 2. 75; दृश्य-तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूयते युवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (चित्). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience, -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 illu-



minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीज marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. —मंडल a halo of light. —मूर्ति: the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्वि *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14 ; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous ; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. ( तेपत् ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To abate.

तेमः [ तिग्-वृ ] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. ( तेवते ) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness ( of a knife ), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ तेजसो विकारः अण् ] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous ; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light ; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence ( Vedānta phil. ). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge

ततिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —तं N. of the fourth astronomical period or कल.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिकः One who catelies partridges.

तैत्तिर्य *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda ( कृष्णयजुर्वेद ).

तैत्तिडीक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes ( dianness ).

तैर्थ *a.* ( र्थी *f.* ) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

—कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water ( such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place ).

तैल [ तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण् ] 1 Oil ; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; Y. 1. 284 ; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अदी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कलकजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किङ्हे oil-cake. —चौरिका a cockroach. —द्वोष्णी an oil-tub. पार्णिका, पर्णी 1. aandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पाचिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिजः the white sesamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. —कलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भविनी Jasmine. —माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपात Oblation to fire ( स्वर्ग ), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire ; cf. इयैतपात and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः ( *pl.* ) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child ; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —कमं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. ( तोडति ) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोड्यं, तोड्यः, तोड्यं See under तुड्.

तोमरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. —धरः 1 fire ( consider-

ed as a deity ). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तौर्यं 1 Water ; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वषाढा or its regent. -Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower. —आमन् *m.* the Supreme Being. —आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water ; तौर्यधारपथाश्च बलकलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuṇa. ( —इं ) the constellation called पूर्वषाढा —उत्सर्गः diacharge of water, raining ; Me. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.* 1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. ( —नः ) a sort of crane. —कुच्छः, —च्छः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —कीडा sporting in water ; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal. —हिंयः, —हिंयः hail. —दः a cloud ; R. 6. 65 ; V. 1. 14. —अत्ययः the autumn. —द्वं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number ' four ', 'मिथं' cloves. —नीची the earth. —परबाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —गुष्पी, —ग्रष्टा trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादन or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सूय *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence ( as of rivers ) ; R. 8. 95. —शुक्रिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः —णं [ तर-युद्ध आधारे लुट् Tv. ] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway ; गणो द्वपाणामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1 ; द्वाल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल.

तोष, तोषणं &c. See under तुष.

तोषलं A club ( सुल ).

तोषिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac ( a word borrowed from Greek ).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [ तौर्यं मयं अण् ] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —त्रिक



the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौलिकं बुधाद्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47 ; U. 4.

तौल A balance.

तौलिकः तौलिकः A painter.

तौलिन m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रि. f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यम् 1 P. ( त्यजति. तत्याज, अत्याक्षि-  
त्, त्यजति, त्यक्त ) 1 To leave ( in all  
senses ), abandon, quit, go away  
from ; वस्मे भानोस्त्यजाशु Ms. 39 ; Ms.  
6. 77, 9. 177 ; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go,  
dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 8. 122. -3  
To give up, renounce, resign ; sur-  
render ; Bh. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33 ;  
Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid.  
-5 To get rid of, free oneself from ;  
Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard ;  
त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणोस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि  
च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To  
distribute, give away ; कृतं ( संचयं )  
आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15.  
-9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause  
to give up &c., to deprive ( a person )  
of anything. -2 To expel, turn out.  
-3 To quit. -Desid. ( नित्यज्ञति ) To  
wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [ त्यक्त-कर्मणि-क ] 1 Abandon-  
ed, forsaken, left, quitted. -2  
Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned,  
avoided ; see. त्यज् -Comp. -अग्निः a  
Brāhmana who has given up house-  
hold fire. -जीवित्, प्राण a. ready to  
abandon life, willing to run any  
risk ; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.  
-लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन् 1 Leaving, quitting. -2  
Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2  
Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrange-  
ment, dislikes, envy. -5 A weapon  
causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n.  
Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [ त्यज्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Leaving, for-  
saking, abandoning, deserting, sepa-  
ration ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-  
स्त्वागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2  
Giving up, resigning, renouncing ;  
Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift,  
donation, giving away as charity ;  
करे श्रावयस्त्वागः Bh. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154 ;  
त्यागाय संभृतार्थानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1.  
169. -4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1.  
22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing  
oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -युत्र a  
bill of divorcement. -युत, -शील a.  
liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning,  
giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a  
donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal.  
-5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not  
look to any reward or result from  
the performance of ceremonial rites ;  
यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्याभिधीयते  
Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or  
abandon. -2 Caused to be disre-  
garded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or  
expelled. -2 To be given up or re-  
linquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4  
To be excluded. -ज्यं A part of an  
asterism or its duration considered  
to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10. U. ( त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते )  
To speak or shine.

त्रंक 1 A. ( त्रंके ) To go, so also  
त्रंक्षु 1 P., त्रंक्षु 1 P.

त्रंक्षु 1 P. ( त्रंक्षुति ) 1 To act, per-  
form some functions. -2 To try,  
strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. ( त्रपते, त्रपित ) To be  
ashamed or abashed, be embarrass-  
ed ; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितानिह यस्याद्भ-  
क्तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप् to  
turn away or retire through shame ;  
तस्माद्भूलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते  
साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [ त्रप् भावे अङ् ] 1 Bashfulness,  
modesty ; मन्दत्रपात्तर Git. 12. -2  
Shame ( in a good or bad sense ). -3  
A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4  
Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity.  
-Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless,  
impudent. -रंढा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. ( अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन्  
Tv. ] 1 Tin ; यदि माणिस्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते  
Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-बं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -वं  
Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रापिष्ठ a. ( superl. of तृप् ) Highly  
satisfied.

त्रयीयस् a. ( सी. f. ) compar. of  
तृप् ] More satisfied.

त्रय a. ( यो. f. ) Triple, three-fold,  
treble, divided into three parts, of  
three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो  
यजुर्वि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23.  
-ये A triad, a group or collection  
of three ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-  
प्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ;  
लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43, Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयम् ( Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter-  
ing into comp. with some numerals )

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-  
third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-  
threes. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत्  
a. or f. thirty-three. 'पतिः an epithet  
of ( a ) Indra, ( b ) प्रजापति. -दश  
a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen  
added ; त्रयोदश अतं ' one hundred  
and thirteen. ' -दशन् a. pl. thirteen.  
-दशक a. consisting of thirteen.  
( -कं ) the number thirteen. -दशम  
a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth  
day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः  
f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three.  
-विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2. Consist-  
ing of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f.  
twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three.  
-सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken  
collectively ( ऋग्यजुःसामानि ) ; त्रयीम-  
याय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयी-  
वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2 ; Ms.  
4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ठ  
स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिवयी Si. 2. 3. -3  
A matron or married woman whose  
husband and children are living.  
-4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp.  
-तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so  
त्रयीमयः. -2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः  
the duty enjoined by the three Vedas,  
Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रस् 1. 1, 4 P. ( त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रस्त ) 1  
To quake, tremble, shake, start with  
fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of  
( with abl., sometimes with gen.  
or instr. ) ; प्रमद्वनतत्रस्यति K. 255 ;  
कपेत्त्रासिपुनोदात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14.  
48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3  
To run away, run from. -Caus.  
( त्रासयति-ते ) To frighten, terrify.  
-II. 10 U. ( त्रासयति-ते ) 1 To go,  
move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize.  
-4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [ त्रस-वर्ज्ये क ] Moveable,  
locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1  
A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The  
aggregate of moving or living beings.  
-4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः  
1. an atom, the mote or atom of  
dust which is seen moving in a sun-  
beam ; cf. जालतरंगते भानौ वृक्षं  
यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्त्वमाणां त्रसरेणुं  
प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1.  
361. -2 N. of one of the wives of  
the sun.

त्रसनं [ त्रस्-भावे ह्यङ् ] 1 Alarm, fear.  
-2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [ त्रम्-उच् ] Fearful,  
trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्द्युक्तधुरं  
तुरगैः R. 14. 47, सीतां सीमित्रिणा त्यक्तां  
मयीचीं त्रस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [ त्रम्-क ] 1 Frightened,  
terrified, alarmed ; वस्तेकहायनकुर्वन्



विलोलवृष्टिः Māl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रस् भवे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Rāt. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्र-णिञ् भवे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -न 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रे.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रे.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., तिस्रः f. त्रीणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आभूताः &c. Ma. 2. 229; त्रियतमभिरसौ तिसृभिर्वर्णौ R. 9 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीश्वेत कुमार्युतमता सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zed thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or वृत्तक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-रः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालंजन, रत्नंजन and पुष्पंजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life. (-चेत्य) -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्षगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अग्निः a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंशकः (also त्रिशंक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिषंशकं संगमिन् ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडोक्तुत्सवंशकवक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंशका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द a. three years old. (-ब्दं) three years taken collectively. -अशीत a. eighty-third. -अशीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टन् a. twenty-four. -अभ्र, -अश a. triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं (तृचं also) three Rikṣ taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -अहिक a. having provision for three days. -अकद m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikṣa. -2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -अकम् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -अकम् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times, thrice. -अ, अक्षिण a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -अक्षि m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jains). -अक्षतः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Ravana; Si. 2. 5. -अक्षक a. knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगण below. -गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -नर्तः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्भ 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; व्रतय मौर्जी त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त स्वर्तयुगं त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाव त्रिगुणत्वेन नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -अक्षुम् m. an epithet of Siva. -चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जगत्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत् " , -जगती the three worlds. (1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Ravana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्वा the size of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जत a bow. -जव, -जवन a (pl.) threetimes nine, i. e. 27. -जाचिकेतः a part of the Adhivaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -जीता a wife ('thrice married'), it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband) -तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंडं 1. the three staves of a Samyāsīn (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डा) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडि m. 1. a religious mendicant or Samyāsīn who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वाग्देहेऽय मनोदेहः कायदेहेऽस्तेष्व च। यस्मैति निदिता बुद्धी त्रिदेहीति स उच्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 10. -दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, -आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rainbow. -अधिपतिः, -इश्वरः, -पतिः epithets of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, -अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a denizen. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलयः, -आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahman. -गुहा an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इंगोपः); अहधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्मनि R. 11. 12. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, -वनिता, an Aparna or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादुर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Ms. 58. -वर्त्मन् the sky. -अहः 1. Agni. -2. Brahman. -दिनं three days collectively. -पृथु m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. aky, atmosphere 3 paradise. -4.



happiness.-(वा) cardamoms. °अर्धशः. °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकसु *m.* a god. -हृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -द्वारं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वत, पित्त and कफ. -धनुः an epithet of Ganges. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyāsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -पयसः ( नयनः ), -नेत्रः, °लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नाभः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third-पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पटुः glass (काच) -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. -पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-या) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभिः स तमारुरोह पुद्गुहृत-सुतः Ki 6. 1; Anu. 99. -पाद्, -पाद, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (-दं) a tripod. -पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासस्तक-रिणां यैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gayatri metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks three round a sacred fire. -पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. -पातः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पठित् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-म.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुत्रा an epithet of Durgā. -पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुट्टः, -पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya

( those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods ); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °भूः, °दहनः, द्विष *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-रि) 1. N. of a place near Jabhal-pura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-पु) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पुष्ट the highest heaven. -पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -प्रसूतः an elephant in rut. -फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिडा, वेडा and ओवडाका). -बन्धनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रि-बलीतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; of. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -बलीक the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनसुरोपायं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °युवः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. -धूमः a palace with three floors. -मधु *m.* -मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्ग the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, काल्याणन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि षण्काणम्. -मूर्ति 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन्य *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यटिः a necklace of three strings. -यामकं sin. -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half praharas being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीपयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. -युग an epithet of Siva. -यानिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसकं spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. -रक्षः a conch-shell—ल्लिप *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gūṇas. (-गाः) the country called Telangā. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being; °ईशः the sun °नयः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्त्वामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हराक्षरभुविनीविच्छदायां Bh. 3. 95; Śān. ti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (-जा) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णक the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. -विह्वं, -विह्वं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविह्वस्येव पति जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-म.) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-फः) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °कर्णं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. -वंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [ He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla.



While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुस्त्रिंशतराले तिष्ठ S. 2. ]. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. **जः** an epithet of Harischandra. **याजिन्** m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अंकाः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्यी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्रयं, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनपतिर्नाम S. 7. ६; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -हस्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a three years old.

**त्रिंश** a. (शी. f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

**त्रिंशक** a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

**त्रिंशत्** f. Thirty. -Comp. -पञ्च A latas opening at moonrise.

**त्रिंशत्कं** An aggregate of thirty.

**त्रिंशतिः** f. Thirty.

**त्रिक** a. [ त्रयाणां सङ्घः कर्त्तृ ] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विद्वत्तत्त्वकभिक्षुहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -क 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

**त्रितय** a. (शी. f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा त्रितं विविधैश्च त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

**त्रिधा** ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

**त्रिम्** ind. Thrice, three times.

**वृ** 4, 6 P. [ वृट्चति, वृटति, वृटति ] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पुटवद्द्विलिनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौषस्त्वुदित इव सुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

**वृटिः**, -टी f. [ वृट्-इत् वा कृप् ] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kṣana or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

**वृटित** p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

**व्रोदिः** f., -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

**व्रप(क्र), व्रुप(कृ)** 1. P. (त्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

**व्रैता** 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; व्रैताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

**व्रैधा** ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सवैधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं व्रैधा स्थितात्माने R. 10. 16.

**व्रै** 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

**त्राण** p. p. [ त्रै कर्मणि क, त्रावे ल्युट् वा ] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mā. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

**त्रात** p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

**त्रातृ** a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

**त्रैकालिक** a. (की. f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

**त्रैकाल्यं** 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

**त्रैयुणिक** a. (की. f.) Triple, three-fold.

**त्रैयुग्यं** 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्वं, रजस्वं and तमस्वं) taken collectively; त्रैयुग्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

**त्रैतं** Ved. A triad.

**त्रैदशिक** a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

**त्रैध** a. Threefold, triple.

**त्रैनिष्किक** a. Worth three nishkas.

**त्रैपुरः** 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

**त्रैपुरुष** a. (शी. f.) Extending to the three male generations.

**त्रैमातुरः** An epithet of Lakṣhmaṇa.

**त्रैमासिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

**त्रैमास्यं** A period of three months.

**त्रैराशिकं** The rule of three (in math.)

**त्रैलोकः** An epithet of Indra.

**त्रैलोक्यं** The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

**त्रैवर्गिक** a. (की. f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

**त्रैवर्णिक** a. (की. f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

**त्रैवर्षिक** a. (की. f.) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

**त्रैविक्रम** a. (मी. f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Viṣṇu; R. 7. 35. -तं The three steps of Viṣṇu.

**त्रैविद्यं** 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.



त्रिविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविध्यः, त्रैविद्येयः A God.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [ त्रुट-पुल्ल ] 1 A species of drama:—सप्तद्वन्द्वेषां चोक्तं दिग्गमाद्युषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्राहुः प्रत्येकं सविद्वषकं ॥ S. D. 540 ; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?). —2. An angry speech. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. ( त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट ) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

त्वक्ष् n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वष्ट्रा a. [ त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण् ] Belonging to Tvashtri; U. 6. 3. —स्त्री 1 The asterism चित्रा. —2 A small car. —ई The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thnu,' theeing and thoning.

त्वंग् 1 P. ( त्वंगति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

त्वञ्च 6 P. ( त्वचति ) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin ( of men, serpents &c. ); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide ( as of a cow, deer &c. ); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. —Comp. —अंकुरः horripilation. —इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. —कुंडुरः a sore. —गंधः the orange. —छेदः 1. a akin wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. —जं 1. blood. —2. hair ( on the body ). —तरंगकः a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुष्टनं peeling of the skin. —पारुष्यं roughness of the skin. —पुण्यः horripilation.

( ल्पी, -स्य ) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body. —रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः ( त्वचिसारः ) a bamboo; त्वक्सार-रंघपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. —सुगंधः an orange.

त्वच् 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वचा a. ( ची f. ) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds ; e. g. त्वद्धीन, त्वत्साहस्य &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours ; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्भिः a. Like thee or you.

त्वरं 1 A. ( त्वरति, त्वरित-वर्ण ) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly ; भवान्नुद्दृष्टं त्वरतां M- 2; नाहुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38. —Caus. ( त्वरयति ) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate ; त्वरयौर्वर्षी V. 2 ; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away ; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [ त्वर्भावे क ] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. —ई Rapid-ity, quickness. —ई ind. Quickly, speedily ; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick. —णि f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. —3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरः, त्वरिः f. [ त्वर्-अङ् ] 1 Haste, hurry, speed ; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरः सहस्रं वा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. —2 Urgency or pressing nature ; Ku. 2. 63. —Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित p. p. Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste. ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट m. [ त्वक्ष्-वृच् ] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. —2 Visvakarmani the architect of the gods. [ Tvashtr, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras, and a daughter called सृष्टा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc : cf. आरोप्य चक्रमग्निमुष्ण-तेजसास्त्वष्ट्रं यत्नेद्विखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discs of Vishnu, the Trishula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods ].

त्वाद्वा, त्वाद्वा ( स्त्री f. ) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind ; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. ( त्वेषति-ने ) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विषमित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75 ; Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authority, weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom, practice. —6 Violence, Vehemence. —7 Speech. —Comp. —इंशः the sun, also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light. —2 Beauty lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सरं 1 P. ( तसरति ) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. —2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. —2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon ; सुप्रग्रहनिमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3 ; त्सरप्रदेशादपवजितानः Ki. 17. 58 ; R. 18. 48. —Comp. —मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skilful in handling a sword.

## थ.

थः 1 A mountain. —2 A protector. —3 A sign of danger. —4 A kind of disease. —5 Eating. —थं 1 Protection, preservation. —2 Terror, fear. —3 suspiciousness.

थञ् 1 P. ( थञति ) To go or move.

थुङ् 6 P. ( थुङति ) 1 To cover, screen. —2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुत् 1 P. ( थुत्-वृत्ति ) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृते The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument.



द.

द a. ( At the end of comp. ) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश 1. 1 P. ( दशति, दष्ट; desid. वि-दंशति ) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुगालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. —II. 1 P. 10 U. ( दशति, दशयति-ने ) To speak or shine.

दंशः [ दंश-अञ् भाव घञ् वा ] 1 Biting, stinging ; मुखे विधीह मयि निर्वयदंतदंश Gt. 10.—2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ms. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect ( in jewel ). —7 A tooth.—8 Pungency. —9 An armour.—10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. —भीरुक; a buffalo.—वदन; a heron.

दंशक a. [ दंश-कृत् ] Biting, stinging. —का 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [ दंश-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; c. g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनैः कौतं दासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected.—4 Fitting closely ( as an armour ). —तं A bite.

दंशित m.—See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशोर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंशू [ दंश-दृश् टाश् ] A large tooth, tuak, fang ; मसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रा-दंशकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंशू-भंग सुगामामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सर्वते चरुव रूपतयस्वाङ्गुशाः सार्व-भोमाः Mu. 3. 22.—Comp. —अन्न।, —आयुषः a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tuaks. —विषा a kind of snake.

दंशाल a. Having large tuaks.

दंशिक a. Tuaked. —का = दंशू q. v.

दंशित्व a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth.—2 Biting or wounding with the teeth.—3 Carnivorous. —m. 1 A wild boar.—2 A snake.—3 A hyena.—4 Any animal with tuaks.

दशनः, -नं [ दंश भावे कणादेशे वा ल्युट् नि-नलोपः ] 1 A tooth ; सुहृद्वर्षदशनविक्षि-तोदया Si. 17. 2 ; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27.—2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; ( also m. ). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25.—अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—3. a sigh.—छदः, —वासस n. 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि संदं Gt. 8.—बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशोर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful.—रः A miachievona or venomous animal.

दशो ( से ) रकः A young camel.

दष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश.

दसन-ना, दसच्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. ( दक्षते ) 1 To grow, increase.—2 To do, go or act quickly.—3 To hurt, kill.—4 To act conformably to another ( Parass. ). —5 To be competent or able.—6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [ दक्ष-कर्तृ अच् ] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful ; नाट्ये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरौ स्थिते दो-मरि दक्षिणे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11.—2 Fit, suitable.—3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—सा 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [ He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself. ] —2 A cock.—3 Fire.—4 The bull or Siva.—5 A lover attached to many mistresses.—6 An epithet of Siva.—7 Mental power, ability, capacity.—8 An epithet of Vishnu.—9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः.—10 Ability, power, fitness.—11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness.—12 Strength, power.—13 Bad disposition, wickedness.—सा 1 The earth.—2 An epithet of the Ganges.—क्षं Strength, vigour.—Comp. —अवरदक्षक, —कृतस्वोत्तिष्ठ m. epithets of Siva.—कन्या, —जा, —तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā.—2. a lunar mansion —जापति 1. the moon.—2. Siva.—सुतः a god. ( —ता ) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [ दक्ष-दन्त Un. 2. 50 ] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right ( opp. वाम ). —3 Situated on the right side.—4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणायुः, दक्षिणदिक्.—5 Situated to the south.—6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.



-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —ग 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —गः, -ण 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —गः 1 The highest doctrine of the Sāktas. —Comp. —अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v. —अग्र a. pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. —अस्थयः a dweller in the south. —अपर a. south-western. —अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अर्थः 1. the right hand. -2 the right or southern side. —आचार a. 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. —आज्ञा the south. °पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —इतर a. 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (—रा) the north. —उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्त the meridian line. —पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. —पश्चिम a. south-western. (—मा) the south-west. —पूर्व, —प्राक् a. south-east. —पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere. —समुद्रः, सागरः the southern ocean. —स्थः a chariotcer.

दाक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दाक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). —गा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदाक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दाक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदाक्षिणा, गुरुदाक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: — या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्गतिं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचयेत्यस्य सत्कपिः सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा बुधैः ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. —Comp. —अर्ह

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —अवर्त a. 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (—तः) the Deccan. —कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇa. —पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दाक्षिणापथे विदुर्भेषु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दाक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. —प्रवण a. inclining to the south. —बंधः (in Sāṅkhya a phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दाक्षिणात् ind. On the right, from the south, southward.

दाक्षिणाहि ind. 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दाक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दाक्षिणीक 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दाक्षिणीय, दाक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana; दाक्षिणां देवां दाक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दाक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दाक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दाक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का) गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दंष्ट्र.

दक्ष I. 5 P. (दक्षति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. —II. 4 P. (दक्षति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दक्ष a. (धी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदक्षेन पथसोत्तीर्य K. : कीलालव्यतिकरमुत्फुल्लद्वयकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडते) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंडयतो दंडवान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, -दं [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु क्षिरस्थकादयमदंड इवैष भुजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतृदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मादिच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराध-दंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तक्षिण-दंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडयेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडाः स्वदेहाक्ष व्यक्षिप्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; चादंडोऽयमनादंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यश्येति निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडाति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Haastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. —Comp. —अजिन 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —अधिपः a chief magistrate. —अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हस्तवतो दंडानीकेर्विदुर्मपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. —अप- (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —अप-न्यायः see under न्याय. —अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —अलसिका cholera. —आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. —आज्ञा judicial sentence. —आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. —आहतं butter-milk. —कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. —काकः a raven. —काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. —ग्र-



हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant.—**द्व** *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault.—**चक्रः** a division of an army.—**उद्धनं** a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept.—**दृक्का** a kind of drum.—**दातः** one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt.—**देवकुलं** a court of justice.—**धर, धार** *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer.—2. punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10.—3. exercising judicial authority. (**-रः**) 1. a king; **अमरुद्धं मरुद्धं धारान्वयं** R. 9. 3.—2. N. of Yama.—3. a judge, supreme magistrate.—4. a mendicant carrying a staff.—5. a potter.—**धारणं** 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin).—2. following the order of a mendicant.—3. infliction of a punishment.—**नयकः** 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate.—2. the leader of an army, a general.—3. a king.—**पुरुषः** a policeman, constable.—**निपातनं** punishing, chastising.—**नीतिः** *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature.—2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.—3. an epithet of Durgâ.—**नेतृ** *m.* 1. a king.—2. Yama.—3. a judge.—**पः** a king.—**पाशुलः** a porter, door-keeper.—**पाणिः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. N. of the god Siva at Benares.—**पातः** 1. falling of a stick.—2. infliction of punishment.—3. dropping one line in a manuscript.—**पातनं** infliction of punishment, chastisement.—**पारुष्यं** 1. assault, violence.—2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment.—**पालः, पालकः** 1. a head magistrate.—2. a door-keeper, porter.—**पाशकः, पाशिकः** 1. a head police officer; Pt. 2.—2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu. 1.—**पौर्णं** a strainer furnished with a handle.—**प्रगमः** 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick).—2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground.—**गालधिः** an elephant.—**भंगः** non-execution of a sentence.—**भृत्** *m.* 1. a potter.—2. an epithet of Yama.—**माण(न)वः** 1. a staff-bearer.—2. an ascetic bearing a staff.—3. a chief or leader.—**मायः** a principal road, highway.—**मुखः** a leader, general of an army.—**यात्रा** 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal).—2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).—**यामः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. of Agastya.—3. a day.—**वयः** capital punishment.—**वादिन्** *a.* reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *m.*)—**वासिकः** a door-keeper, warder.—**वासि** *m.* 1. a door-keeper.—2. a

magistrate.—**वादिन्** *m.* a police-officer.—**विकल्पः** discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine.—**विधिः, उद्धनः** 1. rule of punishment; Pt. 1. 376.—2. criminal law.—**विष्कम्भः** the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened.—**च्युहः** a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns.—**ज्ञात्रं** the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law.—**हस्तः** 1. door-keeper, warder, porter.—2. an epithet of Yama.

**दंडकः** 1 A stick, staff &c.—2 A line, row.—3 N. of a metre; see App. I.—**का, कं** N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvart; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); **प्रसन्नानि दुःखान्यापि दंडकेषु** R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; का-योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकार्या वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

**दंडने** Punishing, chastising, flogging.

**दंडनीय** *a.* Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

**दंडायते** Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

**दंडवत्** *a.* 1 Carrying a staff.—2 Furnished with a handle.—3 Having a large army.—*ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick.—2 Falling prostrate; **दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा**.

**दंडादंडि** *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

**दंडारः** [दंडयुजति क अण उा० सं०] 1 A carriage.—2 A potter's wheel.—3 A raft, boat.—4 An elephant in rut.—5 A bow or any other instrument.

**दंडिकः** A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

**दंडिका** 1 A stick.—2 A row, line, series.—3 A string of pearls, a necklace.—4 A rope.

**दंडित** *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

**दंडिन्** *a.* [दंड-अरण्ये इति] Bearing or having a staff.—*m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*.—2 A door-keeper, porter.—3 An oarsman.—4 A Jaina ascetic.—5 An epithet of Yama.—6 A king.—7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu).—8 An epithet of Siva.—9 N. of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarśa* and *Dasakumârcharita*; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कथिरित्यभिधाभवत् कवी इति ततो य्वाते कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb.—*Comp.*—**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

**दंड्य** *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

**दत्** *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections).—*Comp.*—**उद्धः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

**दत्त, दत्तक, दत्त्रिमं** See under दा.

**दद्** 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

**दद** *a.* Giving, offering &c.

**ददनं** A gift, donation.

**दद्**: [दक्ष] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes.—2 A kind of leprosy.—3 A tortoise.

**दद्रुकः** Leprosy.

**दद्रु(द्रु)ण** *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

**दध** 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold.—2 To have, possess.—3 To give, present.

**दध** *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

**दधि** *n.* [दध्-इत्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B.; **दधोदनः** &c.—2 Turbentine.—3 A garment.—*Comp.*—**अन्नं**—**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि.—**उत्तरं, उत्तरकं** (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey.—**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk—**कृचिक** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.—**चारः** a churning-stick.—**जं** fresh butter.—**फलः** the wood apple (कपित्थ).—**मंडः, वारि** *n.* whey.—**मधनं** churning coagulated milk.—**शोणः** a monkey.—**सक्तु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk.—**सारा, स्नेहः** fresh butter.—**स्नेदः** buttermilk.

**दधित्थः** The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

**दधिपात्यः** Clarified butter.

**दधिस्यति** Den. P. To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

**दधीचः, चिः** N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vjitra and other demons.—*Comp.*—**अस्थि** *n.* 1. the thunderbolt of Indra.—2. a diamond.

**दनुः** *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dânavas*.—*m.* N. of a monster, son of Sri, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुश्चक्षुः.—*Comp.*—**जः, पुत्रः, संभवः, सुवः** a demon.—**अरिः** द्विष *m.* a god.



दंतः [ दन्तन् Up. 3. 86 ] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents. beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकौधुदी हरति दुरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10 ; सपदंत, वराह &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज) . -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a tooth. —अंतरं the space between the teeth. —अर्बुदः, —दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. —आयुधः a hog. —आलयं the mouth. —आलिका, —आली a horse's bridle. —उद्गदः dentition. —उल्ल-खलिकः, —खलिन m. one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ma. 6. 17. —कर्षणः a line or citron tree. —कारः an artist who works in ivory. —काष्ठि a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. —कूरः fight. —ग्राहिन् a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. —घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. —घातः a bite. —चालः looseness of the teeth. —छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारकीकृतकृतो दंतच्छदान पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Ra. 4. 12. —जात a. (a child) that is teething. —जाहं the root of a tooth. —पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. —पत्रं a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kādambarī) . —पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. —पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. —पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. —पांचालिका an ivory doll ; Māl. 10. 5. —पातः the falling out of the teeth. —पली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. —पुटपुटः gum-boil. —पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल) . —पशालनं washing the teeth. —फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. —भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear) . —मूलं, —रजस् n. the tartar of the teeth. —मालं, —मूलं, —वल्कं gume. —मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. ल, त्, थ्, द्, ध, न, ल, and स्. —रेगः tooth-ache. —लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. —वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. —वल्कं, —वासस् n. the lip ; मुलां पदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. —बीजः, —बीजा, —बीजका, —बीजकः the pomegranate tree. —बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतवीणा

वाद्यन् Pt. 1. —वेष्टः 1. the gume. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. —वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. —व्यासनं fracture of the teeth. —झंकुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. —झट a. sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. —झकैरा tartar of the teeth. —ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. —शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. —शूलः, —ल tooth-ache. —शोधनिः f. a tooth-pick. —शोफः swelling of the gums. —सघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. —हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge) . —हर्षका the citron tree.

दंतक a. Paying attention to one's teeth. —रः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.) ; see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादति ind. 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् m. An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तुण्युण्यवमापन्नैर्बध्यते मत्त-दंतिनः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. —Comp. —दंतः ivory. —मदः the juice exuding from the temple of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर a. [ दंत-उरस् ] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; झुरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv. ; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also) ; अखर्वैर्दन्तस्मरदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Rising, bristling (as hair) . -5 Over-spread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. —Comp. —छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1 ; पुलकभरं 11 ; K. 216. -3 Beameared, covered with ; Māl. 3.

दंतुल a. Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य a. [ दंते दंत्ये वा मयः यत् ] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. —त्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंद्शः A tooth.

दंद्शक a. [ दंश्-यद्-ऊक ] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. —काः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rākahasa ; इयुमति रघुसिंहे दंद्शकाञ्जिघांते Bk. 1. 26.

दम्, दम् I. 1. 5. P. दमति or दम्योति ; दम्, desid. बिभसति, धंसति, दिदंभति ) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दंभयति-ने) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दम्भिः f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage. दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दम्भ a. Little, small ; अद्भुद्भर्मन्-धिष्टय स स्थली Ki. 1. 38 ; see अद्भ, —भः The ocean. —भं ind. A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमति, दंत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil ; Ma. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain ; यमो दाम्य-ति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमित्वात्परिसं-घातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To paci-fy. —Caus. (दमयति-ने) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दम-यति Pt. 4.

दमः [ दम् भावे दम्भे ] 1 Taming, subdu- ing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यचर्यानां दम इत्यभि-धीयते) . -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities ; (कुस्तितात्मनो विप्र यच्च चि-त्तविवारेण स कीर्तितो दमः) . -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Punishment, fine ; Ma. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. —मः, —मं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. a lord, ruler. —घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशु-पाल q. v.

दमक a. Taming, subduing, con- quering.

दमथः, —धुः [ दम्-भावे अधश्च ] 1 Sub- duing or curbing the passions, self- restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन a. (नी f.) [ दम्-भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Tam- ing, subduing, overpowering, con- quering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्विक्रमर्हति U. 5. 32 ; Bh. 3. 89 ; 80 सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. —नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. —नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishing, chastising ; ददंतानां दमन-विधयः स्वायिद्येवार्थेति Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self- restraint. -4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 35. दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [ She was so called because by her machless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 : —युवन्वयमुभयाम- नौ दमयंती कमनीयतामर्दं । उदियाय यत्समुभियां दमयंतीति ततोऽभियां दयौ ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,



envious of the good fortune of Nala, entored his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damsyanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damsyanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and *Rituparna* also].

**दमायितृ** *a.* [दम्-णिच्-ञ्च] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

**दमित** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

**दमिन्** *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

**दम्प** *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -*स्य*: 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति ततः पुनर्बधार्तितायां धुरि दम्प निवेज्जियंतु V. 5; युष्मिं धुरं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुयं दम्पः स दृशं विभिति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

**दात** *p. p.* [दम्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -*तः*: 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (द्वनक).

**दाति** *f.* [दम्-क्तिर] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

**दधु** (*म्*) नस् *m.* Fire.

**द्वपती** *m. du.* (comp. of जया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ma. 3. 116.

**दध्** 1. 5 P. See दध्. -*Il.* *Caus.* or 10 U. (दम्पयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, acring.

**दध्** [दम्-ञ्च] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 6. 4.; -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

**दम्क** *a.* Cheating, deceiving. **दम्भन्** [दम्-भावे लृट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

**दम्भिन्** *a.* [दम्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -*m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

**दम्भोलि**: 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

**दय** 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावप्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

**दया** [दय भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुण्णेषुपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यस्यादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते। इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तितः II. -Comp. -*कर* *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -*कृदन्*, -*कृचः* epithets of Buddha. -*वीरः* (in Rhet.) the attainment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.:—शिरासुधैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मोक्षमाप्सि। दृति न पर्यामि तवापि तावदे किं भक्षणत्वं विरतो गरुत्मया। cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

**दयाल** *a.* [दय आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

**दयित** *p. p.* [दय-क्] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -*तः* A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -*त* A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालं च नार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

**दयितु** *a.* Kind, compassionate.

**दर** *a.* [दृ-अण्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -*रः*, -*रं* 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -*रः* 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृतना निज्ये दायमाना रसादरे Si. 19. 23; न जतहर्दैन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. -*रं ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरभालजयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीचल्लिचंचरराय &c. Git. 1; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -Comp. -*तिमिर* the darkness of fear; हरति दुरतिमिरतिमिदोर Git. 10. -*द* *a.*

causing fear. -*दः*, -*दं* vermilion. -*वरः* -*द्वं*: Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य).

**दरक** *a.* Timid, cowardly.

**दरण** Breaking, splitting.

**दराणि** *m. f.*, **दरणी** [दृ-अण्] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

**दरधः** 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

**दरध्** *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

**दरदाः** *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmirā. -*दः* Fear, terror. -*दं* Red lead.

**दरिः**, -*री* *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -*धृत्* *m.* a mountain.

**दरित** *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

**दरिद्रा** 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते। उपरुपपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति II. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममेव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विषद्वद्वने कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

**दरिद्र** *a.* [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. -*ता* Poverty; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पत्तापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

**दरिद्राणं** Poverty.

**दरिद्रायक** *a.* Poor, needy.

**दरिद्रित** *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

**दरोदरः** 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -*रं* 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

**ददुर** *a.* Cracked, broken. -*रः* 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

**ददुरीकः** 1 A frog. -2 A cloud.

-3 A kind of musical instrument. -*कं* A musical instrument in general.

**ददुरः** [दणति कर्णो शब्देन उरञ्च नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; एकस्मिन्नुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता ददुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयददुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -*रा*, -*री* N. of Durgā. -*रं* A group or assembly.



bly of villages, district, province.  
-Comp. -घुटः the mouth of a pipe.  
दृष्टः (दृष्टः) f. A kind of leprosy.  
दृष्टे (दृष्टे) n. a. Herpetic.

दृष्टः, दर्पण, दृष्टि &c. See under दृष्टः.

दृष्टः [ दृष्ट-वञ्च् वा ] A kind of sacred grass ( Kusa grass ) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.  
-Comp. -अङ्कुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass ; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass. -पत्रं a kind of grass ( काश ). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटः A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्भ a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्भः [ दृ-व ] 1 A mischievous or harmful person ( हिंस्र ). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दर्भटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दर्भरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दर्भिकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दर्भी ( विः ) f. [ दृ-विच् वा डीष् ] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दर्श, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृष्टः.

दल 1 P. ( दलति, दलित ) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगे द्विधा तु न भियते U. 3. 31 ; अग्निं प्रावा रोदिरयपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28 ; Māl. 9. 12, 20 ; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open ( as a flower ) ; दलज्वनीलोत्पल U. 1 ; दलच्छदं दलद्वरिदं ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधतुं गुं जितं मिलिताः Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. ( द-ल-यति ) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् ( caus. ) to tear up. -दि 1. to break, split, crack ; त्वद्विषुभिर्वदलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दलः -लं [ दृ-अच् ] 1 ( a ) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. ( b ) A piece torn or split off. ( c ) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp. -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sea-mum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Śōdra -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषा the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhūrja tree. -वृष्ण the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं [ दृ-करणे ल्युट् ] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting, मत्तेभकुम्भ-दलने युवि संति चूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, f., दलिः m. A clod of earth. दलशः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दलिकं Timber, a piece of wood. दलित p. p. [ दृ-क् ] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Śāstra.

दलभः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दलमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

द्वः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-द्वं वारि द्वावुते Snbhāsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता द्वदहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता द्वदहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Ms. 53 ; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

द्वयुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

द्वयति Den. P. To make distant, remove ( to a distance ).

द्विष्ट a. ( Snperl. of दूर ) Most distant &c.

द्वीयस्य a. ( Compar. of दूर ) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां द्वीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशन् num. a. ( pl. ) Ten ; स धूमि विश्वतो वृत्ता अत्यतिष्ठद्दशान्गुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अंगुल a. ten fingers long. ( -लं ) a water melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध a. five. ( -धं ) five. ( -धः ) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. -2. Buddha. -अवतारा m. pl. the ten incarnations of Viṣṇu ; see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvana ; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कण्डः epithets of Rāvana ; सप्तलोकैकवीर्यस्य दशकंदकुल-द्विः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् m., रिपुः epithets of Rāma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, -ग्रामिका, -ग्रामिन् m. -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः -दशकंद q. v. -पार-मितावरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Me. 47. -वधः a tenth part. -चलः, -धूमिः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -भुजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgā. -मालिका pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb ( as a child before birth ). -मुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रयः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [ He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite--'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart ]. -रश्मिशतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten



nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा धर्मोऽस्तेषां शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धाविद्या सत्यमक्रोहो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. —रश्मिः the sun. —अक्षः, —नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) हस्तं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvin. —दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —सं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, दशमंगित *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशान, दष्ट See under दश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना ह्वावरपटस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Rh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशात below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्मिच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिकम् Me. 109; विषमं हि दशां प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fates. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अप्यतिः, —ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशत्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निषिद्धविषयस्तेऽहं स दशांतमुपे-

यिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, —कर्विन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्ययः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयादिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Mo. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दश.

दशे (स) रकः A young camel.

दस् 1. 4 P. (दश्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —II. 1. P., 10 U. (दसति, दसयति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To see. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —रसः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युश्च] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रकृतो दस्युरिवास्मि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस *a.* [दसति पावत् दसकं] Savage, fierce, destructive —सौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Āsvin, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Āsvini. —सुः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvin, = सज्ञा q. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अयाक्षीत्, धक्षति, दग्धं, दग्धं desid. दिवक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशाकाः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपादिमदनानलो दहति सममानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; दग्धमात्तकृतमपतिहंतं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तस्मिन्निषमिव शरपं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद्दुःखमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 To canterize (in medicine). —WITH निस् 1. to burn, consume. —2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा धूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —य 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4 to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दहत्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The Bhallātaka plant. —6 Lead-wort. (निश्चक). —7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); n. 8. 20. —2 Caulterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svāhā, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind.

दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दहन्] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-दशार्थकः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. —7 Cunning (विदग्ध). —ग्र 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. —2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्रं 1 Burning. —2 Caulterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह-भावे-वच्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवस्त्रमनि R. 11. 12; छेदो द्वांस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. —2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). —3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. —4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अधुर *n.*, —काष्ठं *n.* kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः, —सरस् *n.*, —स्थलं *a.* place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—र, —ण) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-कृच्] 1 Burning, kindling. —2 Incendiary, inflammatory. —3 Caulterizing. —कः 1 Fire. —2 The Chitraka plant.



दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन *a.* [दह-णि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, pain-ing, distressing.

दाहक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह-अ] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्य *a.* Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्विणिं भूरि दाति दातिश्चमयिना K. R. -III. 4 P. (दावति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददी-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यति-ने, दातुं, दत्; but with आ the *p. p.* is आच, with उप, उपाय; with नि, निदत् or नीत्, and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person; अवकाशं किलोद्वान् रामायाम्यधितो ददौ R. 4. 58; संचनघटे: बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवामिच्छति S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेना Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.).; बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनं इह चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिवं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति-वचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्धं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शार्पं दा to curae; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दायति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. -*Desid.* (दियति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमाज्ञिः पुत्रमापदि । सद्गुरुं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyaas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuyā; see दत्तत्रय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -*Comp.* -अनय (पर)-कर्मन्, -अयदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasuyā, considered as an incarnation of Brāhmā, Vishnu and Mahesha. -आदत्त *a.* given and received. -आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. -दृष्टि *a.* looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टोपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. complimented with a dance; Me. 32. -द्युल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leading on Sambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वर-दत्तहस्ता R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंभे Ratn. 1. 8; बात्या खेदं कुशाग्र्याः सुचिरमवयवेद-त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्त्रे Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम *a.* Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ma. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean-ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in-stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Pay-able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de-stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [दा-वृत्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be-stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -*m.* (त्र) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona-tion.

दात्रः A donor. -स्त्वं 1 The per-formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi-cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ma. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha-rity, giving away as charity, munifi-scence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Śi. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas-ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis-tribution (of food), meal, especially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos-session, share. -3 A distributor. -*Comp.* -काम *a.* liberal. -कुल्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifta. -पार्थ 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभार्य security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyaas or men of the third tribe. -वारी *n.*, -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival-rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance



Alma given to a student at his initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तने forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अहं *a.* claiming inheritance. —आदः [ दामदात्ते-आदाक ] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir ; पुमान्दायादोऽद्यादा स्त्री Nir ; Y. 2. 118 ; Ms. 8. 160. —2, a son.—3.



a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोबु च दायकः Sk.—आदा, दी 1. an heirs. -2. a daughter.—आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —युधूः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, पिंडं, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in ह्येसायिन् &c.

दारः 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [दायति (अतु इति दारः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vart.)] (m. pl.) A wife; एते नयममी दाराः कथ्येयं कुलजीविते Ku. 6.33; दशरथद्वारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. —Comp. —अधीन a. dependant on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः, ग्रहः, परिग्रहः, ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिय marriage; R. 5. 40. —बलिभुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदय-दारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. —Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दा-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. —Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting.  
दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. —दः, दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं [दादिभ्य भावः ध्वज्] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुण-राशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घे दृ-उण्] 1 Tearing, reading. -2 Liberal -3 Kind —रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. —रु n. (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. —Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आघातः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भं a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका, पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुखयाह्वय, —मुखयाह्वय a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood. —बधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दृ-णिच्-उन् Up. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मरण-दारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Viṣṇu. —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः ध्वज्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दादुरः-र 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. (भी f.) Made of darbha grass; दार्भं सुचतुष्टयजपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्वाटं A council-house, court; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाष्टीत a. (ती f.), दाष्टीतिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापरय दाष्टीतिकरत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankarā.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम q. v.

दालिनः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तृणि] = दव q. v. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनेदुग्धदावाग्निः शीलाश्विमदह्निः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled; Māl. 6. दाव्य I. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. —II. 5. P. (दाश्रोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). —Comp. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशे (से)यः The son of a fisherman's wife. —यी An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64. —ईः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country. —काः (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाद्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृहं, कर्म &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Śūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Śūdra; cf. गुप्त. —Comp. —अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant of slave; कर्मपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') —भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave. दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Śūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —सुतः the son of a female slave. —ओत्रिया Brāhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. —सर्भ a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some



compounds, but loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', need as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सहस्री 'like a female slave'.

दासेरः The son of a female slave.

दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sūdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

दिकः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित् a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākṣasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिवाय्य a. Supporting. -रयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)षुः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठयां यद्यनृदायां कन्यायादुद्योतयिषुजा । सा चायेदिधिषूज्येया पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); धातुसूतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुसृत्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधिषी Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कनराः कुर्वन् तत्त्वितये दिधिषी B. R. 1. 38.

दिनः -नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा णक् इत्वः] Un. 2. 49 1 Day (opp. रात्रिः), दिनान्ते निहितं तेजः सन्निधेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि K. P. 10; दिनान्ते निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यती-युष्मिण्युगानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, *i. e.* an hour, a watch, &c. -अंधं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -अतक् darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुं m. the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tāpti. -केशरः -वा darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिस् m. sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -पंथुः, -प्रणीः, -प्राणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -मूर्द्धन m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन् 1 P. (दिवति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिपते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिप्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भीमरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakṣiṇā, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिक् I. 4. P. (दीप्यति, द्यूत or द्यूत; desid. द्यूति, दिशेति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरसा-

म्ना दीप्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अद्विदी-द्वुभाषाणं Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; इतं शतस्य वा परिदीप्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिक् f. [दीप्यत्यत्र दिक् वा. आधारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिक् as first member are mostly irregular; *e. g.* दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रान्तीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः दिविस्थः दिविस- (ज) इ m., दिवोक्त m. दिवोक्त, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्भुवैः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश m. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोक्त m. 1. a god. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीप्यत्यत्र वज्रये आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीप्यते दिक् असञ् किञ्च cf. Un. 3. 121] A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-श्यामस्तपारत्यये जीवलोक्तस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Ra. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. -चरः 1. a Chāṇḍāla. -2. a kind of bird (रामा). -निश ind. day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day' an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा-दक्षति यो मुह्यतु दीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house



breaker. —मध्य mid-day. —रात्र ind. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —राय a. sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः-स्वापः sleep during day time. (—पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) [ दिवा भवः टटु हृद च ] Of or belonging to the day; Kn. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [ दिवि भवः यत् ] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. —2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेवैक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.—3 Brilliant, splendid.—4 Charming, beautiful. —अयः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.—2 Barley.—3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. —5 A philosopher.—अयं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22,95.—4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sandal. —7 A kind of water. —Oomp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, —नारी, —क्षी a heavenly nymph, celestial dameel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उत्पादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —कचित् a. 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (—घा) large cardamoms, (—ध) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुष a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. —2. blind. (—म.) monkey. (—न.) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —हूरा m. an astrologer. —होहर्दे a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —युक्पः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतमणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रतः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; (—वः) 1. sun-shine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —सातुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. ( दिशति-ते, दिष्टि; desid. दिदिक्षति-ते ) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशोऽयः Ms. 8. 57, b2, 53 —2 To assign, allot; इहां गतिं तस्य स्या दिशंति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुदीर्यः Ki. 5. 28. —Caus. ( देशति-ते ) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f. [ दिशति ददात्यक्कां दिश-क्ति ] ( Nom. sing. दिश-क् ) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वयः सुखा R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 ( a ) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication ( of the general lines ); इति दिक् ( often used by commentators &c. ); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिक्मात्रमिदं दक्षितं Sk. ( b ) ( Hence ) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिश S. D. दिग्विं चक्रकृता प्रदक्षिता; दासीतमं दृष्टमभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region. —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order. —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party. —9 The mark of a bite. ( N. B In oomp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिगंबर, दिगज, दिक्पय, दिक्किरि, &c. ) —Oomp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतगत राजानां &c. —अतरं 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितां वटु Ku. 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant ( of the Jaina or Buddha sect ). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. —4. darkness. (—रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अवरका a naked mendicant ( of the Jaina sect ). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कय्या, —कांता, कामिनी a region of the sky ( considered as a virgin ). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —दंतिन्, —वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; ( see अष्टदिग्गज ). —दिग्दंतिशेषः कुकुम्भश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्बिजयमस्याजरीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तदं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass. —दाहाः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa. ( This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful ). —पाति, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; ( for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also ). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मेहरिवाहनदिह मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः ius taking the way or direction. —वक्ष a stark naked, unclothed. (—खः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Oomp. —गजः, —पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् m. One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [ दिशि भवः दिगां यत् ] Be longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्टि p. p. [ दिश कर्म्मणि-क् ] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2; Described, referred to. —3 Fixed, settled —4 Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —हं 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. —3 Order, direction, command. —4 Aim, object —Oomp. —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाज्यति भवानपि पुत्रशो कात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः f. [ दिश भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञाय कर्तादि क्तिच् वा ] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3 Fate, fortune,



destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विद्विष्व सुभाष K. 55; दिष्टिद्विद्विष्व महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहते दुर्जातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32; Ve. 2. 12; (दिष्ट्या वृष्ट् means 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मवतीसमागतेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (दिग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिविक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [ दिह्-क ] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms. 3. 132; R. 16. 15; दिग्धोऽवृतेन च विषेण च पश्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी I. 4 A. ( दीयते, दीन् ) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -11. 4 P. ( दीयति ) ( Ved. ). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustré.

दीन a. [ दी-क तस्य न ] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे त्व दीना Gt. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दीनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretchedness. -नः The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धुः a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. ( दीक्षते, दीक्षित ) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षण [ दीक्ष् भावे ल्यट् ] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [ दीक्ष्-भावे अ ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44; 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [ दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क, दीक्षा जातस्य तार० इत्थं वा ] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता युयं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिषेय.

दीक्षितु m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् a. Brilliant. -m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2. A. ( दीधति ) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्यासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणि Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold; [ cf. Gr. *denarius* ].

दिप् 4 A. ( दीप्यते, दीप; freq. दैदप्यते ) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरसैः समस्यैवमिह चपलुर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तर्जुनीरसन एव दीप्यते मणिहारवलि-रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैव चपलादीप्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. ( दीपयति-ते ) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; वृंदावनंतरमदीपयद्गुजालैः ( इट् ) Git. 7; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [ दीप्-णिच् अच् ] A lamp, light; चपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजालयः संहरन् पि । अंतर्यैर्धुनिः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परस्योपकुलतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्विता 1. the day of new moon ( अमा ). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्तसवः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwālī* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किट् lamp-black, soot. -कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. ( पिका f. ) [ दीप्-ण्वल् ] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कुतिनामपि स्फुरत्त्वेन निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपक.) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्भक्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतान्तरा । सेव क्रियासु बर्ण्यो कारकः स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. बर्देति बर्ण्या-बर्ण्यानां धर्मैर्बर्ण्य दीपकं बुधः । मंदं भाति कलमः प्रतपिन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [ दीप्-णिच् ल्य ल्यट् वा ] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -न 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.



-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated. -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed ( यवानी ). -यः A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch ; R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [ दीप् ] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunbath. -7 Inauspicious ( in general ). -तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -तः Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अश्वः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled ( as fire ). -अग्निः 1 blazing fire. -2 N. of अमृत्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen ; ( used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman ). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [ दीप् भावे-क्तिन् ] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness ; ( for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति ). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिम् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -त्तं White cumin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent ; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ ( Compar. द्राघीयम्, Superl. द्राघिष्ठ ) 1 Long ( in time or space ), reaching far ; दीर्घांशं शरदिदुकाति चदनं M. 2. 3 ; दीर्घान् कदाश्च Me. 35 ; दीर्घापांशं &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious ; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; V. 3. 4 ; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep ( as a sigh ) ; Amaru, 11 ;

दीर्घसुष्णं च निश्चयः. -4 Long ( as a vowel ), as the *ya* in 'काम'. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded ; U. 3. 46. -धः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -यः A long lake or oblong tank. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अश्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अहन् *m.* summer ( ग्रीष्म ). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुश्च, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. ( -म. ) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -अयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -अस्यः an elephant. -कणा white oumin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the ( Indian ) crane. -काय *a.* tall ( in stature ). -काष्ठे a beam. -केशः a bear. -कांशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिका a camel. -उदः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. camel. 2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Abalyā ; R. 11. 32. -तक्षः, -तृः the palm tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दंडः 1 the palm tree. -2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted ; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. ( -म. ) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. ( -दः ) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death ; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m. a.* sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः, -य ( पा ) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -पज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer ( चर्म ) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -लोहितचण्डिका the red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्ष्य *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long continued Sama sacrifice. ( -त्रा ) one who performs such a sacrifice ; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating ; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong ; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake ; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दू.

दु 1. 5. P. ( दुनोति, दूत or दून ) 1 To burn, consumes with fire ; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress ; उद्भासीनि जलेजाति दुर्वर्त्यदयितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99 ; ( सुखं ) तव विनात-कथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow ; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कणिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया रम चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 ( Iotrana. ) To be afflicted or pained ; देहि सुन्दरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gīt. 3. -Pass. ( or 4 A. according to some ) To be afflicted or pained &c ; नायातः साखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं दूयसे Gīt. 7 ; Ku. 5. 12, 48 ; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. ( दवति ) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated ; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. ( दुःखयतिने ) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [ दुःशानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-दुःखं अच् वा Tv. ] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant ; सिद्धान्तं निनदा दुःखं भोतु दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony ; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10 ; यद्वेषोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तद्वसवचनं V. 3. 21 ; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty ; S. Til. 12 ; Pt. 1. 163. ( दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13 ; Bg. 12. 5 ; Kn. 4. 13 ; Pt. 1. ; R. 19. 49 ; H. 1. 158 ). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final amercement. -अति, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -हिज्ज *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -हेय *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोहा ( a cow ) difficult to be milked. -प्रायः बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाग्य *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable ; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of ; कमिकपस्त्रिगतः दुःखशीलं Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to ( suffers ) the misery ( hard lot ) of a perfectly chaste life. -संचार *a.* 1. passing ( time ) unhap-



pily. -2. impassable. —सागरः 'the sea of troubles'; ; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तारुण्यत्] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखित a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः कोमलः सेवकादयः H. 2. 27.

दुःकुलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलवृद्धकलेवरमंडनमधिगतयोरदुःकुलं Git. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुःख, दुःख &c. See under दुःख.

दुहिः f. A small tortoise.

दुहुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः = दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुह 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुहुमिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां चयुरणैः R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Nag riva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुहुमिका A kind of poisonous insect.

दुहुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुहुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुहुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुहुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुह ind. (A prefix substituted for दुह before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुह as first member see दुह a. v.). —Comp. —अक्ष a. 1. weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu. —अत्यव a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, —अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत a. 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरंता बलवद्बिरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; दृश्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्ते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmountable. —अंतक a. =दुर्लभ q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a. 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. —अवाप a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. —आकृष्ट a. crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमण 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहा foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आत्मता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आसद् a. evil-natured, low, wicked, v. le, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (-मः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistible. —आवर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (-र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी a. Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आवाध a. hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निद्रायां वरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2. difficult to be restrained, about in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद् a. 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (-तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदो दुर्लक्षः शिकुर्वेन G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईशना, —एशना 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्ता f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुजिज्ञास्य-



संबंधः प्रबंधो दुःखदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्दह *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—यः) *a.* wicked person. —ओषत् *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. incomprehensible. (—गः, —नं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—गः) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus receiving her name from him) °अद्यक्षाः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n.* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (—कः) the birch tree. °नी N. of Durgā. °तरणी an epithet of Sāvitrī. °नागः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (—नः) *a.* camel. °लंघनः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—नं) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path. —3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—घः) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—घं) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्यंतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाय, —गाह्य *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2 impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोरः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—नः) *a.* bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः नियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chāp. 24. 25; शास्त्रेष्टव्यकरणेन नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible. (—रः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—तः) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; रत्नतश्चदुर्जति मेत्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जतिबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —जयः, —जयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2 impropriety. —3. injustice. —नामन, —नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —नीता *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—तः) misconduct. —दम्, —दमन, —दम्भ *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दृशा *a.* misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्युक्तं Mv. 3. 34. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2. a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—नं) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उन्मत्तकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —द्विषः *a.* dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुःखः an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. —द्युत an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धरा *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मद्नेन सायते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—रः) quicksilver. —धर्म *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. baughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन् *m.* *f.* a cockle. (—नः) piles. —नियग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्नियग्रहं चले Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेन R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irrefragable, invincible. —नीत 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्वोधमथोपविद्वन्वाः कं धूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवा Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भग्न 1. a wife disliked by her husband. —2. a ill-tempered woman a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (—र्यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षा 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general. —भिव, —भेद, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भुर्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —सति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. —2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3.] —मदुष्यः *a.* bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. —2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (—खः) 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेघस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (—मः) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याहर्तुमिति दुर्मवसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (—नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousin the Pāṇḍavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-



apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rajashya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharati war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhima fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —*दोति* *a.* of a low birth. —*लक्ष्य* *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —*लभ* *a.* difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्धांतर्लभं S. 1. 16. —3. best, excellent, eminent. —4. dear, beloved. —5. costly. —*ललित* *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदकलितं Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Mā. 9. —2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितवास्यै S. 7. (—त्त) waywardness, rudeness. —*लेख्य* *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —2. not to be talked about. —3. speaking improperly, abusing. (—चं) abuse,

censure, foul language. —*वचस्व* *n.* abuse, censure. —*वर्ण* *a.* bad-coloured. (—र्ण) 1. silver. —2. a kind of leprosy. —*वस* *a.* difficult to be resided in. —*वसति* *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —*वह* *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —*वाच* *a.* speaking ill. (—व) 1. evil words, abuse. —2. inelegant language or speech. —*वाच्य* *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous. —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—च्य) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —*वादः* slander, defamation, calumny. —*वार*, —*वारण* *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —*वासना* 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —*वासस* *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —2. naked. (—म.) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasuya. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —*वाहिन* a heavy burden. —*विगाह*, —*विगाह्य* *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —*विचित्र्य* inconceivable inscrutable, —*विदग्ध* 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; दृष्टान्तमदग्धदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं नरं जयति Bh. 2. 3. —*विद्य* *a.* uneducated. —*विध* *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile. —3. poor, indigent; विद्वत्ता रुचिर्वद्विधं N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —*विनयः* misconduct, imprudence. —*विनीत* *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate. (—त्त) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —*विषाक* *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—क) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —*विभाव्य* *a.* inconceivable. —*विलसित* a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —*विलास* a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —*विष* *a.* ill-natured, malignant. (—व) N. of Siva. —*विषह* *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irascible. (—ह) N. of Siva. —*वृत्त* *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. —2. roguish. (—त्त) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —*वृत्ति* *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —*वृष्टि* *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —*वेद* *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —*व्यसन* a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —*व्यवहारः* a wrong

judgment in law. —*व्रत* *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —*हुत* a badly offered sacrifice. —*हृद्* *a.* wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—म.) an enemy. —*हृदय* *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —*हृषीक* *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोवरः 1. A gamester. —2. A dice-box. —3. A stake. —र 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोवरश्चञ्जितो समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —2. A die.

दुर्व 1 P. (दुर्वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल्ल 10. U. (दोलयति, दोति) '1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about: कर्दि चेदोलयेदाद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयद्वाविवाहो Bh. 3. 39. —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering. —3 Worship, honour.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वत् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्तु *a.* Honouring, worshipping. दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुष्यति-ते, but दुष्यति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञा Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न स्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहतव्रतं Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादुत्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* [दुष्क] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled,



tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. —ष्ट 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. —ष्ट 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. —आत्मन्, —आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. —चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, —धी, —बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (विका *f.*) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्टल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष्- -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. —ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नैलकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा शिक् पश्यद्वहसदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —णः *N.* of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Rāma. —आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दूष.

दूषयिन् *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दुष्टिः-बी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टित *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. —ता A girl who has been violated. —तः A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दुषोका—दुष्णिच्-क.

दुष्य *a.* [दुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —यं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. —य्या Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष्-भावे कर्णे वा षञ्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एतन् नैव यदा करीरिषट्पे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र क्लृप्तपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायमानदोषादुत संयजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरसि Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विरुद्धता Chāṇ. 48; Ma. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; of. दोषा. -Comp. —आकर *a.* faulty. —आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृष्ट *a.* fault-finding, censorious; picking holes. —कर, कारिन्, —कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. —ग्रहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (—ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. —व्रजं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). —हासि *a.* censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. —भाक् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. —भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषणं A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. —कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [दुष्-णिजि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal. wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्मन्; *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the *Gāndhārva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahābhārata. The story told by Kalidāsa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā." ]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *र* before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुर्), to *व* before *व* and *ह* and to *भ* before *क* and *ख*). -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (—र) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. —कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Śiva. —कुलं a bad or low family; (आवृत्त) क्षीरन् दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. —कुलीय *a.* low-born. —कृत् *m.* a wicked person. —कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. —क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. —क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. —चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous



difficult ; R. 8. 79 ; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. ( -तं ) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. ( -म. ) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* ( दुर्तर or दुस्तर ) 1. difficult to be crossed ; R. 1. 2 ; Ms. 4. 242 ; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच ( दुष्पच ) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet ( अपशब्द ). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept ; Pt. 1. 67. ( -हः ) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* ( दुष्प्रज्ञ ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. ( -तं ) impolitic conduct. -प्रथर्व, -प्रथुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष ; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report ; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह ( दुष्प्रसह ) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure ; M. 5. 10 ; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get ; R. 1. 48 ; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -प्रंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुन् *a.* a bad omen. -शला N. of the only daughter of पुतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jaya-dratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. ( नः ) N. of one of the 101 sons of पुतराष्ट्र. [ He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishthira staked and lost even Drupadi, Duhshasana, dragged her in to the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing ; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhisma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhshasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhisma encountered Duhshasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content ]. -शिल ( दुश्शिल ) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -शृंगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed ; Pt. 1. 173. -षम ( दुःषम or दुष्षम ), -सम ( दुःसम or दुस्सम ) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -षम, -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सर्वं an evil being. -संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह ( दुस्सह ) *a.* unboarable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams ( in one's sleep ). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* ( written also दुश्च and दुस्थित ) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. ( -स्थ *ind.* ) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -सृष्टं ( दुःसृष्टं ) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember ; U. 6. 34. -स्वमः a bad dream.

दुह 1. 2 U. ( दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुर्दोह, दुदुहे, अधुसूत or अदुग्ध, दोग्धति, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध ) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract ( with two acc. ); आस्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुपदिष्टां दुदुह्यन्ति च Ku. 1. 2 ; यः पयो दोग्धि पावाणं स रामाञ्चत्तमा मुपात् Bk. 8. 12 ; पयो घटोदनीरपि मा दुहन्ति 12. 73 ; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another ( with two acc. ); प्राणाद्दुहन्ति वासानं शोकं चित्तमवाचयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of ; दुर्दोह गां स यज्ञाय सखाय मधवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant ( any desired object ) ; कामान्द्रुधे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. ( दोग्धति ने ) To cause to milk ; -Desid. ( दुग्धति ने ) To wish to milk. राजन् दुग्धन्ति यदि क्षितिधेनुमतां Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. ( दोहित ) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [ दुह्न् ] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -ध 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -दा a milch cow. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk ( as a child ), a suckling. -फेनः cream. -बंधः, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -बीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -वा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [ दुह-दुच् ] 1 A cowherd, a milkman ; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दाहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A papegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse ( having much milk ). -3 A female who gives anything ( with acc. ).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -घः Milking.

दोहः [ दुह भावे वृ ] 1 Milking ; आश्वयं गवां दोहादगोवेन Sk. ; Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 28 ; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [ दुह भावे लुप्त्यद् वा ] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting ( desired objects ). -तं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [ दुह कर्मणि पृथक् ] To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk. -ह्य A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [ दुह दह वा वृ ] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law ( also दुहितुः पतिः ).

दू 4 P. ( दूये, दून ) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry ; न दूये सत्त्वतीत्युत्पन्नमहमपराधयति Si. 2. 11 ; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुमतमसमशरज्वरदून् Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c. ' ( see दु pass. ). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [ cf. Up. 3. 90 ] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador ; Chây. 106. -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. ( N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened ; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18 ; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon ).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.



दूर See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरियम् *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यसयि-  
नां Chāṇ. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं वात्मान-  
स्य तुष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. —र Distance, remoteness. [ *N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. —2 High above. —3 Deeply, far below. —4 Highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमन-  
जने S. D. —5 Entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमभाति Ki. 10. 29; दूरदुःख-  
तपायः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः का-  
पट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुञ्च्यते Bv. 1. 78. —2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्य-  
वरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30. v. 1. (c) दूरात् 1 From a dis-  
tance, from afar; पक्षालनाद्धि पंक्तस्य दूराद्वर्षेन वरं; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीय-  
मनिनो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. —2 In a remote degree. —3 From a remote period. (d) दूरे  
far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात्  
S. 1. 9; भोः अद्विच शिरसि भयमतिदूरे  
तत्पतीकारा Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88 ]. (इति-  
कृ means 1 To remove to a distance,  
remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्र-  
मे Dh. 5; Bv. 1. 122. —2 To deprive  
(one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. —3 To  
prevent, ward off. —4 To surpass, ex-  
cel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीयुः  
to be away or removed, be separated  
from, be at a distance; दूरीयुते मयि  
सहचरे चक्रवाकामिवैका Me. 83. )—Comp.  
—अंतरित *a.* separated by a long dis-  
tance. —आपातः shooting from afar.  
—आह्वय *a.* jumping or leaping far.  
—आरूढः 1. mounted high. —2. far ad-  
vanced, intense, vehement; दूराकूढः  
खलु प्रणयसदनः V. 4. —ईरितक्षण *a.*  
squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed,  
distant. —2. gone far, far advanced,  
grown intense; दूरगतमन्त्राः (शमेयं काल-  
हरणस्य S. 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural  
faculty of seeing objects though  
situated at a distance. —दर्शन, —दृश  
*a.* far-seeing. (—नः). —*m.* 1. a vul-  
ture. —2. a learned man, a Pandit.  
(—न) prudence, foresight. —दृशि-  
न् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, pru-  
dent. (—*m.*) 1. a vulture. —2. a  
learned man. —3. a seer, prophet,  
sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. —2.  
prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long  
fall. —2. a long flight. —3. falling  
from a great height. —पात्र *a.* hav-  
ing a wide channel, or bed (as a  
river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). —2. difficult to be crossed. (—रः)  
a broad river. (—र) an epithet of  
the Ganges. —बन्धु *a.* banished from  
wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.*  
distant, remote. —भिक्क *a.* wounded  
deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the dis-  
tance, far removed, remote, distant.  
—वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* out-  
landish. —विलिन् *a.* hanging far  
down. —वेदिन् *a.* piercing from afar.  
—संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, re-  
mote, far away; कंठाश्लेषणायिनि जने  
किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्थ, —स्थित *a.*  
remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a  
distance; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5.  
69; वहति च परीतार्ण दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः  
Git. 2. —2 Far away, to a distance;  
Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from  
afar.

दूयं Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (con-  
sidered as a sacred article of wor-  
ship and offered to deities &c.).  
—Comp. —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dūr-  
vā grass; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूयं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under  
दुष्.

दृ I. 6 A. ( द्रियते, इत; desid. दिद्रि-  
यते ) (rarely used by itself, usually  
found in combination with अर्) 1 To  
respect, honour, worship, reverence;  
द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mv. 7.  
3; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To care for, mind;  
usually with न. —3 To apply or de-  
vote oneself closely to, have regard  
for; धृति श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5.  
—4 To desire. —H. 5 P. ( दृणोति ) To  
hurt, kill.

दृत् *a.* Respected, honoured. —न  
Cumin.

दृयं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. ( दंहति, दंहित ) 1 To  
make firm, strengthen. —2 To make  
fast, fasten. —3 To fortify. —H. 1 A.  
( दंहते ) 1 To be firm. —2 To grow or  
increase.

दृहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृष्टि *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strength-  
ened. —2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [ दृह्-क नि- नलोपः ] 1 Fixed,  
firm, strong, unswerving, untiring;  
Bg. 15. 3; H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. —2  
Solid, massive. —3 Confirmed, esta-  
blished. —4 Steady, persevering; Bg.  
7. 28. —5 Firmly fastened, shut fast.  
—6 Compact. —7 Tight, close, dense.  
—8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करि-  
ष्यामि दृढाङ्गुतां Ku 3. 8; R. 11. 46.  
—9 Tough. —10 Difficult to be drawn  
or bent (as a bow). —11 Durable.  
—12 Reliable. —13 Certain, sure. —14  
Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. —15 Se-  
cure. —16 (In Math:) Reduced to  
the smallest number by a common  
divisor. —दं 1 Iron. —2 A stronghold,  
fortress. —3 Excess, abundance, high  
degree. —4 Anything fixed or firm or  
solid. —दं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. —2  
Very much, excessively, vehemently.  
—3 Thoroughly; —Comp. —अंग *a.*  
strong-limbed, stout. (—न) a dia-  
mond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva.  
—इधुधि *a.* having a strong quiver.  
—कांडः, —ग्रंथिः, —पत्रः a bamboo. —का-  
रिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated  
sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly,  
pursuing an object with untiring  
energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark.  
—द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secu-  
red. —धनः an epithet of Buddha.  
—धन्वन्, —धन्विन् *m.* a good archer.  
—निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, re-  
solute, firm. —2. confirmed. —नीरः,  
—फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद् *a.* re-  
solute. (—दः) an epithet of Brahmā.  
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to  
one's word, faithful to an agreement.  
—प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled con-  
viction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree.  
—प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. —2. hit-  
ting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति  
*a.* faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* re-  
solute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि  
*a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly.  
(—द्विः) a sword. —मूलः, —वृक्षा  
the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a  
wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless  
foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.*  
1. firm in religious austerities. —2.  
firm, faithful. —3. persevering, persist-  
ent. —संघि *a.* 1. firmly united,  
closely joined. —2. close, compact. —3.  
thick set. —सौहृद् *a.* firm in friend-  
ship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, con-  
firm, strengthen; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong.  
—2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, —कारः Confirmation, cor-  
roboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [ दृ भिदारणे तिक्त् ष्वश्च ]  
1 A leathern bag for holding water  
&c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. —2 A fish.  
—3 A skin, hide. —4 A pair of bellows.  
—5 Ved. A cloud. —6 A bull's dewlap.  
—Comp. —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-  
carrier.

दृष्टं Ved. An obstruction to the  
egress or door of a cow-pen.



दृक्: f. 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. —m. The sun.

दृक्: m. 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृपति, दृप) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नामना दृपयति U. 5; दृपयमानवद्वयमग्नदिविषद्विदुर्वारदुःखायाम् Git. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दर्प: [दृप् भावे वच् कर्तरि अच् वा] I Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkeness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -Comp. -आह्वतात् a. inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल a. uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्-च्छिद्, -हर a. humbling, humiliating -दः, -हन् m. N. of Vishnu.

दर्पक a. Making proud, inflaming. -कः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृप्-लु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -जं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पित् a. (गी. f.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

हस a. [दृप्-क] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. -तः N. of Vishnu.

दृप a. 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

ट्ट I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दम्बति, दम्बति) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दम्बयति) To fear, be afraid of.

दृध p. p. 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -तः 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृढि: f. Stringing together, arranging.

दृष्ट (फ) 6 P. (दृष्ट-कति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृष्ट्वा f. A snake in general; of. दृक्.

दृश् I. 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अवसीत्, अद्राक्षीत्, दृश्यति, दृष्टं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; श्रवसिं श्रावुजायाम् Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स रक्षितः Chāp. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्योयं सुनिं दृष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Ram. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 in-

spect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; कषिर्दर्शनास्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place).

—Pass. (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तवत्तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाम्नेदितानेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगां भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सान्नाय्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमिव दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. —Caus. (दर्शयति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायदर्शयत्कुती R. 12. 6f; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वनितां कथामारुणं ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतः समयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. —Desid. (दिदृक्षे) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श a. [दृप् भावे वच्] Seeing, looking. -शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दर्शः, शिष्यदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -पः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. -विषद् m. the moon.

दर्शक a. (शंका or शंका f.) [दृष्-णिच् षल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत a. [दृष् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन a. [दृष् ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव, धर्म,

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory proscribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; अस्मिन् सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईच्छु a. anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' -प्रतिश्रुः -प्रातिभाष्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय pot. p. [श-अनीयश्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दर्शनीयाभ्यक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् a. conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितु a. (दृष्-णिच् वृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -m. 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित p. p. [दृष्-णिच् क] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शित् a. [दृष्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -f. 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संदधे दृशमुद्रयतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अवश्रः the sun. -कणः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर a. visible. (-रः) the



range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, —ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —मिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवनें vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —ज्ञातिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. —Comp. —आकाक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश-आचक्षि] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Śāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशिक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकृ] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful, —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इय A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्च *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् कविप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतादृश्च R. 5. 24; विद्यानं पाददृश्चनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed. —8 Valid. —9 Allotted. —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —दृ 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णेश्वदेदयाकांक्षी दृष्टतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). —3. a Śāstra or science. —4. death; (of. दिशत). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कूट a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3. exposed, detected. —पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —इत्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing, knowledge. —4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; शुद्धदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (वकाश). —Comp. —कुत्त *n.*, —कृते a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मागे युगमेक्षितं दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णैर्विदित-दृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Mallī. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion.—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं नृपतेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. —विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि भृक्-हल्श्रश्च; cf. U. 1. 123] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condimenta upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condimenta upon. (दृषदिमा-पकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृह, —दृह 1 P. (दृशति, दृहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ 1. 4, 9 P. (दृशति, दृति, दृर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दीयते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां वाः सहस्रधा न दीर्घमनया जिह्वया V. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (ददा-रयति-ने) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दृर्णि *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —ज 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, desid. दिहते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [दिव-शब्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; पद्मस्य देवसृष्टिर्बिजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord', 'Your majesty'); ततश्च देव Vo. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —व An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगरः, —र a temple. —अमना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishṇu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंश *n.*, —अंश 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an



idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. therein. —अभिष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ष्ट) piper-betel. —अरण्य the garden of gods, the Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —अरि: a domo. —अर्चनं, -न the worship of gods. —आवस्य: temple. —अश्व: an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीड: 'the garden of the gods', Nandana garden. —आजीव: —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (—म.) 1. the divine soul. —2. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Me. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. —2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time of a god. —आलय: 1. heaven. —2. a temple. —आवास: 1. heaven. —2. the holy fig-tree (अयत्य). —3. a temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहार: nectar, ambrosia. —इक्ष *a.* (nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping the gods. —इज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —ईन्द्र: 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (—ष्ट) bdellium. (—ष्टा) the wild lime-tree. —ईश: an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. (—शी) N. of Durgā; also of Devakī, mother of Kṛishṇa. —ईश्वर: N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the Nandana garden. —3. a garden near a temple. —कवि: (देववि:) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देववि Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस्). —2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. —2. the worship of gods. —काण्डं the Devadāru tree. —कुण्डं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a race of gods. —3. a group of gods. —कुल्य the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves. —खातं, —खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains. —2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. —3. a pond near a temple. —विलं a cavern, chasm. —गण: a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, q. v. —गंधर्व: an epithet of Nārada. (—र्व) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गान्धर्व: a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि: N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरु: 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गृही an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1. a secret only known by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a planetary sphere. —वर्च the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छन्द: a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जन: the gods collectively. —जातं a class of gods. —जामि: *f.* a sister of the gods. —तप्त: 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one of the trees of paradise, (i. e. मंदार, परिजात, ततान, कल्य, and हरिचंदन). —3. the tree in a village (बैयवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताड: 1. fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तात: 1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa. —ताति: 1. a god. —2. divine service. —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. —2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods. —2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.). (—त्त:) 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्त: पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. —3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning; देवदत्तो विज्ञंभणे. °अग्रज: N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (—न:) N. of Nārada. —दार *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. —2. a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —3. the wild citron tree. —दीप: the eye. —दुन्दुभि: 1. a divine drum. —2. the holy basil with red flowers. —3. an epithet of Indra. —दूत: a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देव: 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्वेष्टि a procession with idols. —धर्म: a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2. any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नोद्विन् *m.* N. of the door keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथ: Siva. —निकाय: 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दक: a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *u.* 'god created', natural. —पति: an epithet of Indra. —पाद: 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपाद: ममाणम्. —पथ: 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. —2. the milky way. —पशु: any animal consecrated to a deity. —पात्रं an epithet of Agni. —पुर: —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amara-

vati, the city of Indra. —पूज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृति: *f.*, —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्न: 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रिय: 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानां प्रिय: an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेषां तस्यैव देवानां प्रिय: K. P. —3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —चलि: an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a Brahmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāhmaṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (—फ.) heaven. —भूमि: *f.* heaven. —भुति: *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भुत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2. of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणि: 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कैरुतम्. —2. the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यं बुद्धयं बुधं पञ्चवीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृको देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं Ak. 5; cf also चित्तन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृका: (i. e. नदीमातृका: ) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —माषक: the jewel of Vishnu, called कैरुतम्. —मास: the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनि: a divine sage. —यज्ञनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देशयज्ञनंभवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यज्यं —यज्य a sacrifice. —यात्रा 'an idol-procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथ: a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world; also called कृतयुग. —2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —यौनि: 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. —2. a being of divine origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also). —येषां an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राज: 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a king. —3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamalikā or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं the image or statue of a deity. —लोक: heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्धन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धन्कि:, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वापि



'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वत्तनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. Divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश्व f., —विज्ञा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —व्यवस्र a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. ( —तः ) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —रात्रुः a demon. —रुनी an epithet of Sarāmā, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. ( f. ) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4. a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods ( युष्मन् ). —2. a council of a king; council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सत्युज्ज्वलः identification or nification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुविः a tube or cavity ( in the heart ) leading to the gods ; cf. उदान. —सुष्टु an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda ; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1 ; ( Malli. —देवसेना—स्कंदपत्नी ; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife ). —पतिः, पति, an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods', property applicable to religious purposes or endowments ; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेदनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [ दिव्-गुल् ] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः ( at the end of comp. ) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नंदनः —पुत्रः, —मातृ m., —सुष्टुः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god ; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं, —आगारः, —रं, —गृहं, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —अत्सन् a. of a divine nature ; Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, —आलयः, वेष्टमन् n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवस्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवस्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थ a. ( द्वैचि f. ) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन् [ दीक्ष्यत्येन दिव् करणे लुट् ] A dio. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —नृ 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya ; ( see कच ). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age ; See Yayati also ].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother ( elder or younger ) ; Ms. 3. 55 ; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmana who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol ; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. ( \*यू to be changed into a god ).

देविक a. ( की f. ), देविल a. 1 Divino, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuous, pious.

देविन्, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen ( अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband ) ; देवमावेन नामैयं देवीशब्दश्च नामा सती । स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्त्रेणैव वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, ( शोणितपुर ). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देवु m. [ दिव्-क ] 1 A husband's brother ( especially younger. ). —2 The husband of a woman previously married ( ? ).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

ईश्व्य Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [ दिश्-अच् ] 1 A place or spot in general ; देशः को तु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12 ; ( often used after words like ; कपोलः स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ' on the shoulder ' ). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory ; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुमतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, aide, portion ( as of a whole ) ; as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An attribute, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass ; हृदिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts ; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, —धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country ; Ms. 1. 118. —कालो ( m. du. ) time and place. ( —लं ) ind. according to time and place ; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —हृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country. —2. cas-



tomary in a place.—भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषा: Kāvya. 4. 35.—रूपं propriety, fitness.—स्वयवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [ दिश-कर्तारि प्वुल ] 1 A ruler, governor.—2 An instructor, a preceptor.—3 A guide in general.

देशना [ दिश-गिच् शु ] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [ देशे प्रसितः ट् ] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native.—कः 1 A spiritual teacher ( गुरु ).—2 A traveller.—3 A guide.—4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered.—2 Advised, instructed.—3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prakṛita dialect; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [ देशे भवः छ ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial.—2 Native, local.—3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c.—4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीया कन्या ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; 60 पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [ दिश-कर्मणि प्यत् देश यत् वा ] 1 To be pointed out or proved.—2 Local, provincial.—3 Born in a country, native.—4 Genuine, of genuine descent.—5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due).—6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above.—इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53.—2 The inhabitant of a country.—इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देणं Ved. A gift.

देणु *a.* 1 Very liberal.—2 Intractable, unruly.—*m.* A washerman.

देहः-हं [ दिह्-घञ् ] The body; देहं दहति दहनं इव गंधवाहः Bv. 1. 104.—हः Anointing, smearing—ही A rampart, wall, mound.—Comp.—अंतरं another body. प्राप्तिः *f.* transmigration.—आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka.—आत्मवादिन् *m.* a materialist, a Chārvāka.—आवरणं armour, dress.—ईश्वरः the soul.—उद्भव, उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate.—कुरः a father.—सर्वतु *m.* 1. the sun.—2, the Supreme

Soul.—3. father.—कोषः 1. the covering of the body.—2. a feather, wing &c.—3. skin.—क्षया 1. decay of the body.—2. sickness, disease.—गत *a.* incarnate, embodied.—जः a son.—जा a daughter.—त्यागः 1. death (in general).—2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थं तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नु कन्यासरवोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95.—दृक् quicksilver.—दीपः the eye.—धर्मः the function of the body.—धारकं a bone.—धारणं living, life.—धिः a wing.—धृष् *m.* nir, wind.—बद्धं *a.* embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47.—बन्धः bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20.—भाज्य *a.* embodied, corporeal.—(*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man.—भुज् *m.* 1. the soul.—2. the sun.—भृत् *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man; भिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14.—2. an epithet of Siva.—3. life, vitality.—यात्रा 1. dying, death.—2. nourishment, food.—लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin.—वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण.—संचारिणी a daughter.—सारः marrow.—स्वभावः bodily temperament.—देहभार *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied.—*m.* 1 A man.—2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ देह-णि ] Incarnate, embodied.—*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिनां सुखे Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49.—2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णव्यन्यानि संघाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13; 14. 5.—नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली *f.* The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्त्यंती भुवि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पे Me. 87; Bh. 1. 9.—Comp.—दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय.

दे 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse.—2. To be purified.—3 To protect.—With अव 1. to whiten, brighten.—2. to purify.

दैतयः [ दितेरपश्च ठक् ] 'A son of Diti, a Rākṣhasa, demon.—Comp.—हज्यः, शक्रा, पुरोधस् *m.*, पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras.—निशूदनः an epithet of Viṣṇu.—मातृ—Diti, mother of the demons.—मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [ दितेरपश्च ण्य ] See दैत्य.—Comp.—अरिः 1. a god.—2. an epithet of Viṣṇu.—देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa.—2. wind.—पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu q. v.—युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug.—2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (नी *f.*), दैनंदिनी (नी *f.*), दैनिक (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

देर्घ्यं-धं Length, longness.

दैनं, न्यं [ दनिस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. I. 2; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इन्देर्दैन्यं स्वदुस्तरणक्षिप्रकातेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84.—2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness.—3 Feebleness.—4 Meanness.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ देवादागतः अण् ] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, संस्कृते नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; देवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75.—*v.* (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; गृह्यस्य कृत्विजे देवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्गाह or Ms. 3. 21).—*v.* 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally).—2 A god, deity.—3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods.—4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony.—5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers; of. Ms. 2. 59.—नी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above.—Comp.—अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena.—अधीन, आरयत् *a.* dependent on fate; देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33.—अहोरात्रा a day of the gods, i. e. the human year.—उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8.—कर्मन् *n.* offering oblations to gods.—कृत *a.* 1. fated.—2. natural.—कोविद्, चिन्तकः, ज्ञाः an astrologer, a fortune teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9; 25.—गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174.—तत्र *a.* dependent on fate.—दीपः the eye.—दुर्बिपाकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of



fate, an evil turn of fate ; U. 1. 40' —दोषः badness of fate. —पर a. 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated, predestined. —प्रह्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. —2. a voice from heaven. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance ; ( देव-योगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally ). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशाः, —शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the Sanskrit language ; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवत a. ( ती f. ) [ देवता-अण् ] 1 Divine. —2 ( At the end of an adj. comp. ) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in ह्यदेवता जनाः. —तं 1 A god, deity, divinity ; युद्धं पा देवतं विप्रं घृतं मधु चतुर्ष्वपि प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153 ; U. 4. 4 ; Amaru. 3. —2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods ; Ve. —2. —3. An idol. ( The word is said to be m. also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त ). —4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta. —देवतस् ind. By chance, fortunately, luckily.

देवत्य a. Addressed or sacred to a deity ; Y. 1. 99 ; Ma. 2. 189 ; 4. 124. —त्वं A deity.

देविक a. ( की f. ) [ देव-इक् ] Relating to the gods, divine ; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

देविच m. An astrologer.

देव्य a. ( या or यी f. ) Divine. —यं 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine power.

देवलः, लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

देवारिपः A conch shell ( शंख ).

देवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

देशिक a. ( की f. ) [ देशेन निर्द्दिष्टं, तस्यैवं वा-इङ् ] 1 Local, provincial. —2 National, belonging to the whole country. —3 Belonging or having reference to space ; Bhāṣā P. 120. —4 Acquainted with any place. —5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A guide.

दष्टिक a. ( की f. ) [ दिष्टमिति मति-शेष, इङ् ] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

देहिक a. ( की f. ) [ देह भवः, तस्यैवं वा-इङ् ] Bodily, corporeal.

देह्य a [ देह भवः इङ् ] Bodily. —ह्यः The soul ( enshrined in the body ).

दो 4 P. ( यति, दित ; Caus. दापयति ; desid. क्तिषति ) 1 To cut, divide. —2 To move, reap. —WITH अव to cut or lop off ; यद्वयस्मिन्मयज्ञे लुच्ययद्यति Sat. Br.

दोश्च See under दुह्.

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope ( रज्जुः ).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [ दुल्-वञ् ] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Friṣṭha' ( बालकृष्ण ) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. —2 A swing, hammock ( fig. also ) ; असीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34 ; 9. 46 ; 19. 44 ; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —अधिरुद्ध, —आह्व a. ( lit. ) mounted on a swing ; ( fig. ) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्ध uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success ; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Deu. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate ( fig. also ). —2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillating. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. —2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् m. n. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl. ) An arm.

दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness

दोषा ind. At night ; दोषार्षि नूनमहिमांशुसा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f. 1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night, night ; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः K. 67 ( where the word means 'a fault or sin' also ). —Comp. आरयः, —तिलकः a lump. —करः the moon.

दोषातन a. ( नी f. ) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13. 76.

दोस् m. n. [ दृश्यते अनेन दम् दोशसि अर्थ-को ; Un. 2. 69 ] ( दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual ) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तसु-

पाद्वदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोनिशाचरः R. 13. 23 ; हेममात्रगतं दोर्ध्वमाधधानं पयश्च 10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of an arc defining its sine. —3 The side of a triangle or square. —Comp. —गडु ( दोर्गडु ) a. crooked-armed. —ग्रन् ( दोर्ग्रह ) a. strong, powerful. ( —हः ) pain in the arm. —ज्या ( दोर्ज्या ) the sine of the base. —वृद्ध ( दोर्दृढः ) a stick-like arm, strong arm ; Mo. 7. 8 ; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं ( दोर्निकर्तनं ) amputation of the arm. —मूल ( दोर्मूलं ) the arm-pit —युद्धं ( दोर्युद्धं ) a duel ; Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् ( दोःशालिन् possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave ; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं ( दोःशिखरं ) the shoulder. —सहस्रभूत ( दोःसहस्रभूत ) m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. —2. an epithet of Saṅkararjuna. —स्थः ( दोस्थः ) 1. a servant. —2. service. —3. a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः-द [ दोहमकर्त्रे ददाति दा-क् ] 1 ( a. ) The longing of a pregnant woman ; प्रजावती दोहदशमिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; उपेत्य सा दोहवदुःखशोक्लान् यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहृतं 3. 6. 7. ( b ) The desired object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The desire of plants, at budding time ( as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c. ) महर्षिदा दोहद्वेक-शकेराकालिकं कारकस्तीद्वरेति N. 3. 21 ; R. 8. 62 ; Me. 78 ; see अशोक —4 Vehement desire : प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5 Wish or desire : in general. —Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the foetus, the embryo ( —दोहद्वलक्षण q. v. ). —2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहद्वती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् a. Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहदः ; इषा वहति दोहलं ( v. 1. ) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. —2 The superintendent of a village.

दोःसं Wrangling between women.

दोकू ( सू ) लः A car covered with silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.

दोत्यं Message, mission.

द्वाराख्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity ; R. 15. 72. —2 Mischievousness ; युगानामेव द्वाराख्याद् धुरि धुर्यां नियुज्यते K. P. 10.



**दोहिरि** Mischievous, evil, harm.

**दोहिर्य** 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

**दोहिर्य** Bad or disagreeable smell.

**दोहिर्य** The Asvamedha sacrifice.

**दोहिर्य** Difficulty.

**दोहिर्य** Wickedness, depravity.

**दोहिर्य** A wretched or miserable life.

**दोहिर्य**—लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

**दोहिर्य** The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

**दोहिर्य** Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

**दोहिर्य** A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

**दोहिर्य** 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

**दोहिर्य** Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मन्त्र्यपतिविनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

**दोहिर्य** Scarcity, rarity.

**दोहिर्य** Evil speech, bad language.

**दोहिर्य** 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपत्रं).

**दोहिर्य** 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौहिर्य in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; दौहिर्यण दौहिर्यलक्षणं इति R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

**दोहिर्य** Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

**दोहिर्य** A tortoise.

**दोहिर्य** An epithet of Indra.

**दोहिर्य** (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

**दोहिर्य** 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

**दोहिर्य** (वकी f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

**दोहिर्य** (ली f.), दौहिर्य (ली f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

**दोहिर्य** Badness, wickedness.

**दोहिर्य** (जंति) A son of Dushyanta; दौहिर्यमपतिर्य तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

**दोहिर्य** [दौहिर्यार्थं अञ्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —ञ् Sesamum seed.

**दोहिर्य** The son of a daughter's son.

**दोहिर्य** A daughter's daughter.

**दोहिर्य** A pregnant woman.

**दोहिर्य** f. A day.

**दु 2 P.** (दोति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

**दु n.** 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; of- अयु. —m. Fire. (दु is a substitute for दि f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. —नः a bird. —चरा 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. —दलः noon. —धुनिः f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवासः a deity, god; जो-काशिनः आर्धं दुनिवासधुं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deity -2. a virtuous man. —पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः the sun. —योनिः f. an *aparas*. —लोकः heaven. —एकः-सदृ म. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

**दुकः** An owl. -Comp. —अरिः a crow.

**दुक्ष** a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. —अः An epithet of (1) Varuṇa, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

**दुत् 1. A.** (दोते, द्युति or द्योतिः, desid. द्युतिषते, द्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, द्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (द्योतिषते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. —With अभि (Caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. —वि to shine, be bright; अद्योतिह सभावेद्यामसौ नरशि-क्षित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

**द्युत् m.** A ray of light.

**द्युतिः f.** [द्युत्-र] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचसंसर्गादित्ते मारकती द्युतिः H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ma. 1. 87. -Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धरः Viabhu.

**द्युति** a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

**द्युतिः** [द्युत्-भावे च] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in द्योत्. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

**द्युतक** a. [द्युत्-वृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, abowing.

**द्युतन** a. द्युत्-वृत्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः A lamp. —नः 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn. **द्युतिनिष्ठा** Explanation, elucidation.

**द्युतिनि** a. Shining. —निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

**द्युति** p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

**द्युति** a. Splendid, bright

**द्युति** n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. —हंगणः (द्युतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

**द्युत् a.** 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गानः a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. —सेनः N. of a king of Śālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Śāvitrī.

**द्युत्** 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

**द्युतिन्** a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

**द्युत्**, —तं [द्वि-यं क ऊर्ध्वार्थे] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युते हि नाम पुत्रव्यासिहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्युत् लभ्य द्युतेनैव द्वारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव। द्युत् युक्तं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यक्रियते तद्धोके द्युतमुच्यते Ma. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -Comp. —अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, —कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतकरः समिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. —क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āśvina (also called कौजगर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). —जीज्ज a cowrie, a shell used in playing. —वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, —समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

**द्युत्** a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नः The seventh sign of the zodiac.

**द्युत् 1 P.** (द्युति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

**द्युत्** f. (Nom. sing. द्युः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो इदं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1



Dvandva compounds को is changed to चावा, e. g. चावापृथिवी, चावाधूमि, चावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth'. -Comp. -धूमिः a bird. -सद् m. (चोबद्) a god.

द्वकटा, द्वगडः A kettle-drum ; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्वक्षणं A measure of weight, a *tolu*.

द्वहयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) ; as in जटाद्वहयति द्वहयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निवेष्टाः सैन्यानां तद्विदमिति बुद्धिं द्वहयति U. 2. 27 ; विद्युदेककर्षत्वायि तु मम भक्तिं द्वहयति 4. 11.

द्वहिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, प्रधानं द्वहमिव द्वहिमरणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्वहिमने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्वप्स a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्सा 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds ; (also द्वप्सं).

द्वस् 1 P. (द्वमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्वस्मं A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्वव a. [द्व गतौ भावे अर्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्ववरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्ववीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'). द्ववीकृतं to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्ववीकृतं मे मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्ववीकृतं मेष्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षणं द्वव U. 3. 13 ; द्ववीकृतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the bands joined together and hollowed (चुलुक q. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्ववक, द्ववण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्ववती A river.

द्ववस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्वविहः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.) ; अस्ति द्वविहेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country ; जरद्वविहधार्मिकरूपेच्छया निरुद्धैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्वविणं [द्विन्त् ; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance ; Ve. 3. 20 ; Pt. 3. 174 ; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold ; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अभिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रद्वः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्वविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्वव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.) ; Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्वव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the *Vaisesika* ; (the *dravyas* are nine: पृथिव्यातिजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगश्चमनासि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्वव्यं यो हि यस्य सियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in *Medic.*). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचक a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्वव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्वव्यमय a. (यि f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्वव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्वव्यय pot. p. [द्व्ययत्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful ; बया द्वव्ययानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2 ; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्वव्य m. [द्व्यवृत्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in क्वयौ संत्रद्वव्यः. -2 A judge.

द्वव्यः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -धृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के त्वां Git 12 ; R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राक् 1 P. (द्राति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राक् 1 A. (द्राक्ते) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify ; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मरणागुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविसन् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long ; (superl. of दीर्घे q. v.)

द्रावीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long ; (compar. of दीर्घे q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राह 1 A. (द्राहते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of *Siva*. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of *Champakya*.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे वृत्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-पुल्ल] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-गिह-युत्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. 2 Fusible.



द्राविडः [ द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनेऽस्य अण् ] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes ( the पंचद्रविड ), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुजरा, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. —डा: pl. The Dravida country and its people. —डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. —कं Black salt. द्राह् 1 A. ( द्राहेते ) To wake.

द्रु 1. 1 P. ( द्रुवति, द्रुत ; desid. द्रुव-ति ) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly ( often with acc. ) ; यथा नदीनां बहुवोद्धवेगाः समुद्रमेवागमिषुर्द्रुवन्ति Bg. 11. 28 ; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रुवन्ति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रुवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly ; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze ( fig. also ) ; द्रुवति च हिमरश्मिर्द्रुवते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रुवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. —Caus. ( द्रावयति ) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -11. 5 P ( द्रुणति ) 1 To hurt, injure ; तं द्रुणावाद्रिणा कपि Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत p. p. [ द्रु-क ] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened ; Māl. 5. 28 ; see द्रु. —तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. —तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. —Comp. —पदं n. going quickly. —विलंबितं N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु m. n. [ द्रवय्त्वं द्रु-वा० ड ] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. —m. 1 A tree ; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. —f. Motion. —Comp. —किलिभं the Devadāru tree. —यगः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brāhmanā. —नी a hatchet. —नखः a thorn. —नस ( नस ) a. large-nosed. —न ( न ) दः a scabbard ; see द्रुण-द also. —पदं Ved. a pillar ( in general ). —पत्नी a splay-footed female. —सल्लकः a kind of tree. ( विवाल ).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह 1, 6 P. ( द्रोहति, द्रुहति ) To sink, perish.

द्रुण 6 P. ( द्रुणति ) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. —ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. —Comp. —हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇḍavas. [ He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Dropada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna ( and a daughter called Draupadi ) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona ; see Drona also ]

द्रुमः [ द्रुः शाखास्य मः ; cf. P. V. 2. 108 ] 1 A tree ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो न्ने U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. —Comp. —अरिः an elephant. —आमयः lac, gum. —आश्रयः a lizard. —ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. —उत्पल the Karmikāra tree. —नखः, -मरः a thorn. —व्याधिः lac, gum —अद्रुः the palm tree. —बृहं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure ( मातं )

द्रुह 4 P. ( द्रुहति, द्रुह्य ) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; ( generally with the dat. of the object of hatred ) ; यत्नेति मां द्रुहति महामेव सा-नेत्रुपाशंभित्पालिवर्गः N. 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह a. ( At the end of comp. ) ( Nom. sing. द्रुह-न्, द्रुह-इ ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against ; Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5. 90. —f. Injury, damage.

द्रुह्य p. p. Injured, plotted against. —वर्गः An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रुह्य a. Malevolent, malefic.

द्रुवः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [ द्रुह भविष्यत् ] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहस्य परं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4

Rebellion. —Comp. —अद्रः 1. a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. —चित्तं a malicious thought, malice premeditated, a thought or attempt to injure. —बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. ( -द्रिः f. ) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहित्र a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. —ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brāhmanā or Siva or Vishnu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. ( द्रुणे-जा-ति ) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see दुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. —ण A bow.

द्रेक 1 A. ( द्रेकते ) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रे 1 P. ( द्रायति ) To sleep ; cf द्र.

द्रोणः [ cf. Up. 3. 10 ] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud ( or a particular kind of cloud ) abounding in water ( from which rain streams forth as from a bucket ) ; कौरवेन्द्रविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतु इत्येव द्रोणमेव ह्यबोद्धिः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree ( in general ). -6 A tree bearing ( white ) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [ Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a *droṇa*. Though a Brāhmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhīshma had been mortally wounded — 'lodged in the cage of darts' — he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at



the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added *Gaja* or elephant 'in a very low tone; see Vo. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhristadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head].—**द्रोणः**, **द्रो** A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Adhaka* or equal to 4 *Adhakas* or  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a *Kharī*, or 32 or 64 *shers*.—**द्रो** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket.—2 A tub.—**Comp.**—**आचार्यः** see **द्रोण** above.—**काकः**, **काकलः** a raven.—**क्षीरा**, **वा**, **द्रुघा**, **द्रुघा** a cow yielding a *drona* of milk.—**द्रुघा** the capital of 400 villages.—**मेघः** see **द्रोण** (2) above

**द्रोणिः**, **द्रोणि** *f.* [द्रु-णि वा डीप् Up. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel.—2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार).—3 A trough for feeding cattle.—4 A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sūrpas* or 128 *shers*.—5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणिः शैलकांतारप्रदेशमधिष्ठितो मायवस्थान्तिकं प्रयासि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणि &c.—6 N. of the wife of Drona.—7 The plantain tree.—8 The Indigo plant.—**Comp.**—**द्रुलः** the Ketaka tree.  
**द्रोणिका** 1 A tub, bucket.—2 The Indigo plant.

**द्रोणायनः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्रोणिः कुरुते तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रीधनः Vo. 3. 31.

**द्रोणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*.—2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field).—**की** A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

**द्रोणी** A tub, trough.

**द्रुपदी** [द्रुपदस्य पर्यं श्री-अण् डीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchāla. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the *Pāṇḍavas* resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

**द्रुपदेयः** A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

**द्रुपः** A plate on which hours are struck.—**द्रु** A pair, couple.

**द्रुह** [द्रु द्वौ सहाभ्यर्का, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple.—2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; इन्द्रानि भावं क्रियया विवदुः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 45; न चेद्विदुः इन्द्रमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27.—3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुखं and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि इन्द्रानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; इन्द्रयोजयिष्येत्: सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; G 81; सर्वभूतिर्द्रुहिकोर निवसत्यपैत न इन्द्रदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि Śi. 4. 64.—4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight.—5 A duel.—6 Doubt, uncertainty.—7 A fortress, stronghold.—8 A secret.—**द्रु**: 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे इन्द्रः P. II. 2. 29; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.—2 A kind of disease.—3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac.—**Comp.**—**चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples. (*-m.*)—**चर** the ruddy goose; द्रुपिता इन्द्रचरं प्रततिवर्ण R. 8. 56, 16. 63.—**ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.—2. arising from a quarrel.—3. arising from a couple.—**भावः** antagonism, discord.—**भिक्ष** separation of the sexes.—**भूत** *a.* 1. forming a couple.—2. doubtful, uncertain.—**मोहः** trouble caused by doubt.—**युद्ध** duel, a single combat.

**द्वंद्वः** *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

**द्वंद्वि** *a.* 1 Forming a couple.—2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.—3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

**द्वंद्वीयुत** *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

**द्वय** *a.* (ची *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bb. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Śi. 3. 57.—**च** 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4.—2 Two-fold nature, duplicity.—3 Untruthfulness.—4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender.—**यी** A pair, couple.—**Comp.**—**अतिग** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man.—**आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature.—**वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere.—**हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.

**द्वयस** *a.* (सी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; यत्कद्वयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारानित्यद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; 6. 55.

**द्वाज**, **द्वित्रिंशत्**, **द्वादश** &c. See under द्वि.

**द्वापरः**—**रं** [द्वाभ्यां सत्यवयुगाभ्यां परः पूर्वा० Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301.—2 The side of a die marked with two points.—3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

**द्वाभ्यासायणः**—**द्वाभ्यासायण** *q. v.*

**द्वार** *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88.—2 Access, way.—3 A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through').—**Comp.**—**स्थः**, **स्थितः** (द्वाःस्थः, द्वाःस्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वाःस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

**द्वार** [द्रुणिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate.—2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाहारे द्वेष्टस्मिन् R. 1 4; 11. 18.—3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also.—4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.).—**रि** A door.—**Comp.**—**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper.—**कंडकः** the bolt of a door.—**कपाटः**, **ट** the leaf or panel of a door.—**गोपः**, **नायकः**, **पः**, **पालः**, **पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. (*-पः*) N. of Vishnu.—**दक्षिन्** *m.* a door-keeper.—**दारुः** teak-wood,



—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —बलिभुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्रं a lock, bolt. —दुत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —रथः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujarāth; (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33 63). —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of brishṇa.

द्वारवती द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*  
द्वारिका, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. 2.* ( *Nom. du. द्वौ m. द्वे f.*, *दे n.* ) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुल्यं धिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. ( *N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति ) [ *cf.* *I. duo, bis or bi* in comp.; *Gr. duo, dis; Zend dva; A. S. twi.* ] —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. ( *रः* ) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. ( —लं ) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अहं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आयुष्यावणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अचंचं ( द्वचं or द्वचचं ) a collection of two verses or *viks.* —का, —ककारः 1. a crow ( there being two *Kas* in the word ककृ ). —2. the ruddy goose ( there being two *kas* in the word ककृ ). —ककुद् *m.* a camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. ( —गु ) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. ( द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented ). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशुनां शितिशुनां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* ( द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश ) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* ( द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत् ) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus ( a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaiśya ); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmaṇa ( over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed ); जन्मना ब्राह्मणेन ज्ञेयः संस्कारेद्विज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानंदमविवृत द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 ( where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa' also ). —अग्रचः a Brāhmaṇa. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. —2. a nest. —ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —वासः a *Sūdra*. —देवः a Brāhmaṇa. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —पपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —बन्धुः, ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; *cf.* ब्रह्मबन्धुः. —सुर्याय a Brāhmaṇa. —लिंगिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. —वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, ( having Garuḍa for his vehicle ). —सेवकः a *Sūdra*. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. ( —*m.* ). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmaṇa; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Kn.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. ( —वा ) a mule. —जिह्व *a.* 1. double-tongued, ( *fig. also* ). —2. insincere. ( —हः ) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश ( द्वित्रिंश ) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् ( द्वित्रिंशत् ) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि ind. stick against stick. —द्वत् *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* ( द्वदश ) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् ( द्वदशन् ) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंबुः, अर्चिन् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the

goda. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अथर्वी *N.* of Jainiṇi's Mīmāṃsā in twelve Adhyāyas. —अप्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अक्षं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आरह्यः, —अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विध *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —द्वशी ( द्वदशी ) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वंशं ( द्वदशं ) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —देवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —धातुः and epithet of Gaṇeśa. —नयकः a circumcised man. —नवत ( द्वि-द्व-नवत ) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः ( द्वि-द्व-नवतिः ) *f.* ninety-two. —पः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आर्यः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश ( द्वि-द्व-पंचाश ) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* ( द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत् ) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद *a.* having two feet ( as a verse ). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाद्यः, —चं a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विट् a Visarga ( : ). —युज an angle. —युसः *a.* having two floors ( as a place ). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gaṇeśa. —2. king Jaiśāṇḍha. —मात्रः a long vowel ( having two syllabic inatants ). —मार्गी a cross-way. —मुखः a leech. —रः 1. a bee; *cf.* द्विरैक. —2. चत्वरं *q. v.* —रदः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 59. —अंतका, —अरातिः —अशनः 1. a lion. —2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifiform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. ( पः ) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेका a large black bee ( there being two *ras* in the word प्रर ); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number ( in gram. ). —वचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles ( sides ). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश ( द्वविंश ) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशति ( द्वविंशति ) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेशरा a kind of light car



riage drawn by mules. —ज्ञात 1. two hundred. —2. one hundred and two. —शर्य *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ *a.* cloven-footed. (—क) any cloven-footed animal. —शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. —यष *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्टि (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) *a.* sixty-second. —षष्टिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) *f.* sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्वि-सप्तत) *a.* seventy-second. —सप्ततिः (द्वि-सप्ततिः) *f.* seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Susha. —सहस्र, —साहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (—सं) 2000. —सौर्य, —हर्ष *a.* ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् *m.* an elephant. —हयन, —वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृव्या a pregnant woman. —होत्र *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. —2 Second. —3 Happening the second time. —4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञातं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुग्मसाधुमता किमन्तरं यदि चायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; एवं जीवितं स्वमस्ति मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. —2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) प्रवतपरिहृद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; so छाया, दुःख &c. —3 The second letter of a class. —4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. —2 A wife, companion, partner. —3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. —यं *ind.* A second time, again. —Comp. —आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गार्हपत्य. —वपस् *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. —2 Happening the second time. —3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. —2 The number 'two'. —3 Duality. —4 The dual. —5 Reduplication.

द्विष *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विषा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विषा भिन्नाः शिखरिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विषेन हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. —2 In two ways. —Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. —2. a crab. —3. a crocodile.

द्विसहस्र *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विस्त्रि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. —Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —वक्त *a.* (द्विकृत्) 1. spoken twice, repeated —2. said in two ways. —3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—कृत्) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विकृतिः) 1. repetition, tautology. —2. superfluity, uselessness. —3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विकूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः, —वचनं reduplication.

द्विस् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Vc. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. —*m.* An enemy; रक्षावेवणद्वेषाणां द्विषामासिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. —Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्टसहै द्विषतिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष *p. p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Hostile. —2 Hated, disliked. —ट Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भवि वृत्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अवद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. —2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. —जः An enemy. —जं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. —2 Sin. —3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. —2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —उपः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 23; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वी [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा, गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप, अप द्विप्] 1 An island. —2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. —3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included भारतखंड or Indis.) —यः The skin of a tiger. —Comp. —कर्पूरः camphor from China. —द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. —2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth. —2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिन् हति Sk. —2 A leopard, panther. —Comp. —नखः, —खं 1. a tiger's nail. —2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. —2 N. of Vyāsa. —3 A sort of orow, slight. —4 N. of Rudra.

द्व 1 P. (द्वति) 1 To hinder. —2 To cover. —3 To disregard. —4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वेयुक्तिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेयुष्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. —2 Duality. —3 The possession of two out of the three qualities तस्य, रजस and तमस.

द्वैत [द्विधा ज्ञातं द्वौति तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality —2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोऽस्करः Bv. 1. 86. —3 N. of a forest. —Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमनस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयच्छति सर्गां नितर्गां ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयिक.



**द्वेध** *a.* ( *धी* *f.* ) Two-fold, double. —**धं** 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; **श्रुतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोदभौ स्युतौ** *Ma.* 2. 14, 9. 32; *Y.* 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; *Pg.* 5. 25; *Ve.* 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see **द्विधीभाव** below and **गुण**. —7 contradiction. —**धं** *ind.* 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

**द्वेधीकृ** 8 *U.* To separate, divide ( into two ).

**द्वेधीकृत** *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

**द्वेधीधू** 1 *P.* 1 To become divided into two parts, be diannited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense ( as mind ); **कृत्ययोर्भिन्न-देशत्वाद् द्वेधीभवति मे मनः** *S.* 2. 17.

**द्वेधीभावः** 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, suspense; **धूत-द्वेधीभावकातरं मे मनः** *S.* 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six *Guṇas* or modes of foreign policy. ( According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; **बलिनोद्विष-तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समपयन् । द्वेधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाशिवदलक्षितः** ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; **द्वेधीभावः स्वचलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं** *Mit.* on *Y.* 1. 347; cf. also *Ma.* 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

**द्वेधं** 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

**द्वेध** *a.* ( *पी* *f.* ) [ **द्विषिणो विकारः -अन्-**, **द्विषाद्यन्तः -अण् वा** ] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —**यः** A car covered with a tiger's skin. —**यं** The skin of a tiger.

**द्वयक्षं** Two parties.

**द्वैपायनः** [ **द्विपः** अयने जन्मभूमिरस्य स द्विपायनः, **स्वार्थे-अण्** ] 'The island-born', *N.* of *Yyāsa*.

**द्वैप्य** *a.* ( *प्या*, *प्यी* *f.* ) Living on or relating to an island; *Si.* 3. 76.

**द्वैमातुर** *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —**रः** 1 *N.* of *Gaṇesa*. —2 *N.* of *Jarāsaṇḍha*; **हते हिडिम्बारिपुणः राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि** *Si.* 2. 60.

**द्वैमातृक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Nourished by rain and rivers ( as a country ); cf. **देवमातृक**.

**द्वैरथं** 1 A single combat in chariots. —2 A single combat in general. —**यः** An adversary.

**द्वैराज्यं** A dominion divided between two kings.

**द्वैवार्षिक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Biennial.

**द्वैविध्यं** 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

**द्वैसमिक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Two years old. **द्वैहायनं** The period of two years.

## ध.

**ध** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —**यः** 1 An epithet of *Brahmā*. —2 *N.* of *Kubera*. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —**यं** Wealth, property.

**धक्** An exclamation of anger; *U.* 4. 24.

**धक्क** 10 *U.* ( **धक्कयति-ते** ) To destroy or annihilate.

**धटः** 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

**धटकः** A kind of weight equal to 42 *Gunjās* or *Raktikās*.

**धटिका**, **धट्टी** 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

**धटिन्** *m.* [ **धटोऽस्तस्य-इति** ] 1 An epithet of *Siva*. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader. —**नी** = **पत्नी**.

**धण्** 1 *P.* ( **धणति** ) To sound.

**धनूरः**, **धनूरकः** —**का** The white thorn-apple; ( *Mar.* **धोतरा** ).

**धन्** 1 *P.* ( **धनति** ) To sound. —II. 3 *P.* ( **ध्वंति** ) *Ved.* To hear fruit.

**धनं** [ **धन्-अच्** ] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money ( gold, chattels &c. ); **धनं तावद्दुलभं** *H.* 1; ( *fig.* also ) as in **तपोधन**, **विद्योधन**, &c. —2 ( *a* ) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; **कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुवर्जनीयः** *U.* 1. 14; **गुरोरपीदं धनमाहितमाग्रे** *R.* 2. 44; **मानधनं अभिमानं** &c. ( *b* ) A valuable article; *Ma.* 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, ( *opp.* **वृद्धि** or interest ). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called **धनिष्ठा**. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 ( In math. ) The affirmative quantity or plus ( *opp.* **ऋण** ). —10 A sound. —**Comp.** —**अधिकारः** right to property,

right of inheriting property. —**अधिकारिन्** *m.*, —**अधिकृतः** 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —**अधिपोत** *m.*, —**अधिपः**, —**अधिपतिः**, —**अध्वक्षः** 1. an epithet of *Kubera*; *Ki.* 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —**अपहारः** 1. fine. —2. plunder. —**अर्चित** *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; **मानधना धनार्चितः** *Ki.* 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —**अर्थिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —**आधारः** a treasury. —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः** 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of *Kubera*. —**उत्पन्न** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. **अर्थोत्पन्न**. —**एषिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —**काम**, **काम्य** *a.* covetous, greedy. —**केलिः** an epithet of *Kubera*. —**अयः** loss of wealth; **धनक्षये वर्धति जाटराग्निः** *Pt.* 2. 178. —**गर्व**, **गर्वित** *a.* purse-proud. —**ह्रः** the numidian crane. —**जतं** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —**द** *a.* liberal. ( —**दः** ) 1. a liberal or munifi-



ficent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 25 ; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय ( 4 ) q. v. °अहुजः an epithet of Ravana ; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् m. fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera ; तन्नागरं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. = धनंजय ( 4 ) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद a. purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -शोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हार्य a. to be won over by wealth ; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -ह्रिन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—सर्वाङ्गजनपदाञ्जित्वा विचमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुमं धनंजय ॥) -2. An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth ; Ki. 13. 56 ; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [ धनमादित्येनास्मत्स्य-उत् ] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor ; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ma. 8. 51 ; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The विंशु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree ( विंशु ).

धनिन् a. ( नी f. ) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor ; Y. 2. 18, 41 ; Ma. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich ; ( Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत् ). —ठा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion ( consisting of four stars ).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी ( ते ) यकं Coriander seed ; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow ( perhaps for धनुस् q. v. ). -2 N. of the विंशु tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [ धन् शब्दे-उक्ति ] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow ; धनुष्येनोद्यं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; 80 इन्द्रधनुः &c. ( At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन् ; R. 2. 8 ). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas ; Y. 2. 167 ; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert ; cf. धन्वन्. —m. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार a. ( धनुराकार ) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर ( धनुस्कर ) a. having or armed with a bow. ( —रः ) a bow-maker. —कांडं ( धनुःकांडं ) a bow and arrow. —खंडं ( धनुःखंडं ) part of a bow ; Me. 15. —गुणः ( धनुर्गुणः ) a bow-string. —ग्रहः ( धनुर्ग्रहः ), —ग्रहः an archer. —ज्या ( धनुर्ज्या ) a bow-string ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूर्पू S. 2. 4. —हुमः ( धनुर्हुमः ) a bamboo. —धरः, —धत् m. ( धनुर्धरा &c. ) 1. an archer ; R. 2. 11, 29 ; 3. 31, 38, 39 ; 9. 11 ; 12. 97 ; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a. ( धनुष्पाणि ) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः ( धनुर्मार्गः ) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या ( धनुर्विद्या ) the science of archery. —वृक्षः ( धनुर्वृक्षः ) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः ( धनुर्वेदः ) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् m. an archer.

धनु f. A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [ धनं लभ्य-यत् ] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth ; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy ; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37 ; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्या 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being ; धन्यास्तद्वंशजसा मलिनोभवति S. 7. 17 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; धन्याः कोऽपि न विक्रयां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्य 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वाक् 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small puugent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant ( coriander ).

धन्वं A bow ( rarely used in classical literature ). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste ; एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हेतावापि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert ; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas ; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand ; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. ( नी f. ) [ धन्वं चापेऽस्मत्स्य इति ] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer ; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10 ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog ( शूकर ).

धम a. ( मा or मी f. ) [ धम् ध्माने-अच् ] ( Usually at the end of a comp. ) 1 Blowing ; अग्निधम, नादिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet. धमन ०. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकु लाकुल, गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2 ; उरासे निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिल्लकानां ( वधूनां ) Bh. 1. 49 ; S. Til. 1.

धुय a. ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Drinking, sucking ; as in स्तनधय.

धुर a. ( रा or री f. ) [ धृ-अच् ] ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असृग्धर, दिव्यावरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain ; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमेवश्य शौरि-मुत्कंधरं द्वावकं द्रष्टुवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man ( वित ). -4 The king



of the tortoise, *i. e.* Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —*गः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himalaya (as king of mountains). —*गं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Gīt. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणि: —*णी* *f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुठति धरणिज्ञयने बहु विलपति इव नाम Gīt. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. —*Comp.* —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. —कीलकः a mountain. —*जः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुता* 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —*जा*, —*पुत्री*, —*सुता* an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —*धरः* 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —*धृत्* *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Sesha. —*पतिः* a king. —*पुरः*, —*ह्रवः* the ocean. —*धृत्* *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Sesha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धारायतिर्मणिमयस्यैवेति धरा इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmaṇas. —*Comp.* —अधियः a king. —अमरः, —देवः, —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —*धरः* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. of Sesha. —*पतिः* 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —*धृत्* *m.* a king. —*धृत्* *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-अनि गीराङीप्] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिम् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उन्च्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —*गः*

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, ( *n.* also ). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —*गं* 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. धर्गस्त, -रति, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्त् *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तरः The Dhātūra plant.

धर्त्रे [धृ-ज] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [धियते लोकोऽनेन. धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन्; cf. Up. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works ( regarded as one of the four ends of human existence ); Ku. 5. 38 and see निर्वर्ण also; एक एव सुहृद्दर्शनं निधनेऽप्यनुयायि यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षडङ्गावृत्तेरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character; Mā. 1. 6; प्राणि, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, ( peculiar ) attribute; वदन्ति वपयिष्योर्नाम धर्मक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishad q. v. -16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 ( In astrol. ) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jainas. -22 The soul. —*Comp.* —अंका (—*जा* *f.*) the Indian crane. —अधर्मा ( *m.* *du.* ) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. \*विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (—*गः*) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अधक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (—*तं*) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law, book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishtira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (—*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमथ धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6; धर्मासनादिनाति वासगृहे नरदः U. 1. -7. —अस्तिकायाः ( with Jainas ) the category or predicament of virtue; अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yudhishtira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाद्विद् the Kālī age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —वः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य सुते Ms. 1. -99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha ( the land of religion ). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (—*v.*) a virtuous or pious man. —पुत्र *a.* observing and protecting religion. (—*n.*) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रथः a sacred work of scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily ( to a Brāhmaṇa ) in the month of Vaiśākha. —प्र *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °धृत् *m.* a Buddha or



Jaina. —चरणे, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (—m. an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. —2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चित्तक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —चित्तनं, —चित्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—नः) a Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest). —दुधा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणा भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च युक्ता Mā. 6. 18. —द्वेहिन् m. a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —धैर्यः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —निषिद्धिन् a. pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (देव) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —परीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रश्न m. 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2. expounding the law. (—नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भाविनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भू m. 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगे the Kṛita age. —युष्मन् an epithet of Viṣṇu. —रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. युधिष्ठिर. —4. a king —राजन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—ज) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनं 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Viṣṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विद्वजः violation of duty, immorality. —विद्वेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मिपति पतन्त्यथा कुषाणधाराः । अपहरतुतपः शिरः कृतांते मम तु मतिर्न मन्यते धर्मो ॥ —वृ a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —ज्ञाल 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —संगीतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सुरः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously, righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m. [ धृ-मनिन् ] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite. —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty. —4 Law, custom. —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मस्य a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [ धर्मिस्त्वस्व-इति ] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties. —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); वद सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कश्चित् R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिह a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —इः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मीश्वरः An actor, player

धर्म्य a. [ धर्मादिपेतः-यत् ] 1. Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्यादि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽप्य-ह्यात्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9.2; Y. 3. 44. —4 Legitimate. —5 Usual. —6 endowed with particular qualities; as तदर्थः.

धर्म्यः [ धृ-भावे वच् ] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Impatience. —4 Restraint. —5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6 Injury, wrong, insult. —7 A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [ धृ-वृत् ] 1 Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. —2 Violating, seducing. —3 Impatient. —कः 1 A



seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mine.

धर्षणं, -णा [धृष-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित् a. [धृष-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [धव कर्णं लाति, लाक; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतपत्रं, धवलशुद्ध, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चिनकपर्). -4 N. of a tree (धव). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -सृष्टिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवलितम् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; द्वयं भुतिर्नाम मिय-विरहजन्मा धवालित Subbāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवञ्जं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् a. [धा-कस्] Holding; रेतो-धस्, पुरो-धस् &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (धाति, धत्ते, द्यो-द्यं, अया-त्-अयित्, धायति-ते, धातुं, क्ति, pass. धायते; cans. धायति-ते; desid. धिस्मति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदीपेषु धाति वंछं Mb; निःशंकं धीयते (v. 1. for धीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये वदं II. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणशक्ति-

ले बालचूले Mā. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारदु-ग्मे मनासि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Me. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्या लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भूषं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽदधारसं नत्स्य स्वयमा-विशत् Me. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- tain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Kl. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुह्याणि वासांसि विहाय तृणं तनूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसार्गः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रकलावल्लभां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलसौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काञ्चनसंस्पर्शदत्ते मार- कतो द्युतिः H. Pr. 41; निरामि मर्मपटलं दधति दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amarn. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यस्कयं नागां मुणालमुदुभिः कणः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्मयेनोभो दधतुधुवेनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती बाधुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are vari- ously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः मति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदे धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर् धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITR अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) To close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवण-मपि दधाति Gīt. 5; so कर्णो-नयने-पि दधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो-मुखैः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2 To hinder, ob- struct, bar; धुञ्जमपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verses illustrate the use of धा with some prepositions :—अयित् कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी व्ययित् कापि संराट्दलेः स्तनी। व्य- यित् कापि हृदि व्यजनालले न्ययित् कापि हिमे सुत- नोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannāthaः-विज्ञानं धर्माणां किमपि च विज्ञानं नवसुदी प्रथानं तीर्थानाम- भलपरिधानं विजगत्। समाधानं बुद्धेरयं खलु तिरो- धानमपि वा श्रियामाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः II G. L. 18.)

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आचरे तु] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion; primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 :—रतासूक्ष्मासमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धा- तवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वग्, and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af- fection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन वक्र Ku. 1. 7; स्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपिता धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; ध्वाद्यो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चाद्ध्ययनायस्य धातोर्गधिराभवत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीशं, -कासीस red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्रहिन् m. cala- mine. -ग्रं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water). -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -रः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being sup- posed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धूत m. a mountain. -सलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. -साक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. -सारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः -कं semen. -वल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead. -वैरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साध्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमय a. Rich or abounding in metals, ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29



धातु *m.* [ धातु ] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brāhmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages ( सप्तर्षि ) being the first creation of Brāhmā ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धात्रं [ धा अयति-ड्रु ] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमेदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. -फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33 ; काथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लङ्गिकाया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [ धा-भवे ल्युट् ] 1 A receptacle, seat ; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. -नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f. pl.* 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. -Comp. -चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. -पूपः a cake of fried barley. -भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकः *f. pl.* 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धातृकः A gold coin ( part of a Dināra ).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धातुर्दंडिकः, धातुर्दण्डकः An archer ( living by the bow ), a Bowman ; निमित्तात्पराद्धेयोर्धातुर्दण्डकस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [ धनि पोषणे साधु यत् ] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; ( for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल ). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. -Comp. -अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. -अरिः a mouse, rat. -अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. -अष्टं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि *n.* huak, chaff. -उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कलकं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. -कोशः, -कोडकं -कः a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the huak. -स्वक् *f.* the husk of corn. -मायः a corn-dealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं ( बीजं ) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse ( मार ). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शुकं the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वत *a* ( नी *f.* ) Situated in a desert ( धन्व् ).

धामकः A sort of weight ; ( माष q. v. )

धामन् *n.* [ धा-मन्ति ] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुरासाहं पुरोयाय धाम स्वायंयुव ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरोधासं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort ; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light ; धामनातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy ( प्रताप ) ; Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp. -कोशिन *m.*, -निधिः the sun. -उद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धात्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [ धृणिच्-अच् ] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नामः देहः. -कः 1 A vessel of any kind ( box, trunk, &c. ), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. -का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ धृणिच् ल्युट् ] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -णी ( *du.* ) The two female breasts. -णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing ; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory ; ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted ( to any one ). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 ( In gram. ) Pronouncing imperfectly. -णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचितुमुपांशु धारणा R. 8. 18 ; Ma. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 ( धारणस्तुच्यते चेयं धारयति यमनो तथा ). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. -योगः deep devotion. -शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्यु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream ; Bh. 2. 93 ; Me. 55 ; R. 16. 66 ; आबद्धधारमश्च प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse ; धारा प्रसाधयितुमस्यतीक्ष्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया समीकर्ता हेतुसुखिष्यवत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument ; तजितः परछुधारया सम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41 ; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel ; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. -अग्रं the broad-edged head



of an arrow —अंकुरा 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy) —अग्नः a sword. —अट्टः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः f. wind. —अश्रु n. a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती इति ध्रुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण u. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —पुञ्जं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षा, —वै, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बहिन् a. incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल. धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).  
धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित्व a. (धी f.) [धृ-णिजि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting; धार्ताभोरुधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्टा ग्रंथिनो धारिणो वराः Me. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य a. 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —वै Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यायं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धार्तराष्ट्रः कालवशान्मोर्दिनपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धर्म a. [धर्मस्तेद-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धर्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्मं अर्पति वरति वा दत्तं] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धातृ [धृ-अण्] 1 Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धातु I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1 (a) To run advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी युगजवाक्षमेव स्थिताः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरा शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुते चेतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तैलवत् Susar. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धावति) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्त्वैः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विदां चकार धाताक्षः स रिपुं खेन नन्दे च Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).  
धाव a. (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Rātnāvalī for king Sriharaba) श्रीहर्षदिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1; ग्रन्थयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.  
धावन [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासत् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संघः. —II. or धिन् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्येति चात्मारूपं तदपि विलुलि-तस्मिन्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वित-न्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.  
धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उद्धि, इधुधि, धारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' out upon, 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च ते च मदनं च हमां च मा च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मुद्गः; धिक् साधुं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशङ्खं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टश्रवाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयवशात् &c. —Comp. —द्वेहः reprimand, censure; Me. 8. 129. —पारुष्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contemn, reproach.

धिक्कारः-धिकृकिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिकृत a. Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्णु 1 A (धिष्ते) 1 To kindle. —2 To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिष्णवः A man of a mixed tribe (springing from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिष्णु a. Wishing to deceive, de-ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व See धि II.

धि 3 P. (धिषति) To sound.

धिष् f. = धिष्णा q. v. below.

धिष्णः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —जं A dwelling place, an abode, residence. —ज 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —स्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अमी वेदिं परितः कृतधिष्याः S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —स्य 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ययानि हिंसा ज्येतिर्मवा-न्यपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (m. also). —4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [धे मावे क्ति संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि बर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका वेति षट् ताभिर्धादियाणि प्रवक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are —अनुष्ठाः श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापोहोर्ध्विजानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सन्निध् m., —सन्निध् 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसन्निध् 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. —सत्सः a counsellor, adviser, minister.



धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.  
—*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीश्च = धीष्ण *a.* v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.  
-2 reflected upon, thought about.  
-3 Propitiated.

धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [ विधे रति राक्, विधीरयति ईर-  
अण् वा उप० सं० Tv. ] 1 Brave, bold,  
courageous: धीरोद्भूता गति: U. 6.  
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-  
able, lasting, constant: R. 2. 6.  
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,  
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-  
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरन्वापद् K.  
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रयन्ते येषां न  
चेतांसि त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 69. -4  
Composed, calm, collected. -5  
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.  
18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7  
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-  
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:  
सदुशीर्षधत्त स: R. 3. 10; 5. 38,  
16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,  
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण  
धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.  
17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved.  
-10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,  
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे  
यमुनातिरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -11  
Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-  
strong. —*r.* 1 The ocean. -2 An  
epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking  
principle, the soul (विद्वान्). -4 An  
epithet of king Bali. —*r.* Saffron. —*r.*  
*ind.* Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,  
steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.  
—*Comp.* —उद्भात: the hero of a poetic  
composition (i. e. a play or poem)  
who is brave and noble-minded;  
अविकथन: क्षमावानातिगिरीरो महासस्व:  
स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो बृहद्वत: कथित: ||  
S. D. 66. —उद्भात: the hero of a  
poetic composition who is brave but  
haughty; मायापर: मच्चंद्रश्चलोद्भकार-  
द्वर्षभृष्ट: । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरीधीरो-  
द्भत: कथित: S. D. 67. —चेतस्र *a.* firm,  
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.  
—प्रज्ञात: the hero of a poetic com-  
position who is brave and calm;  
सामान्ययुष्मैर्ध्यान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञात:  
स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललित: the hero of a  
poetic composition who is firm and  
brave, but sportive and reckless;  
निश्चितो मुदुर्निर्ग कलापरो धीरललित:  
स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधा a buffalo.  
धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,  
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महद्भिके  
धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 4 V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3  
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by  
silence &c.). प्रत्यादेशाच्च सल्ल भवतो  
धीरतां कल्पयामि Ms. 114. -4 Stead-  
iness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-  
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-  
ings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-  
position who, though jealous of her  
husband or lover, suppresses all out-  
ward manifestation or expression of  
her resentment in his presence, or as  
the Rasamanjari puts it, स्वयंकोप-  
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105  
also. —*Comp.* —अधीरा the heroine of  
a poetic composition who, being  
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-  
nately expresses and conceals her  
jealousy; ( स्वयंस्वयंकोपप्रकाशिका  
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari ).

धीलटि: —टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* ( *रि f.* ) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवर: A fisherman; सुगमनीसज्ज-  
नानां वृणजलसंवेगविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्ध-  
कधीवरिस्तु न निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ||  
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —*r.* Iron. —*रि* 1  
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of  
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-  
basket.

धीवरक: A fisherman.

धु 5 U. ( धुनोति, धुडते, धुत ) See धू.

धु: *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2  
Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-  
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.  
-2 To flow.

धुक्ष 1 A. ( धुक्षते, धुक्षित ) 1 To be  
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.  
—*Caus.* ( धुक्षयति ) . To kindle, in-  
flame. —*With* सं to be kindled or  
excited ( fig. also ); संधुक्षते तयो: कोपः  
Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.* ) to kindle,  
inflammate, excite; निवारणभृष्टिमयास्य  
वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव चपुरुषेण Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: —नी *f.* A river; उताणा संह-  
र्त: सुधुनि कपर्दीधिबर्हः G. L. 22.  
—*Comp.* —नाय: the ocean.

धुंधुमार: 1 A kind of insect ( इ-  
गोप ). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* ( Nom.-sing. धू: ) 1 A yoke  
( lit. ); न गदेना वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4.  
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरगै: R. 14. 47.  
-2 ( *a* ) That part of a yoke which  
rests on the shoulder. ( *b* ) The fore-  
most part of the pole where the yoke  
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of  
an axle for fastening the nave of the  
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a  
carriage. -5 A load, burden ( fig.

also ); responsibility, duty, task;  
तेन धुर्जगतो धुर्यो सचिवेषु निश्चिषिरे R.  
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;  
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; अतिरप्यनवा-  
स्योरुबकली: कार्यस्य धुरुज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,  
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6  
The foremost or highest place, van,  
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्त-  
नया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेव-  
तानां 14. 74; अविव्रमस्तु ते स्थेया: धिते-  
व धुरि धुजिणां 1. 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित-  
स्व एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.  
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-  
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-  
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,  
share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the  
Ganges. ( धुरि कु 'to place at the head  
or in front of'; S. 7. 4 ). —*Comp.* —गत  
( धूर्गत ) *a.* 1. standing on the pole  
of a chariot. -2. standing at the  
head, chief, head, foremost. —जडि:  
( धूर्जटि: ) an epithet of Siva. —धर  
( धूर्धर, also धुर्धर ) *a.* 1. bearing  
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3  
laden with good qualities or import-  
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,  
pre-eminent; कुलधुरधरो भव V. 5.  
(—*r.* ) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a  
man of business. -3. a chief, head,  
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह  
( धूर्वह ) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a  
burden. -2. managing affairs. (—*ह:* )  
a beast of burden; so धूर्वह.

धुर: ( At the end of comp. ) 1 A  
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at  
the end of an axle &c. also धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.  
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [ धुरं वहति, अहति वा, धुर  
स च वा ] 1 Able to bear or carry a  
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3  
Charged with important duties.  
—*ग:*, —*य:* 1 A beast of burden. -2  
A man of business, or one charged  
with important duties. -3 A chief,  
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [ धुरं वहति, गत् ] 1 Fit for a  
burden, able to bear a burden &c.  
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-  
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,  
chief, foremost; see below. —*ह:* 1  
A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bul-  
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;  
नाविनीतेवैजिधूर्यै: Ms. 4. 67; येनेह  
धियते विन्धु धुर्यैर्नानिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76;  
धुर्यान् विश्रानयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;  
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden  
( of responsibility ); R. 5. 66. -4 A  
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-  
धुर्यैर्द्वयस्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A  
minister, one charged with important  
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.  
—*ह:* The fore-part of a pole,



धुर्व 1 P. ( धुर्वति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan ( made of deer-skin ) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु ( स्तू ) रः N. of a plant (= धनूर q. v.).

धृ 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ने, धुनोति, धुडेत, धुनति, धुनति, धुनयति-ने, ( धूत-धून ) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुवति पक्षपवनैर्नैनभी बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12 ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाकिसलयानि Me. 62 ; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7 ; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off ; सजमपि शिरःस्थं धुनोत्यहिंशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, exoite, fan ( as fire ) ; वायुना धूपमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb ; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मान धावीरि रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; ( सेवकाः ) आरोहति शनैः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पाथिर्व Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. ( The following stanza from Kāviraḥaṣya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति रुद्रितितिसुकं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्पं यकानेन धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥ ) ; cf. धु 5 U.

धृः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating. धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [ धूक्त ] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कल्मष -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धुन p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धुननः Wind. -न Shaking, agitation.

धुनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप 1. 1 P. ( धूयति, धूपयति ) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. ( धूपयति-ने धूपित ) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 ( In astr. ) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [ धूप-अ ] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance ( like gum, resin &c. ), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मता रयाजितमाईभावं Ku.

7. 14 ; Me. 32 ; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुह n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अई a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -पातः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप ( वि ) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपयित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [ धू-क्वे म् ] 1 Smoke, vapour ; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमवतां साक्षिपातः क मेवः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 ( a ) A meteor. ( 6 ) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled ( as a sternutatory ). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. ( -भः ) purple. -आबलि f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10 ; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुविद्योतिः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu ; Mā. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. °अमृजं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire. -प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पयः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke ( as a hermit ). -लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. -महिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -ल 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ने Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken ; धूमायिता दश दिशो कालितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104 ; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धुनिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धुनित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Ku. 4. 30. -ता ( i. e. दिक् ) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धुमिन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [ धूमानं समूहः य ] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Mā. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [ धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क् ] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple ( the colour ). -4 An epithet of Siva. -म्रा An epithet of Durgā. -म्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. -अश्रः the fork-tailed shrike. -आमः air, atmosphere. -रञ्च a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. ( -तः ) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. ( धूर्यते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [ धूर्व-धूर वा क, उणा० तन् वा Tv. ] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. -र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता मियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुवति Amaru. 16 ; २० धूर्तानामभिसारः सत्वरहदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple ( धनूर ). -5 Hurting, injuring. -र्त 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. ( -म. ) The Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचनो a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व 1 P. ( धूर्वति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Duet ; अमीरबा एकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, केदारा 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः -ल a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धृञ् [ धृ-ञ् ] 10 U. ( धृजयति-ने ) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [ धू सर किञ्च न पत्वम् Tv. ] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey ; कशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.



56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41 —1 The grey colour. —2 A donkey. —3 A camel. —4 A pig. —5 An oilman. —6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; अर्यपुत्र ध्रिय एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते याचदंकोवि रिपुतावकुतः सुखे Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. —2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुतश्रमसंप्रप्तो सुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवो-द्रुनोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. —3 To resolve upon. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धरति) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रायै Bh. 2. 4; वेणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोढुं कं कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. —2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain, धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यथा सर्वान् धृतानि धरा धारयते सप्त Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; यातः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. —3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. —4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशन धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. —5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. —6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, atop, detain. —7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. —8 To suffer, undergo. —9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. —10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.); rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. —11 To hold, contain. —12 To observe, practise. —13 To cite, quote. —14 To keep, retain (in one's service). —15 To preserve, maintain. —16 To seize, lay hold of. —17 To hold out or on, endure. —18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified—according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा धृतिन धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, —माणान्, —शरीरं, —गात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिः, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् — (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. : कालरूप, शक्ति &c.

धृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. —2 Possessed.

—3 Kept, preserved, retained. —4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. —5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. —6 Placed, deposited. —7 Practised, observed.

—8 Weighed. —9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. —10 Intent upon. —11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. —तं 1

Falling. —2 State, existence. —3 Taking, seizing. —4 Wearing, putting on.

—5 A particular manner of fighting. —Comp. आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (—*m.*) an epithet

of Vishnu. —दंडः *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. —2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीप्यतिः fire. —पट

*a.* covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country).

—राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. —2. a country ruled by a good king. —3. N. of the

eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was

entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the

sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he

undertook it himself, making Duryōdhana—his eldest son—the virtual

ruler. When Duryōdhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for

revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma.

Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was

marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to

be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma,

Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed

with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped.

Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there

died after some years. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* 1.

observing vows, performing religious rites. —2. devoted, attached. —3. of a

fixed law or order. (—*तः*) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3)

Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. —2 Having, possessing. —3

maintaining, supporting. —4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude,

energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहे

तुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. —6 Satisfaction, contentment,

pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीच यत्न सः H. 3. 10;

16 82; न च धृतेन धृतिः V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. —7 Satisfaction considered

as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभिधागमा-

द्यस्तु संपूर्णवृद्धता धृतिः। साहित्यवचनोद्भा-

ससहायप्रतिभादिभिरुक्त S. D. 198, 168. —8 A sacrifice. —Comp. —धुय *a.* destroy-

ing all composite, discomposing.

धृतिमत् *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. —2 Satisfied, happy,

glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Virtue, morality.

—4 The sky. —5 The sea. —6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth.

धृज्, धृञ् 1 P. (धर्मति, धृजति) To go, move.

धृष्ट 1. 1 P. (धर्मति, धर्मति) 1 To come together, be compact. —2 To

hurt or injure. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्मति, धर्मयति) 1 To offend, hurt,

injure —2 To insult, treat with indignity. —3 To assail, overcome,

overpower, conquer, destroy. —4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. —5

To violate or outrage (as a woman). —III. 5 P. (धृगति, धृज्) 1 To be bold

or courageous. —2 To be confident. —3 To be proud or overbearing. —4

To be impudent or impatient. —5 To dare, venture (with inf.). —6 To

brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. —7 To insult, treat with contumely. —IV.

10 A. (धर्मयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति *a.* Brave, bold.

धुष्ट *a.* [धृ-कृ] 1 Bold, brave. —2 Clever. —धुः A heap, group, multi-

tude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृ-कृ] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. —2 Impudent, rude,

shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पश्यति H. 2. 25. —3 Forward, presumptuous. —4 Profligate, abandoned. —5

Cruel, unkind. —धृः A faithless husband or lover; कृपामा अपि निःशंकस्त-

जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोरोऽपि मिथ्या-

वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —द्रु *a.* A disloyal woman. —Comp. —द्रुस्तः

N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Drupadi. [He with his father

fought on the side of the Pāṇavas, and for some days he acted as commander in chief of their forces.

When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the



morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthāman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pāṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मान्धि *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongue. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धुणञ्ज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धुणिः A ray of light.

धुणु [धृ-यु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धुष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधुष्य *q. v.*

धे 1 P. (धयति, धित; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धिष्यति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाह-सामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिना Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gīt. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नृ). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धेनुः धयते वल्लभा, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीरा सुवर्ता वाचमाहः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); स्रग्धेनुः, वडधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसिधेनुः, स्रग्धेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —Comp. —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुका *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. —Comp. —सूदनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुहरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुध्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नामं, मायं, *q. q. v. v.* —ये 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (यतिवय).

धैर्ये [धिरस्य भावप्रकमं वा ध्यञ्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यस्य दृष्टम् Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्यं Bk. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 (यादृधं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोडः = डडुमः *q. v.*

धोर 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अनि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; यैमकिं दुर्वने मनोज्ञपर्यने सद्यास्त्वल्पाधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतामनि धराधौतामालेख्यते । तेनानि नित्यानि नोदिनां सुकृतिनां माधौकपानां पुनः कालः किं करोति केतकि यत्स्वं चापि केतिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर-भावे क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धोत *p. p.* [धा-क ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धोतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चन्द्रिकाधोतहर्म्यं Me. 7, 44; विकस-ह्वोतधोतधरं Gīt. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —Comp. —कटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —को-देयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rock-crystal.

धोतैयः, —य A kind of salt (सैयव). धोतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धोति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practicing Yoga.

धोत्रः Greyness. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धोरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित.

धोरय *a.* (वी *f.*) [धोरं वृत्ति कृ] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden.

2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धोतिकं, धोतिकं, धोर्त्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धोर्यं A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

धमा 1 P. (धमति, धमत; *caus.* ध्यापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exbale. —2 To blow (as a wind instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इत्थं ध-ध्मां प्रतापयन् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छां च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

धमाकारः A blacksmith, smith.

धमात *p. p.* [ध्मा-क] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

धमानं Blowing.

धमापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

धमापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

धमां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्मासति) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्मा-क्ष् see ध्मांक्ष्.

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —नं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* धिष्य-सति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुनः संग-स्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पदमी-धरस्य Bk. 3. 11; विद्वन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायन्ति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Me. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Me. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तत्रैव ध्यानाद्भवतोस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —Comp. —नम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —त-त्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.



ध्रु (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः, कुम्भः &c.

ध्रु, ध्रुव 1 P. (प्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रुजि f. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजि f. Ved. 1 = ध्रजि - 2 Impulse. - 3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रगति) To sound.

ध्रु 9 P. 10. U. (प्रस्ताति, प्रासयति) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (प्राति) To go.

ध्राक् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. - 2 To clear.

ध्राक् 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्राक् 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. - 2 To desire.

ध्राइ 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय)

ध्रि 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (प्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. - 2 To go, move. - 3 To ascertain; know definitely. - 4 To kill

ध्रुति f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. - 2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छाम-ध्रुवासी सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. - 2 Fixed (in astrology). - 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवानि परित्यज्य अधुं परिवर्तते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419. - 4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुव स्मृतिः. - 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). - वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. - 2 The pole of any great circle. - 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. - 4 The Indian fig tree. - 5 A post stake. - 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). - 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gt.). - 8 Time, epoch, era. - 9 An epithet of Brahmā. - 10 Of Vishnu. - 11 Of Siva. - 12 A constant arc. - 13 The tip of the nose. - 14 A sacrificial vessel. - 15 N. of the son of Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunāti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi ad a son named Uttama, and Sunāti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. - वः 1 The sky, atmosphere. - 2 Heaven. - वः 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). - 2 A virtuous woman. - 3 A cow who stands still when being milked. - वः ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. - Comp. - अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. - आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. - तारा, तारक the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रु. (7). - 2 A trunk, stem. - 3 A post. - 4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि a. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुक् 1 A. (ध्रुक्ते) 1 To sound. - 2 To grow, increase. - 3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रुव्य 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. - 2 Duration. - 3 Certainty.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. - 2 To drop, sink, despond; Mā. 9. 44. - 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. - 4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3. 28. - 5 To be covered with dust. - 6 To scatter or sprinkle over. - 7 To go. - Caus. (ध्रुवति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुवतः [ध्रुम् भवे ध्रु] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. - 2 Vanishing, disappearance. - 3 Loss, destruction, ruin. - सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवन् a. [ध्रुव-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. - 2 Scattering, dispersing. - 3 Sprinkling, covering. - वः 1 Perishing, dying. - 2 Loss, destruction. - 3 Falling. - 4 Going.

ध्रुवतिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्रुवित a. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. - 2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुवित् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. - 2 Falling, perishing,

ing, as in ध्रुवित् वृत्. - m. The Pili tree.

ध्रुवत p. p. 1 Fallen. - 2 Destroyed, removed. - 3 Lost. - 4 Covered. - 5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुवतिः f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्व-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32, Pt. 1. 26. - 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' - 3 A flag-staff. - 4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; - ध्रुवम्, मकरम् &c. - 5 The attribute of a deity. - 6 The sign of a tavern. - 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. - 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). - 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. - 10 A house situated to the east of any object. - 11 Pride. - 12 Hypocrisy. - 13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). - 14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्वजोक्तु' to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). - Comp - अंशुकः, - पटः - वः a flag; R. 12. 85. - आहत a. seized on the battle field. - उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. - गृहं a room in which banners are kept. - वृक्षः the palm tree. - ध्रुवः air, wind. - अंग. - पातः inability to beget children. - वंशः any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. - ध्वजिः a flag staff; Ma. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. - 2 Having a mark. - 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. - m. 1 A standard-bearer. - 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. - 3 A Brāhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. - 2 Having as a mark. - 3 Having the mark of a liquor-veśāl (हरमाजनादिह); Ma. 11. 93. - m. 1 A standard-bearer. - 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. - 3 A car, carriage, chariot. - 4 A mountain. - 5 A snake. - 6 A peacock. - 7 A horse. - 8 A Brāhmaṇa - नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजिकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. - 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.



ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वनति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, re-echo, thunder, roar ; विभिद्यमान इव ध्वन्नुद्दिशः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं गीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिर्ध्वान मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहं श्रवणमपिधाति Git. 5. —Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. —2 Hum, buzz. —Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वनन [ ध्वन्-कणं लृट् ] 1 Sound-  
-2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). —3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अञ्जन also. —4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ ध्वन्-इत् ] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; सुदृग्धरिध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. —2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. —3 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 9. 71. —4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. —5 A mere empty sound. —6 word. —7 Hint, implied meaning. —8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदं सुचममायिष्यति व्यंग्ये वाच्यादध्वनिबुधिः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the ear. —2. hearing. —3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. ; see कङ्क.

ध्वनित् p. p. 1 Sounded. —2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —तत् 1 A

sound. —2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ ध्वन्-भावे वञ् ] 1 Sound (in general). —2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति & see under ध्वन्.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वोक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तथ्यध्वोक्षः q. v.). —2 A beggar. —3 An impudent fellow. —4 A gull, crane. —5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांत Darknees ; ध्वांत नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उग्मेधः, —वित्तः a fire-fly. —ज्ञानवः, —अरातिः 1: the sun. —2: the moon. —3. fire. —4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bond. —2 To kill.

## न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. —2 Vacant, empty. —3 Same, identical. —4 Unwearied. —5 Praised. —6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. —2 N. of Gagesa. —3 Wealth, prosperity. —4 A band, tie. —5 War. —6 N. of Buddha. —7 A gift. —ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither,' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood n may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not ;' क्षत्रियैर्धर्यति शत्रं नातर्ह्यदो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings n often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीतांश्चमारुहो न कुक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोर्ध्वं नेरिणश्चो न यानगः ॥ Ma. 4. 120 ; प्रविशति न मं काश्चिदप्यज्ञाप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तद्धुर्वि न तत्त्वतस्त्वा न वेदि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्या M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारत्रयं न पुश्यति S. 1. नादं ह्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्ये न च वेद सभ्यश्च द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 39 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3, 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; नावो न गव्यूतीरतु ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp.

—असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

°आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multifarious. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किञ्चन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. —2 Going astray, being lost. —3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. —2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनं नोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). —3 A son. —4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mongoose. —2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्तयति) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [ नक्तृ क ] Ashamed. —क 1 Night. —2 Eating only at night, as



a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्या wandering at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजन supper. —मालः *N.* of a tree; *R.* 5.42. —मुखा evening. —व्रत 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्त *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छतीति रमणवसती योषितां तत्र नक्त *Me.* 37; *Ms.* 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* —दिनं night and day. —दिनं, दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्त *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth ( कर्पटः ).

नक्रः [ न क्रामतीति ] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेदमपि कर्षति *Pt.* 3. 46; *R.* 7. 20; 16.55.—2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्र 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. ( नक्षति ) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [ न क्षरति; cf. *Up.* 3. 105 also ] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्र-साराग्रहसंकुलापि *R.* 6. 22; ( they are twenty seven ). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, —माधः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; *R.* 6. 60. —कान्तिविस्तारः the white Yāvanāla flower. —क्र 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दशः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. ( —मिः *f.* ) Revati, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः ( in astr. ) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अमंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादायना *K.* 11.—योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन् *n*

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; निश्चयं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परमाक्रेण वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अस्मिन्निवैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । पंक्तिद्वयकः पापे ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ *Bri.* S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. ( नक्षति ) To go, move.

नखः, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं नक्षयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः *Bv.* 1. 2; *R.* 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; *Bv.* 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; *Māl.* 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger; *Māl.* 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुडः a barber. —जहं the root of a nail. —दारुणः a falcon, hawk. ( —जं ) a pair of nail-sciators. —निक्षुत्तनं, रंजनी a pair of nail-sciators, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद् *Me.* 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषानराद्यः. —शिकरिः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a small abell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-sciencing; *Si.* 9. 85; *P.* 111. 2, 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [ नखं रति, रा-क, नख बा-उणा-अर वा ] A finger-nail, claw, talon; *Bv.* 1. 52. —Comp. —आयुधः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander ( कारीर ).

नखानखि *ind.* [ नखेनैवः ग्रहयेदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं ] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [ नखः अस्यैव —इति ] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [ न गच्छति, गम्-ड ] 1 A mountain. *Ku.* 1. 1; 7. 72; *Si.* 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, अधिराजः, ईश्वरः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अतिः an epithet of Indra. —अवाप्तः a peacock. —उच्छ्रयः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शम्भु. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; *Bk.* 10. 9. ( —जः ) an elephant.

—जा. —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herba). —भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of India. —3. a crow. —सूधेय *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंभकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; *R.* 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [ नगा इव प्रासादाः संस्थानां वा ० र; cf. *P.* V. 2. 107 Vārt. ] A town, city ( opp. ग्रामः ); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2. governor or superintendent of a town. —अवशाः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townman. —काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —प्रांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townman, citizen.

नगरी=नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the ( Indian ) crane. —वक्रः a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [ नगर-उ ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour ( जार ).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; *Bg.* 5. 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. ( नजते ) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [ नज्-न-कर्त्तरि क तस्य नः ] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् *M.* 4. 45; नग्नसंपणके वेशे रजकः किं कतिपयति *Chāṇ.* 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant ( क्षणिक ). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —5 *N.* of Siva. —ग्र 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः 1. one who goes about naked —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant ( of the दिगंबर class ).

नग्नक *a.* ( श्लिफा *f.* ) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant ( of the दिगंबर class ). —3 A bird.



नमका, -नमिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.  
नमभविष्णु, -भाभुक a. Becoming naked.

नम्रीक 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नम्रीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नन् 1. 1 P. ( नटति, the न not changed to न after त्र in the sense of 'hurting' ) 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शास्त्रधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकधूमिर्नाटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिनः छलपाणेरभिरुषां Si. 4. 65. ( N. B. नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126 ). -II. 10 U. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [ नट्-अच् ] 1 A dancer; न नटा न चिदा न मायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कुर्वन्त्ये प्रहसनस्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the performance of an actor. -धूलणः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. ( -कः ) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटन [ नट्-अभिव्युत् ] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan barlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नट्टः -डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelet. -Comp. -अगर, -आगारं a hut of reeds -अयः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वन a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. ( शी f. ) Covered with reeds; ( also नडशय ).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नडुत् a. ( ती f. ) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीय गजः परेषां बलात्पृष्टाकालि-नाभवत्तः R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [ नम्-क ] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. ( -गी ) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उन्नत a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -नाडी, -नाडिक 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat nosed. -वर्धन a. flat-jointed. -भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [ नम्-भवि-क्ति ] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. ( नटति, नटित ) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामस्यायं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतःपुटामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवत्तादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नटति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -Caus. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नट् [ नटति शब्दयति-अच् ] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks -प्राक्-स्रोतसो नद्यः प्रवृत्त्यस्रोतसो नदा नमदां विन्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. ( कृषि ). -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नट् [ नट्-अयुच् ] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नटुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praiae.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपास्ये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कुलमिया a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. ( -जः ) 1. an epithet of Bhishma. -2. antimony. ( -जं ) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरा an epithet of Siva. -धका the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -7. an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -रंकः the bend or arm of a river. -रंजः ( रंजः ) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयदाशु सर्वानायायिनस्तद्विचये नदीणां R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -लं A pot-herd.

नद p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नट्. -उद् A tie, band, bond, knot.

नाडिः Binding, fastening.

नट्धो A leather-strap.

ननंद्, ननांद् A husband's sister; ननांद्ः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टस्यस्यस्येण U. 1. -Comp. -ननांद्पतिः also ननांद्ःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिषं सत्सर्वेषु R. 1. 60; विलोकनायेन सदा



महद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Ob'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तकाडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पशुरीतिक Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्त्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चितित उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विचिनोतु भगवत् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनाम्येव बुद्धिर्वादिशरीरमणि अचेतनामां च गोमयादीनां कार्पोरीति उच्यते S. B.

नन्द 1 P (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); नन्दतुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —Caus. (नंदयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सेव कुसुम्वती मे वृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणायशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नन्दः [नन्द-भवे चञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Kṛishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kamea wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chanakya, the minister of Chandra-gupata; ससुखाता नन्दा नव हृदयरोगा इव युवः Mu. 1. 13; अग्रहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kumbhara. —दी An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आत्मजः, नन्दनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नन्दक a. [नन्द-कृञ्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Kṛishṇa. -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Kṛishṇa.

नन्दकिः Long pepper.

नन्दकिन् m. An epithet of Vishnu.

नन्दयुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन a. [नन्द-लृञ्] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mā. 9. 21.

—नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41.

-2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

-4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter.

—नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाशुद्धपातनां क्रियंते नन्दनदुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. —Oomp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दनकः A son.

नन्दत a. Delighting, making happy.

—तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नन्दा [नन्दयति नन्द-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis). -6 An epithet of Gaṇṇi.

नन्दिः m. f. [नन्द-इत्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौस्तुभार्चदिवधेना. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). —Oomp. —आचरति a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). —ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —द्यौः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —तुर्यं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend. -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4. a son.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 नन्दा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. —Oomp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नन्दिन् a. [नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लताग्रहद्वारगतेऽथ नन्दि Ku. 3. 41; Mā. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasiṣṭha; अनन्दिना नन्दिनी नाम धेनुराग्रहते वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Gangea. -5 The holy basil.

नपरजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तन्नपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, —कं [नपुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नष्ट 1 A. (नश्यते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रससं नेमे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नष्ट f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —मः The month Śrāvaṇa. —मं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभश्च a. Ved. Hurting. —च f. A river.

नभश्चु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नश्यते नेवेः नष्ट-अभुत् भ-श्लतदेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense); प्रत्यासत्ते नभसि द्युतिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. —(Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. —Oomp. —अंशुः the Chātaka bird. —केतनः, —पाथः the sun. —कान्तिः m. lion. —ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) —गजः a cloud. —गति f. soaring flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमस 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (—रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, —धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Gangea. —वायुः wind. —मणिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्द नभोमंडलमंडुराशे S. D. 10. १००० the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f. fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह. —स्वसः wind. —सङ्ग m.



1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; Si. 1. 11. मरुति १. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Siva. -स्थली the sky. -सृष्टा a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस a. Vapoury, misty. -सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य a. Vapoury, foggy. -स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada ( corresponding to August-September ); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् a. 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -m. The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य a. Cloudy, misty. -स्य The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभक्कः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् m. A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A ( नमति ते, नमाम, अर्चयाम्. नमस्यति, नत; caus. नमयति-ते or नमयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; desid. निनसति ), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) ( with acc. or dat. ); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, how down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसिञ्चभरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नमः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उल्लमति नमति वर्तति.....मेघः Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -Caus. 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत a. [ नम-अतच् ] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [ नम-ल्यट् ] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् ind. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; ( this word is by itself, invariably used with dat. ; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तवरे नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने तुभ्यै Ku. 2. 4; but with क्, generally with acc. ; मुनित्रये नमस्कृत्य Sk. ; but sometimes with dat. also ; नमस्कृत्यो हस्तिहाय ibid. The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable. ) -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः f., -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance ( made by uttering the word नमस् ). -कुन a. 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2. a Brahmana. -वाकं ind. uttering the word नमस्, i. e. making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेष्वेव नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1. -वृक्ष m. a sacrifice.

नमस a. Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित a. Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bb. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य a. 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्तु a. Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित a. Bowed, bent down.

नम्य a Venerable, respectable.

नम्र a. [ नम-ज ] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवन्ति नम्रास्तरयः कलामैः S. 5. 12; स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाम्यै Me. 82. Pt. 1. 106; Rātā. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अयुच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते तामिहमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -Comp. -अंग, -मृति a. bent, stooping.

नम्रक a. Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित a. Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [ नमुचति ] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेररे शिरः R. 9. 22. [ When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarawati also, as the

story goes ) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head ]. -2 N. of the god of love. -Comp. -सुन्दः -द्विर्, -ह्व m. epithets of Indra.

नमरुः N. of a tree ( रुद्राक्ष or मृत्पञ्चग ) ; गणा नमरुपसवावतंसः Ki. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नय 1 A. ( नयते ) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय a. [ नां भवे अच् ] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 ( a ) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नयः. ( b ) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितमिन्न मृपतः सद्युपकारकलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयास जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 20, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिकं नये Bhāṣā P. 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् a. having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ m. a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् m. a politician; Pt. 3. -विद् m., -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -ज्ञात्वं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. -ज्ञालिन् a. just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [ नी-कण्ठे ल्यट् ] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, apending ( as time ). -न, -नी The pupil of the eye. -Comp. -अभिराम a. gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. ( -नः ) the moon. -अमोचिन् a. blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. -उग्रतः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -मोचर a. visible, within the range, of the sight. -उद्गः an eyelid.



—जलं, चरि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [ नृ नये-अच् ] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगणं नरं सरित् । सद्युद्धमिव दुर्धर्षं द्रुपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna ; see नरनारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —देवः, —पतिः, —पालः a king ; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13 ; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. —अज्ञः a demon, goblin. —अपारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king ; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नरं द्रामिमान्नां तं निर्वर्ष्य Dk. 51 ; सुनिग्रहा नरं देण कण्ठिद्वा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below. —2 the chief of men. —पिः the world. —द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin ; Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (पौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवी, पर्वदेवी, कवी or कविमनवी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty ; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयंस्वस्तदूर-संभवाभिमानं दृष्ट्वा वीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः a beast-like, a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —शलिः a human sacrifice. —भुक्ष *a.* man-eating,

cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha i. e. India. —मानिका, —मानिनी, —मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यन्त्र sun-dial. —यनं, —रथः, —वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 11. —विष्वजः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, —शाईलः an eminent man. —रुयं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa ; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, —हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमञ्जुतशुभं दलितदिरग्यकशिपुतमुग्धं । केशव धृतनरहरिस्तु जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse. नरं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नराः.

नरं 1 Worldly life or existence.

नरं 1 N. of Vishnu.

नराज्ञः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [ नृयो हितं यत् ] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —र्यो (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto ; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's carriages and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harēm. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma'.] —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —अमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —अवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are

enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निरृति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्थः the Vaitaraṇī river. नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [ नृत्-अच् ] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [ नृत् कर्तृ-शब्द ] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8. N. of a mixed tribe ; (दे-इयायां रजकाज्जतो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रमस्य दुर्गा-यिवा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19. —2 A female elephant. —3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [ नृत्-ल्यट् ] A dancer. —र्तं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. —Comp. —गृहं, शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master ; अय नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. —2. Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्त् 1 P. (नर्त्ति, नर्त्ति) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपि-व्याघ्रः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. —2 To go, move.

नर्त् *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्त्नं [ नर्त्-मावे ल्यट् ] 1 Bellowing, roaring. —2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्त्तित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. —2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्त्तितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यस्मि Mk. 2. 8. —त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्त्तिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्त् 1 P. (नर्त्ति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-herd. —2 The sun.

नर्मटः [ नर्म-अट् ] 1 A jester. —2 A lecher, rake, libertine. —3 Sport, pastime, amusement. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 The chin. —6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [ नृ-मनिन् ] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जित-क्रमले विमले परिक्रम्य नर्मजनकमलकं



मुखे Gīt. 12 (कोतुकजनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नमवा-यामि: कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. —Comp. —कालः a husband. —गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (—भः) a secret lover. —द a. delighting, making happy. (—दः) a jester (= नमसविष q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (—ति: f.) enjoyment of a joke. —सावित्रः, —सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं वैदुष्यं यदुत उपते-नमसावित्रः सुतादानाममत्रं भवतु Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नमसुदुःखं दनो दुपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नमवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नमरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A bellows. —3 An old woman past menstruation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. —2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Nisibadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Dainayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkataka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-groom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved and they led a happy life; see नृपण and द्रव्यं also]. —3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarma, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army. —ल 1 A lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. —कालः the knee. —कुम्भ (ब) र: N. of a son of Kubera. —दे 1. a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Māl. 5. 17. —2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —न 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2 Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्रसेहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदल-गतजलमनिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it. —5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. —Comp. —खंडे, —वर्धे a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (—इ) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 *hustas* or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —इ ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंशु n. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. —उज्जतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, —पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of heroine (in drama). —कारिका, —कालिका, —कालिका 1. a woman newly married. —2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी f., —नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतकं J. clarified butter. —2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्राशनं eating of new rice. —मल्लिका, —मालिका a kind of jasmine. —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —नौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (—ना) a young woman. —रजस् f. a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः, —वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law. —वल्गु a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —हार्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् m. an epithet of Śiva; Me. 43. —सूतिः f.,

—सूतिका 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-स्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. —2 Modern.

नवन् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अशीतिः f. eighty-nine. —अचिन्त् m., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुरष्व ind. nine times. —ग्रहाः (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. —छिदं, —द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see न्न). —त्रिंश a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपो । मुकुटकुंदनीलाश्च खड्गश्च निषयो नव ॥ —पंचाश a. fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् f. fifty-nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामा-गिकयैर्द्वयोर्गोमेष्टा वज्रविद्रुमी । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्रेति वयस्कर्म ॥ —2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya: —पञ्चतरिः क्षणकोमरिहसिंशकुंतालमृदुवट-कर्पूरकालिदासाः । स्वतः वराहमिहिरौ नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वरचरिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसाः (m. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अदरस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. —2. the first nine days of the month of Āshvina held sacred to Durgā. —विंश a. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूह an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. —2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are: —गोपो माली तथा तेली तैर्गो मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥ Parāśara. —षष्टिः f. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. —2 A woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वय-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा ind. In nine ways, ninefold. नवम a. (सी f.) Ninth. —नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.



**नक्ष** I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नक्ष्य-  
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* ननाशयति; *desid.* नि-  
नशति, निनशिष्यति ) 1 To be lost, to dis-  
appear, vanish, become invisible; ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति II. 1 : तथा सीमा  
न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षण-  
नष्टदृष्टिनिर्भरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be  
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined;  
जीवनाशो ननाशश्च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8.  
166, 7. 40; Mn. 6. 8. -3 To run  
away, fly away, escape : नश्यन्ति वेदा-  
नि ददर्श कर्षाद् Bk. 10. 12; नेष्टुश्चित्रा  
निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3. -4  
To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.  
—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.  
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive  
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-  
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be  
lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To  
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.  
1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.  
-2 To meet with, find.

**नक्ष** f. नशः, -नशन Destruction,  
perishing, loss, disappearing.

**नक्ष्यस्त्विका** A woman who brings  
forth a dead child.

**नश्वर** a. (रि f.) [ नक्ष-कर ] 1  
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,  
transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं  
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

**नष्ट** p. p. [ नक्ष-क ] 1 Lost, dis-  
appeared, vanished, invisible; Pt. 5. 6;  
2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,  
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4  
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,  
free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved,  
corrupted, debauched. -ष्ट 1 De-  
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.  
-Comp. -अग्निः a householder who  
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-  
ing extinguished). -अर्थ a. reduced  
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).  
-आतंक ind. without anxiety or fear;  
नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखो नन्दमदं चरति S. 1.  
14 (v. 1). -आत्मन् a. deprived of  
sense. -आसिद्धं booty, plunder.  
-आशंक a. fearless, secure, free  
from fear; S. 1. 14. -इन्दुकुला the  
day of new moon. -इन्द्रिय a. de-  
prived of sense. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ  
a. one who has lost his senses, un-  
conscious, insensible, fainted. -चे-  
ष्टा universal destruction. -जन्मन्  
n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of  
a lost nativity. -स्मृति a. forgetful.

**नष्टि** f. Loss, destruction.

**नस्त** 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-  
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.  
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

**नस्त** f. The nose (a word optional-  
ly substituted for नासिका after acc.  
dual). -Comp. -क्षुद्र a. small-nosed.

**नसो** The nose.

**नस्त** The nose. —स्त A sternu-  
tatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in  
the septum of the nose. —Comp.  
—ऊतः an ox led by a string through  
the nose.

**नस्तस् ind.** From the nose; Y. 3.  
127.

**नस्तक** A hole bored in the septum  
of the nose (of cattle).

**नस्तित** a. Nozzled (with a string  
through the nose).

**नस्य** a. [ नासिक्ये हिने तत्र भवं वा यत्  
ननादिशः ] Nasal. —स्य 1 The hairs in  
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्य  
1 The nose. -2 The string through  
the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

**नह** 4 U. (नहति-ते, नह्; *desid.* निनहति-  
ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round  
or together, gird round; शिलेयनह्द्वानि  
शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16.  
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,  
arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To  
cause to put on. —With अप् to untie.  
—अपि (अपि being often changed to  
पि 1. to fasten, gird round, bind;  
अतिपिनह्नेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-  
रिणा पिनह्ना S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,  
wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-  
velop; कुसुममिव पिनह्दं पाण्डुत्रोदरेण S.  
1. 19.

**नहि ind.** Surely or certainly not,  
by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि  
नः मेते जीवेन दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

**नहुस् m.** 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

**नहुषः** N. of a king of the lunar  
race, son of Ayus and grandson of  
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.  
[ He was a very wise and powerful  
king, and when Indra lay concealed  
under waters to expiate the sin  
of having killed the demon Vritra,  
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-  
cupy his seat. While there he  
thought of winning the love of In-  
drāni and caused the seven sages to  
convey him in a palanquin to her  
house. On his way he asked each  
of them to be quick using the words  
'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on,  
move on), when one of the sages  
(Agastya?) cursed him to be a  
'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down  
from the sky, and remained in that  
wretched state till he was relieved  
from it by Yudhishthira ].

**नहुष्य** a. Ved. Human. —स्यः A  
man.

**ना** No, not (= न q. v.).

**नाक** a. [ न क अकं दुःखं; तत्रास्ति यत्र न-  
प्रादित्यादि निः प्रकृतिभावः ] Happy, pain-  
less. —कः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्म-  
न R. 1. 5; 15. 96. -2 Vault of  
heaven, upper sky, firmament.  
-Comp. —आपगा the heavenly Gan-

ges. —ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra.  
—आकस् m. a god. —चरः 1. a god.  
-2. a demi-god. —नाथः, -नाथकः an  
epithet of Indra, —गृह 1. the upper-  
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.  
—वनिता an *Apsaras*. —सद् m. a god;  
Bk. 1. 4.

**नाकिन् m.** A god; Si. 1. 45.

**नाकुः** 1 An ant-hill. -2 A moun-  
tain.

**नाक्षत्र** a. (त्री f.) [ नक्षत्राणामिदं  
अण ] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month  
computed by the moon's passage  
through the 27 lunar mansions, a  
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatia  
each; नाडीपठ्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहारात्रं प्रकी-  
र्तितं Sūrya S.

**नाक्षत्रिक** a. (की f.) [ नक्षत्राद्गतः  
-क ] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27  
days (each day being the period of  
the moon's passage through a lunar  
asterism). —की The state (दशा)  
which a man suffers agreeably to  
the asterism presiding over his nati-  
vity.

**नाग** a. (नी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-  
ed of snakes, anaky. -2 Elephan-  
tine. —गः [ न गच्छति इत्यमः न अगो नागः ]  
1 A snake in general, particularly  
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-  
demon or semi-divine being, having  
the face of a man and the tail of a  
serpent, and said to inhabit the  
Pātāla; Bg. 10. 29; R. 15. 83. -3  
An elephant; Ms. 14. 36; Si. 4.  
63; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A  
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At  
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-  
nent or distinguished person, e. g.  
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg  
projecting from a wall to hang any-  
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10  
One of the five vital airs of the  
body, that which is expelled by  
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'  
—गं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the  
astronomical periods (Karanas)  
called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that  
period on anything done during it.  
-5 The asterism called आश्लेष. —नी  
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-  
phant. -Comp. —अंगं Hastināpura.  
—अंगना 1. a female elephant. -2.  
the proboscis of an elephant. —अच-  
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना  
a female elephant. —अधिपः an epi-  
thet of Śeṣha. —अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः  
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-  
cock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a pea-  
cock; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of  
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. आदयः = नाग-  
केशर q. v. —आननः an epithet of  
Ganēśa. —आनन्दं a drama by Sri-  
harsha —आदः Hastināpura. —इन्द्रः 1.



a lordly or superior elephant; Ks. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāṣendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरे 1. a breast-plate. -2, a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपद्मभेदः). -कन्यका a serpent virgin. -कणः the oastor-oil plant. -किंजल्कः नागकेसर q. v. -केसरी N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Meana Roxburghii. -गर्भं red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Siva. -जं 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिह्विका red arsenio. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः -दंतकः 1. Ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -दूती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामस् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्दुहा a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. -पद्मः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंधः). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंधः). -पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बन्धुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -दूषणः an epithet of Siva. -मंडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f. -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्तः, रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange -राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. -रुकः the orange tree. -लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -बल्लरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisma अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याया नागवीथीति शब्दित्वा V. P. -संभवं, संभूतं red lead. -साहचर्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (रि. f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. -रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrology). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; ईतागरीः स्मरतु सकथं संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant रन्ध्री. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः कृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैतान् S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोऽसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की. f.) [नगर्या भवः टकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागरीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-ञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Kārnāṭak country.

नाटकं [नट-ञ्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-ञ्] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्ववर्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नट्या अपत्यं आर्त्तः] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upāṅgās, q. v. e. g. the Rāṇāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Vid-dhāsālābhāṅjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृतवृत्ता रसार्थव्यायचतुरङ्गिका । प्रथमो धीरललितस्त्रतः स्यान्नायको नृपः । ... स्यादन्तःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽव नायिका नृपवंशजा । संभवते नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्मवज्ज्येष्टा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कोशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षीः संघयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाट्यः, -रः [नटया अपत्यं ढङ् ढङ् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं षञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Rān. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशिल्पा—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, ecenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धार्मिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्या, an epithet of Siva. -शाळा 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -ज्ञाञ्च 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); वृद्धयिकदृशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1 Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चिरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisier. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षर feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).



नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वस्तेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल *q. v.*

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्र 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्चे मव. 1. 12; (Mammaja quotes the line दीने त्वामनुनाथते कुच-युग्ं पत्रावृतं मा कुथा to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुलस्त्वयद्युभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकः, कैलास° &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हतिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्त्वया लोकास्व-मनाया विपश्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-अच्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घन° &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (◡). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिच *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; भ्रुद्वदेनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी f.) (नया नदय वा दृक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -ये Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ् = नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., loatr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्कला लोकयान् Vop.; (विश्वे) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षे गार्धोक्षजोवर; *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अस्य *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारि *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधे *ind.* in various ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभाववत्त्वा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिच *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नंद-वच् पुषोः] वाङ्मिः डीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्पुण्यपदे। देवद्विजन्तृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदिति संज्ञिता || or देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका। नंदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदिति कीर्तिता || -Comp. -करः see नादिच-निनादः-नादः-रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्चाद्र्द्र is offered. (-खं),

°श्चाद्र्द्र a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खा) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srāddha. -वादिच *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्चाद्र्द्र see नांदीमुखः See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्चाद्र्द्र see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्ये The trade of a barber.

-रथः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-इच् भश्चत्त-देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावतंसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिद्वयमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); aa in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (i. e. सनाभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. -आवतः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -ग्रु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, धुः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्यस्य सिध्मां लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि यच्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -रथः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses: -1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्जदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.



-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेधेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्वमम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled; तन्नाम निहुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मः; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम राक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; तदेव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'it is possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलोक); कार्त्तिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावमुत्स्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतमुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5-8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमयो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां मियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुमिहे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [ ज्ञायते अन्वस्यते नम्यते अमिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वाः ] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृह 'to address or call upon by name'; नामग्राहमरोदीत्स Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमारत्संभवे R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्राणिड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेय S. 7. -2 The mere name; संततायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' i. e. no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सर्वं; सर्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Oomp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्रहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पायायते, वृष्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्र) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रमस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषिता शत्रवा Rām. -माला, -संघः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नममुद्राक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. -अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. oomp.) = नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.  
नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.  
नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishnu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [ नी-कर्तरिण ] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [ नी-ण्वल् ] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सेन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—परिदात, परिद्वत, धरिललित, and धरिश्वात, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Raasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टेति स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Śākyamuni -Oomp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Raasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (रि. f.) [ नरस्वेद-अण् ] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be f. also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Oomp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की. f.) [ नरक एव प्रज्ञा-अण् नरकस्वेद-अण् वा ] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुदितमत्तहृणचि-बुक्कमस्यधि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [ नरस्य धर्मो नारः, तत् ददाति दा-क ] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [ He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name ].



नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नप् आचामति आ-चम्ड स्वार्थे अण्, नारं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्विन् R. 4. 41. —2. An arrow in general; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. —3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूनुवः । ता यदस्यापनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्यूतः ॥). —2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Uravasi from his thigh; of. ऊरुद्भवा नरसखस्य सुनेः सुरक्षा V. 1. 3; see नरनारायण under नर also. —नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —मियः 1. N. of Shiva. —2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. —2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यन्ते हि सुदृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलिन्ली, नारिकेरल, नारिकेलिन्ली, नादि (डी) केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलिन्ली). —ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-वा जातो कीप् नि०] A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. —Comp. —तरंगकः 1. a paramour. —2. a libertine. —दूषण a woman's vice, (they are: —यानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहीष्टनम् । स्वमोऽयमुद्गृह्णासन्नं नारीणि दूषणानि वद् Ms. 2. 13). —यसंगः lechery, libertinism. —रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [ नलस्तेद-अण् ] Consisting or made of reeds. —ल 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैर्हृयनालैः Ms. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). —2 Any tubular vessel of the body. —3 Yellow orpiment. —4 A handle. —लः A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.

नालिः-ली *f.* [ नल-णिच् इत् वा ङीप् ] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. —2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. —3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). —4 An instrument

for boaring an elephant's ear. —5 A canal, drain. —6 A lotus-flower. —7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिकः [ नलमेव नालमस्यस्य टच् ] A buffalo. —का 1 The stalk of a lotus. —2 A tube. —3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. —4 A period of 24 minutes. —क 1 A lotus-flower. —2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. —3 Myrrh.

नालिकेरः, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c. नालीकः [ नायां कायति कै-क Tv. ] 1 An arrow. —2 A dart, javelin. —3 A lotus. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. —कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. —2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [ नावा तरति-टच् ] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्नौ नौनविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. —2 A navigator, sailor. —3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [ नावा तर्ष्य नौ-यच् ] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.).; नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्ये पयः केचिदतारिषुर्भुजैः Si. 12. 76. —2 Praiseworthy. —व्य Newness, novelty. —व्या Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [ नश्-भवे षच् ] 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविष जने Mk. 5. 25. —2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67; so वित्तं, बुद्धि° &c. —3 Death. —4 Misfortune, calamity. —5 Abandonment, desertion. —6 Flight, retreat. —7 (In arith.) Elimination. —8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलब्ध).

नाशक *a.* [ नश्-णिच् ण्वुल् ] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [ नश्-णिच्-लृट् ] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). —नं 1 Destruction, ruin. —2 Removing, removal, expulsion. —3 Perishing, death. —4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशित्व *a.* (नी *f.*) [ नश्-णिच् ] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. —2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. —2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नास्त्य See under न.

नासा [ नास्-भवे अ ] 1 The nose; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 27. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 The upper timber of a door. —4 A sound. —Comp. —अग्र the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. —छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a nostril. —द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —नाहः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —परि-स्त्रावः running at the nose, a running cold. —पुटः, -पुटं a nostril. °मर्यादा the septum of the nose. —बंशः the bridge of the nose. —स्त्रावः a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [ नास्-ण्वुल् ] 1 The nose; see नासा. —2 Any nose-shaped object. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 The upper timber of a door. —5 A projection. —6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. —Comp. —मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [ नासिका-ण्य ] 1 Nasal. —2 Being in the nose. —क्यः A nasal sound. —क्यौ (du.) An epithet of the Asvins. —क्यं The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्य A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीर [ नासाय ईत्, ई-क Tv. ] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front of an army &c.).; नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षीर &c. —Comp. —वाद् assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेनैव सर्वदा नास्तिवादचूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः [ नास्ति प्रलोक्त-साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीधरो वा इति मतिरस्य टच् ] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्य See under नासा.



नाहः [ नह् भवे चञ् ] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-पिः An epithet of Yayāti. नि ind. ( Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses ( according to G. M. ) : -1 'Lowness, downward motion ( 'down', 'under', 'below' ) ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निवृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविज्ञते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. -8 Inclusion ( 'into', 'in' ) ; निपीतसुद्रकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing ; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. ( according to Durgādāsa ).

निःक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent ( as time ). निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending ( time ). -3 Wiping ( tears ).

निःशिष Caus. 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष a. [ निर्गतः शेषो यस्य ] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्रान्तिकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —ब, -वेण ind. wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी f. A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [ निश्चितं श्रेयः निः ] Final beatitude, abeolution.

निःश्वस [ often written निश्वास ] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing. निःश्वसित p. p. 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —तं 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अपि विरम निःसहासि जातः Māl. 3 ; eo Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible ( in a passive sense.

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

बाणः खरकार्मुकानिःसृतेः Rām. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —Caus. To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित a. Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःसावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टं Proximity. ( निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by' ; बहुति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2. ).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम a. [ नि कम् वञ् ] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant ; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 19 -2 Desirous of. —मः, -मं Wish, desire. —मं ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं ज्ञायितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly ; निकामं क्षामांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [ निहू मावाहौ अण् ] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदां बुधसर इव हषोश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षणं See under निकृ.

निकषः ( सः ) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 ( Fig. ) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; न खेव दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिबुधिवसनेन श्वासिनि न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकषरितग्भा विद्युत्विषा न ममोर्वशी V. 4

1 ; 5. 19. —Oomp. —उपलः, —यावन् m. —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तथेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषयावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Ravana or of inaps in general. —ind. Near, hard, close by, at hand ( with acc. ) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलम्ब लंकां निकषा हानियति Si. 1. 68. —Comp. —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [ नि-वि-वञ् कुक्म् ] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [ cf. P. III. 1. 129 ] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रणय्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकायं तेजयतिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, सः [ नि-काश्-वञ् ] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance ( at the end of comp. ) ; Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to ३ of a Kudava. (also निकुञ्च).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानरनिकुञ्जे मंदमारिधत् Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault ; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern ; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī—on the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं ( कं ) व A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतनिकुरं च Git. 11. किरण A. L. 20 ; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.



-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-  
निकारणवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5.  
14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse,  
reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness,  
malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down,  
humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ;  
U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4  
Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6  
Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low,  
vile. -नं Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ  
*a.* evil-minded. -मति *a.* depraved  
in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.  
-ति: *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness.  
-2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ;  
अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेदितं मानशोड Ve. 5.  
21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence,  
humiliation : Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse,  
reproach. -5 Rejection, removal.  
-6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth.  
-8 N. of one of the eight Vasus.  
-Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded,  
wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut  
to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ;  
विश्वासाद्भ्यस्त्यक्तं मूलान्यपि निकृतं Pt.  
2. 39 ; निकृतस्त्रिं मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ;  
महानिकृतकंटे: R. 7. 58. -2 To cut  
oneself (A.).

निकतन Cutting down or off,  
tearing.

निकृत *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, de-  
stroying ; विरहिनिकृतनकुंतस्त्राकृतिकेत-  
किंदंतुरितान्ने (वसंतं) Git. 11. -नं 1 Cutting,  
cutting off, destruction. -2 An in-  
strument for cutting ; एकेन नखानिकृत-  
नेन सर्वं कार्णार्णयसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृ 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, dimi-  
nish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull  
down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for  
recreation, or a play-ground in or near  
a town. -2 A court at the entrance of  
a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An  
uncultivated or unploughed plot of  
round.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2  
Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4  
Near. -हं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting  
repeatedly.

निकेतः -तकः 1 A house, habita-  
tion, mansion, abode ; अतिगोकर्णनि-  
केतमोक्षरं R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12.  
19 ; Kn. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26.  
-2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A man-  
sion, house, abode. -सिजाना मंजुमंजारे

प्रविशेति निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11.  
129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compres-  
sion.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down.  
-2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone  
or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्षू 1 P. ( निक्षते ) Ved. 1 To  
plere. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit ( a wrong form for  
लिखा q. v. ).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast  
down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103 ;  
Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit,  
consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षि-  
पता Rān. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179. R. 1.  
34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit.  
-4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject.  
-6 To give or hand over, grant, be-  
stow ( on ). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down,  
thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged,  
pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Reject-  
ed, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on  
with loc. ) ; अले मान्यानां स्यात्पनिषु  
कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit,  
pledge; pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ;  
Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited  
without a seal in trust or as a  
compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं  
तु निक्षेपेण निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4  
Sending away. -5 Throwing away,  
abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing  
down ( the feet ) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A  
means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put  
down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caus-  
ed to be deposited.

निक्षेप m. A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुमा 1 The wife of the sun. -2  
A female Brāhmaṇa. ( ब्राह्मणी ).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2  
To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखन्तु Y.  
3. 1 ; बहुधायां निखन्तः R. 12. 30 ;  
Bk. 4. 8 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect ( as a  
column ) ; निखन्तान् जयस्तभ्यम् R. 4. 36.  
-4 To implant, infix, pierce into ;  
निखन्तान् शरं धृजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 ; Bk.  
3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying ; as in  
रथूणां निखननयाय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated.  
-2 Fixed, planted ( as a stake ),  
infix ; शल्यं निखातमुदाहृत्यतामुरतः R.  
9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अष्टादशर्षपनिखातयः 6.  
38 ; गद निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1.  
29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.

निखल *a.* [ निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात् ]  
Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं  
ते निखलमचिराद् भ्रातरकं मया यत् Me.  
94.

निगड *a.* [ निगल्-अच् लस्य डः ]  
Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च  
Ms. 4. 210. -हः. -हं 1 An iron chain  
for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धाप-  
राणि पणितो निगडान्यलन्वीत् Si. 5. 48 ;  
Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or  
shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains,  
fetter ; ( fig. also ) ; निद्रानिगडितजन-  
दृशि Dk.

निगद्धित *a.* Fettered, put in irons,  
chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial  
fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, de-  
clare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To  
declare, say, speak ; R. 2. 33. -3  
To speak to, address, ( any one ). -4  
To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगद्, निगाद् 1 Recitation, audi-  
ble recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer  
repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse.  
-4 Learning anything without know-  
ing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निग-  
देनैव शब्दयति Nir. -5 Mention, men-  
tioning ; इति निगदेनैव स्यात्प्रातय.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं  
A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain ;  
acquire, obtain ; यत्र दुःखितं च निगच्छ-  
ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get  
knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted.  
-4 To enter ( with acc. or loc. ).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ;  
साद्ये साधवा सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113,  
VII. 2. 64 ; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any pass-  
age or word quoted from the Vedas,  
a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो  
भवति ( often found in Nirukta ). -3  
A work auxiliary to, and explana-  
tory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and  
Kull. thesion. -4 A sacred precept,  
the words of a god or holy man. -5  
A root ( as the source of a word ). -6  
Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8  
Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10  
A caravan of wandering merchants.  
-11 A road, market-road. -12 A city.  
-13 Insertion of the name of a deity  
into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from  
the Veda or the word so quoted. -2  
( In logic ) The conclusion in a syl-  
logism, a deduction ( the fifth mem-  
ber of the five-membered Indian  
syllogism ). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, -रणं &c. See under निग्.



**निघ** *a.* Pleasing. -घु: 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

**निघ** 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

**निगर**, **निगार** Swallowing, devouring.

**निगरणे** 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -ज: 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

**निग(ग)लः** 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; चत् *m.* a horse.

**निगार(ल)क** *a.* Swallowing, eating.

**निगीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातिनिगीर्णहयोपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं तैका K. P. 10.

**निगूह** *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

**निगूहणं** Concealing, hiding.

**निगूधनं** Killing, slaughter.

**निग्रह** 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्ययुद्धं निग्रहीतयेद् R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीशतः S. 1.

**निग्रहीत** *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; ओ निग्रहीतोसि U. 4.

**निग्रहीतिः** *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

**निग्रहः** 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वाभिग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे परानः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Diapelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाद्यग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्यवमनुग्रहाद्युक्तः R. 11. 90, 55, 12. 52; 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, diagnet. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

**निग्रहण** *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -ज 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

**निग्रहः** 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

**निघ** *a.* As high as broad. -घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

**निघंटुः** 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

**निघर्षः**, **निघर्षणं** See under निघृ.

**निघसः** 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

**निघातः** 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

**निघातिः** *f.* An iron club.

**निघृष्ट** Sound, noise.

**निघृ** 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

**निघर्षः**, **निघर्षणं** 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

**निघृ** *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

**निघृ** *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoiated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. -घः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -घं The mark of a hoof.

**निग्र** *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं चप तावकीनैः प्रकीकृतं मे हृदयं युगीयेः Ki. 3. 12; विग्रस्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशोऽप्येवो क्षमस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिग्रहः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

**निचि** 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, atrew, overapread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं.

बभूवेष नीरदैः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलीनिचिल विग्रज्जहानंदले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

**निचयः** 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as वृण्मासनिचयः -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचय. -4 Certainly.

**निचयिन्** *a.* Full of, abounding in.

**निचाया** A heap.

**निचित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overapread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

**निचिकी**, **नैचिकी** An excellent cow.

**नि णः** Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epith of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrila*. q. v.

**निचुलः** 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानदस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्बहुलः खं Ms. 14 (where Malli. observes:— निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

**निचुलके** 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

**निचोलः** 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; स्वातं नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शील्य नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (कोलिकावरण).

**निचोलकः** 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

**निच्छविः** N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

**निच्छिदिः** N. of one of the degraded oastes (sprung from outcast Kāhatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

**निच्छेदः** 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

**निज** 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निक) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्त्रः ययः पपुरनेनिजुरं वराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -WITH निज् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

**निज** *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

**निज** *a.* [नितर जायते निजन्] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वपुः पुनरनयाजिजं रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.



50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people.

निज् 2 A ( निक्ते ) To wash. —W1111  
य to wash ( प्रजिक्ते ).

निटिल ( Sometimes written निटि-  
ल ) The forehead ; निटिलतटचुवित  
Dk. 4, 15. —Comp. —अश्रः N. of  
Siva.

निटानं The downward flight or  
swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निपय a. Ved. 1 Hidden, con-  
cealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. —यं  
A secret or mystery.

निर्तवः [ निर्भूतं तस्यै काष्ठकैः, तस्य काष्ठाय ]  
1 The buttocks, posteriore ( of a  
woman ), ( the circumference of  
the hip and loins ); यत्तं यच्च निर्तव-  
युक्तया मंदं विलासादि B. 2. 2 ; R.  
4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M.  
2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side,  
flank of a mountain ; सनाकचानिर्तं  
निर्तवचरिं ( निर्ति ) Ki. 5. 27 ; सेव्या-  
निर्तवः किञ्च धृतराणां सुतस्मै  
विलासिनीति Bh. 1. 19 ; V. 4. 26 ;  
Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4  
The sloping bank of a river. -5 The  
shoulder. —Comp. —चिं च round or  
circular hips ; Ra. 1. 4.

निर्तवत् a. Having beautiful hips.  
—ती A woman ; चारु पुचुच निर्तवती  
व्यति Gt. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

निर्तव्य a. [ निर्तव - असत्ये इति ] 1  
Having beautiful hips, having well-  
sloped buttocks ( often applied  
to जघन ) ; cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ;  
R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful  
sides ( as a mountain ). —नी 1 A  
woman with large and handsome  
hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Si. 7. 68 ; Ku. 3.  
7. -2 A woman in general ; Pt.  
4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely,  
completely ; प्राणांस्त्वजमि नितरां तद-  
वासिहते Oh. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2  
Exceedingly, excessively, very much ;  
मुदति चेत्तं नितरां प्रवासिनी Ra. 2. 4 ;  
Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 18 ; शोषिवसरात्  
निदाधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधु Pt. 1. 104 ;  
नितरां नीलोत्सीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Con-  
tinually, always, eternally. -4 At  
all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In  
a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions  
of the lower regions ; see पताल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, exces-  
sive, very much, intense ; नितांतक-  
टिमां बजं मम न वेद या मामदी V. 2. 11 ;  
R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very  
much, exceedingly, in a high degree ;  
Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [ नियमेन नियतं वा मयं निरन्तरं  
of. P. IV. 2. 104 VArt. ] 1

( a ) Continual, perpetual, con-  
stant, ever lasting, eternal, uninter-  
rupted ; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1.  
48 ; नित्यञ्चास्ताः प्रतिहतमोहसिद्धिः  
प्रदीपाः Me. ( regarded by Malli. as  
an interpolation ) ; Ms. 2. 206. ( b )  
Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी  
द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2  
Invariable, regular, fixed, not op-  
tional, regularly prescribed ( opp.  
काम्य ). -3 Necessary, obligatory,  
essential. -4 Ordinary, usual ( opp.  
नैमित्तिक ). -5 ( At the end of comp. )  
Constantly dwelling in, perpetually  
engaged in or busy with ; जगन्वीर्यं,  
अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः  
The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the  
goddess Durgā. —त्वं An indispen-  
sable or inevitable act. —त्यं ind.  
Daily, constantly, always, ever, per-  
petually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-  
व्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic  
studies ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a.  
eternal and perishable. —कतु a. regu-  
larly recurring at the seasons.  
—कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं, —क्रिया any daily  
and necessary rite, a constant act or  
duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः  
air, wind. —दानं daily alms giv-  
ing. —नियमः an invariable rule.  
—नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly  
recurring, or any ceremony con-  
stantly performed to accomplish a  
particular object, ( e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध ).  
—मलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme  
spirit. —यौवना ( ever youthful ) an  
epithet of Draupadi. —शक्ति a. per-  
petually alarmed, ever suspicious.  
—समासः ' a necessary compound ',  
a compound the meaning of which  
cannot be expressed by its consti-  
tuent members used separately ( the  
separate ideas having merged in  
one ) ; e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c ; इवेन  
नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, —त्वं 1 Invariableness, con-  
stancy, continuance, eternity, per-  
petuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Persever-  
ance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always,  
constantly, eternally.

नित्यज्ञ ind. Constantly, always,  
eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ;  
4. 150.

निज् 1 U. ( नेदति ते ) 1 To be near.  
-2 To blame, censure, approach ;  
cf. निद.

निज् f. Ved. Mocking, despising,  
censuring.

निज् a. Censuring. —दं Poison ;  
( also निद्रा ).

निद्रः 1 A man. -2 One without  
herpes.

निदर्शक, —न &c. See under निद्रश्.

निदाघः [ निद्र-आघोरि वच् र्यङादि-  
कृतं ] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot  
season, summer ( the month of ज्येष्ठ  
and आषाढ ) ; निदाघमिहिरज्जालाशतैः Bv.  
1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः म्रिये Ra.  
1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3  
Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of  
perspiration. —Comp. —करः the  
sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river  
in hot season, ( nearly dry ).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter.  
-2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A  
primary cause, the first or essential  
cause ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुस्य संततेः R.  
3. 1 ; अथवा चलनारम्भे निदानं क्षयसंपदः  
Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ;  
मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 5. -5 ( In  
medicine ) Inquiry into the causes  
of a disease, pathology. -6 Dia-  
gnosis of a disease. -7 End, termi-  
nation. -8 Purity, purification, cor-  
rectness. -9 Claiming the reward of  
penitential acts. —Comp. —स्थानं one  
of the departments of medical  
science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [ नि-दिह्-कृतं ] 1  
Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased,  
accumulated. —ग्घा Small car-  
diums.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See  
under निधै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out  
&c. ; see निदिश.

निदिश p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Or-  
dered, directed. -3 Advised, en-  
joined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direc-  
tion, instruction ; वाक्येभ्यं स्थापिता  
स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14 ; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगा-  
दिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2  
Speech, narration, conversation. -3  
Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A ves-  
sel, vase.

निदिश्व a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A  
quarter, point of the compass. -2 A  
region

निद्रश् Caus. 1 To show, point  
out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, esta-  
blish, demonstrate. -3 To consider,  
treat of, discuss ( as in a book ). -4  
To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by  
an example ; of. निदर्शन. -6 To in-  
troduce, cause to enter. -7 To show  
oneself to ( a person ).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing in-  
to, perceiving. -3 Pointing out,  
proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2  
Proclaiming, declaring, announcing.  
-3 Teaching. —नं 1 View, insight,  
looking into, sight, vision. -2 Point-  
ing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,



बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration ; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2 ; निदर्शनमसारणां लघुबहुवचनं नरः Si. 2. 50 ; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -नरा A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined :—निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुतन्व उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10 ; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, asleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रजाय-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3 ; चिद्रासुदां शिपन् Mā. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding atate. -Comp. -अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा वह्निः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -तृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Viabhu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [ निवर्तये वस्मात् ; Uu. 2. 81. ] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामासद् Mk. 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मं निधन श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवाले Uti. 1 ; कल्पतिस्त्वपि न प्रयाति निधने विद्या-रूपमन्तर्जनं Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence poverty ; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निधानेजलियुद्धं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निद्धे विजयांशं चापे सीतां चलश्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांति निहितं तेजः सावित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिल-निहितं रजः क्षितौ Gha. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे.

7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, pre-arranging. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानमभिविज सागरांवरं R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subbāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property ; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [ नि-धा-आधारे किं ] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जलं, तोयं, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see तपोनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [ निरा धुवनं हस्तपादादिवाल-नम्र ] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशय-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्य 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निधायसी M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on. निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निध्यानः Sound.

निनंष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; R. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयन् See under निनी.

निनई 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनईः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards ; carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; चक्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयन् 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निद् 1 P. ( निदिति, निदित ; प्रणिदिति ) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निदिद रूपं हृदयेन पार्थवी Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निदंती स्वा-नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निदक a. [ निद्-बुद्धि ] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निदन्, निदा [ निद्-भवि-ल्युट् अ वा ] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याज-स्तुतिर्मुखे निदा K. P. 10 ; परं, वेद. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निदित p. p. [ निद-क ] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निध a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निदुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. -वः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) टः, निपठनं, निपठितिः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदंते हरमुहभार्यं कि-रीटवद्भ्राजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिद्धो शिशुरपि निपतति मद्मालिन-कपोलनितिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,



throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बध्ननासितोयैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पञ्चविंशतिरजंता निपात्येते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down. निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional ; एते निपातः, निपातयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable ; see P. 1. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातनं a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down ; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting ; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying ; R. 11. 21.

निपलार्श ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss ; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189 ; दंतच्छब्दं धितमेन निपीतसारं Ra. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle ; गाहतां मदिषा निपानसालिलं शुभेष्टुहस्ताहितं S. 2. 6 ; H. 1. 172 ; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीति f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble ; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace ; युरोः सदास्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23. 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing ; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful ; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणः श्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.) ; वाचि निपुणः ; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -जं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely ; निपुणमन्त्रित्यनुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter ; आत्मयंतं न कमणि निबध्मन्ति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41 ; 9. 9 ; 14. 7 ; 18. 17 ; Ms. 6. 14 ; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet ; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect ; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange ; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पापाण्यवयवद्वयः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose ; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबध् 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness ; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work ; प्रत्यक्षरप्लेभयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबंधं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support ; द्यूरां विता-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3 ; यस्त्वनिबंधमकीनस्य मनसा द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection ; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14 ; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation ; वाचयतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतत्वाणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. ; प्रत्याशा 3. अनिबंधनं causeless, accidental ; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle ; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement ; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भूतिः सजिबंधनं Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधनं means a treatise 'also'). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) ईण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.) ; Ki. 2. 43 ; Mv. 3. 37. -जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter ; N. 1. 131.

निबिड a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult ; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn ; निबोध साधो तव चेतकुतुहलं Ku. 5. 52 ; 3. 14 ; Ms. 1. 68 ; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling ; उद्बुद्धमुखकनकाब्जनिभं वहंती. Māl. 1. 40 ; 80 चद्रनिभानना &c. -भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभाल्य भूयो निजगोरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसेव यासीः Bv. 2. 176 ; or यस्मां न भूमिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविदुग्धं दग्धं निपदेः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अस्थंभित). -2 Gone, past.



**निश्चत** *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; **चित्ता** निश्चतः Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निश्चतो भूत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निश्चतेन्दुना R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent; निश्चतद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिश्चता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble; अनिश्चतकरेषु विधेयु Me. 68, प्रणामनिश्चता कुलवधूतिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निश्चतकिञ्जल्क्यहं गतया Git. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -ते Modesty, humility. -स ind. 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

**निम्दः** A distinct but slow pronunciation.

**निमन्त्र** 10 *A.* To invite, call, summon; निमन्त्रो निमन्त्रिताश्चैनमभिजगुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

**निमन्त्रणं** 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

**निमयः** Barter, exchange.

**निमग्न** 6 *P.* 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा हृदयेनपलेन निमग्नस्त्युदके तरन् । तथा निमग्नतोऽपस्तदाज्ञो दाहयतीच्छको Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; कोके सुदुश्चाश्रितं नमसांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमग्नतीदोः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

**निमग्नः** *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); बल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पयोराक्षो, चित्तानिमग्न &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

**निमग्नयुः** 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कांतारतेः सार्धं मन्वेष्टं धिक् निमग्नयुः Bk. 5. 20.

**निमग्ननं** Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); हृद् निमग्न-भगुपैति सुधायां N. 6. 94; एवं संसारयहने उन्मग्नननिमग्नने Mb.

**निमानं** 1 Measure. -2 Prior (निमानं = मूलं Sk).

**निमिः** 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 *N.* of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

**निमित्तं** [ नि-मिद् क Tv. ] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सत्यसाच्चिद् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवकोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपराद्धेयोऽधोऽप्यस्य बलिगतं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पदधानि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमितिचोयमातकः S. 3; निमित्तं, निमित्तेन. निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of.') -Comp. -अर्थः the infinitive mood (ingram). -आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृतं *m.* a crowd. -धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

**निमित्तिन्** *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

**निमिदल** *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

**निमिष** 6 *P.* To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

**निमिषः** *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

**निमिषः** 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 *N.* of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

**निमेषः** Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -Comp. -कृतं *f.* lightning. -रुक् *m.* a fire-fly.

**निमेषका** 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

**निमील** 1 *P.* 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील न-रोरुसमिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेणे जांबलकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यामिनीमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -Caus. 1 To shut, close; उन्मिमीलितवि दृष्टिर्न-मीलितवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यामिमिल-द्वयनयनं नालिनी Si. 9. 11; लोलोप-न्यामिलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

**निमीलनं** 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिलया यदा से Git. 4; Amara. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

**निमीला, निमीलिका** 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

**निमीलित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

**निमूलं** ind. Down to the root; निमूलकार्षं कवति.

**निमेषः** Barter, exchange.

**निम्न** *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चकि-तहरिणप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Ra. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -मं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्ननाभिसुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव साललं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Ra. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-क्षयकानिम्नोन्नताभिः Māl. 4. 10. -Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गः a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

**निम्बः** A tree with bitter fruits; आम्रं छिरवा कुडारेण निम्बं परिचरेत्तु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

**निम्बः** *f.* A kind of जवीर (lime). निम्बकः The common lime.

**निम्बुक्तिः** *f.*, निम्बोच्चः Sunset.

**नियन्त्रणं** -जा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणाद्युपयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियन्त्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

**नियन्त्रित** *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

**नियम्** 1 *P.* 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकुर्यान्नियताः



शब्दा Bg. 7. 20 ; ( सुतां ) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, anapend, hold in ( as breath, &c. ) : Ma. 2. 192 ; न कथञ्चन द्यौःनः प्रकृतिं स्वा नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, शिवः को नः कुल निवपनानं नियच्छतोति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise: नियतपञ्च राजाभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct In general ; लोको नियस्यत इवात्मदर्शालेख S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain : नालज्ज्ञाप्रयासं मोक्षमर्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —Caus. (नियमयते) 1. To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयति विमर्गप्रस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5. 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve ; छायाद्वमेनियमितार्कमप्युत्तापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive. intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 ( a ) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1. 284. ( b ) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्वक्तव्यः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant ; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed ( as a vow &c. ) ; S. 7. 20. —त ind. 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः f. 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune ( good or bad ) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु m. 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law ( in general ), usage ; नायमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity ; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance ( dependent on external conditions ) ; R. 1. 94 ; Ki 5. 40 ; ( see Malli. on Si. 13. 23 ). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v. : शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । इतमौनोपासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविक्रकारिणो S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 ( in Mtm. phil. ) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional: विधिरत्यंतमग्रामो नियमः पापके सति. -15 ( In Yoga phil ) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *inyoga*. -16 ( In Rhet. ) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering ( as the voice ). ( नियमेन as a rule, invariably ). -Oomp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्र a written agreement. —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60. —स्थ a observing penance : Ku. 5. 13. —स्थितिः f. steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing ; restraining, abduing ; नियमनादस्तां च नराधपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित p. p. 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed ( as a vow or penance ).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक a. ( मिका f. ) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियानत See नियतत.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order ( with loc. ) ; यन्मां विधेयविषये ममवाजियुक्ते Mā. 1. 9 ; असाधुर्दृष्टी तत्र भवान् काडयः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्ते

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness ( as horses ) -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to ; ( स्मरं ) वयुवा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्माणं मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mn. 6. -5 To use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; श्रमाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त p. p. 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग ( 7 ) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. —कः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः f. 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक m. An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो-नियोगक्रिययास्तुक्तं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्विदृशा मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुदीयतामिति S. 1. स्वमयि स्वनियोगमश्न्यं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', ( frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw ). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वश्रु ; of. Ms. 9. 59 : —देवराट्ठा सविडाट्ठा क्रिया सम्यक् नियुक्त्या । प्रजपिताविर्गतया संतानस्य पति-श्वये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. ( Vyāsa begot शत्रु and पुत्राट्ठा on the widow of बिचित्रवीर्य in this way ).

नियोगिण a. 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. —m. An officer, dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोगः A lord master



नियोजन 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्य: One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यस्मिन् नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियुत *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyn. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुत 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियुधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'on', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निम् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). —देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gīt. 7; निरंकुशः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6. —ता self-will, independence. —अघ *a.* sinless, blameless. —अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (—नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (—नः) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (—यः) the Supreme Being. —अवयव *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. —अवयव *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (—शः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers. —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपदः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंत्रवातवाटिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मूढे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदये निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend). -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (—रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिब्रजस्य) कतिरिदं मम निरंतरमेगमंशैः Ve. 3. 27; परिब्रजेत शयने निरतरे Ra. 2. 11. -4. immediately. —अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. —अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ma. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्य. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपप्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* 'guiltless,' innocent, faultless, blameless. (—यः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपराय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वत्सिरेक्षनिवासे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ma. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose (—शः) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वमुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंशु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अमोल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (—लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (—यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (—कं) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु होत्यादि पूर्णैकप्रयोजनं Chaudr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (—हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; हृद्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अवयव *a.* eternal, immutable. —अज्ञान *a.* abstaining from food. (—नं) fasting. —अह *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (—हः) a horse twenty-four years old. —अक्ष *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, अहंक्रान्ति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंक्रान्ति *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or



a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —अकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रन्द *a.* not crying or complaining. (—दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम्य *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आवर्त *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentations. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—तः) the night. —आतृ *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आंत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आपद्य *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्गृहप्रपन्नकाशेनायं स्वगृहे एवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or misarrangement. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleasless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि शरणं Jag. (—वा) spike-nard. (—वं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूवदुस्तानि राशं R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, —आशिक *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिक्ष *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिक्षः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without means or means of certain knowledge; Me. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —इति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. —इष्ट *a.* godless, atheistic. —इष्टं the body of a plough. —इह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीदृतात्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उद्ध्वस *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमुत्तुनिरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—हः) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्देग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2. free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mn. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपह्व *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपह्वानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वैद्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—रूपः) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उपमन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्पी f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षः *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाब्जरोदपि न Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृत P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—यः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रथिक *a.* clever. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —चटं 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —वृण *a.* 1. cruel



merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-न्) a desert solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जरतः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. -जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -तृ-कादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जिह्वा a frog. -जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिता दहति जीवितम्. -ज्ञाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. -द्वं a Sudra. -द्वय *n.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुरधे विधेहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंशं Git. 10; निर्द्वयरतिश्चमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वयं *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दृशान *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -दैन्य *a.* happy, comfortable. -दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्दुष्टं. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसखयो नियोगक्षेम आनवात् Bg. 2.45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double. -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; रुशिनस्तुल्यदंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिधूयते Chān 82. (-नः) an old ox. -ता, -तं poverty, indigence. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholly. -धूम *a.* smokeless. -नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -पर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशन, -नाशिन *a.* expelling, banishing. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.*

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unobscured. (-यः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). -भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; वृषाभरनिर्भरस्मरज्ञर &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरिर्भास्युतं बांछति Git. 5; परिरम्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनंदं, गर्व &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (-रं *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. -भुक्ति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) *ind.* without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, -मनुज्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मनु *a.* free from anger. -मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारसिध निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्षेण मधुरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राप्तेऽर्षेण निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्द *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपुत्रनिर्ममर्षदिभैरवद्विरुद्धयुधैः Ve. 3. 82. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल *a.* 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Me. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. tale. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः a crystal. -मशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मातृ *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -मृदः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -मृग *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. -यंत्रण *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-यं) 1. zing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. -यज्ञस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. -युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -यूय *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -यूय = नियमः. -योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. -रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज. (-रं) a woman not menstruating. -तमसो absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. -रंघ्र *a.* (नीरंघ्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां परान्तं S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धकलमरिसान् मन विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-रसः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसन); Ki. 5. 11. -रश्म *a.* (नीरश्म) without lustre, faded, dim. -रज्ज, -रज *a.* (नीरज्ज, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-रः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण *a.* 1. having no suspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-प्तः) 1. N. of Kriahpa. -2. a sage. -लेप *a.* 1. unmeasured, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice



unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —दश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वरं निर्देरं *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वास *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निष्कल्पक। ज्ञाज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नोच्यतेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समायौ Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as वदत्. (—त्यं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विचार *a.* 1 unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—ः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—घ्न) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्मरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्पकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insonable. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2. undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विवेक *a.*

Indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. —विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb. निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवतनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपविशसीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—वः) absence of differences. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयुहानिर्विशेषमत्र स्थापयत H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा इहमाः स्मृताः —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; सनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किञ्च एवं कार्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्दूरुर्वीरतलं P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुक्रशोभाभावितवशात् किमे तवेवायुं Va. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of balls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यजनं *a.* 1. straight-forward. —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलोक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्यग्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mā. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amar. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिमं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. —2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; चनवासनिरतः K. 157; दृग्वत् &c. —3 Pleased, delighted. —4 Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरत्यः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस्त 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगर्भायमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; diapel; अह्वाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसी देवीं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; युहानिरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन युहानिरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादये देशे एरंडोपि दुमायते H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Mā. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्त 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or ceasing. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —रान *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरस्तन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-



pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरसः a. [ निरसो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व० ] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (v.l. for निराक ).

निराकुलः a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकु 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिणः a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also.

निराकृतः p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. —अन्योत्तरः a. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृतिः 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निरागः a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्टः a. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (क-पिल).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षः 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadily, mark or view completely ; (धेन्व) ... निरिक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दृष्टाः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरिक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेण कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरिक्षकः a. Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरिक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरिक्ष्य as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (पं) A plough-share.

निरुक्तः a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. —क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭu by Yāska. —Comp. —कारः N. of the sage Yāska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law ( = क्षेत्रज q. v. ).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 ( In Rhet. ) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined: —निरुक्तिर्यतो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरितैर्जीने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 ( where दोषा-करः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः ). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭu.

निरुत्सुकः a. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्धः p. p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. —Comp. —कंठः a. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —शुद्ः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चिद्वृत्ति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurling, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes ( in dramatic language ). -9 ( With the Buddhists ) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्धः a. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted ( as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its ऐतिहिक or etymological sense ) ; द्यौर्न काविद्यवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —इः 1 Inherence ( as of ' redness ' in the word ' red ' ). -2 ( In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word. —Comp. —लक्षणा a lakṣhaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣha or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; दृष्टविद्याह निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 निरुद्धलक्षणा q. v.

निरूपः 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च सह वने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं —गा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपितः p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Definition ( of an idea ) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निरुद्धः 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निरुद्धः a. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निरुद्धिः 1 f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,



adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्र्मतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निर्मम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्ममधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्मम i P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतबहपरि-  
खेवादाद्यु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Ra. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्य-  
दृक्किरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To re-  
move ; as in निर्गतविज्ञः -4 To be  
cured of a disease. -5 To come out  
or appear ( as a bud ) ; S. 6. 3. -6 To  
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed  
from ( with abl. ) -8 To enter into or  
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्ममः Country, region, place.

निर्मगत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out,  
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.  
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4  
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्ममः 1 Going forth or out, go-  
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,  
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.  
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;  
कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्ममः प्रययौ K. 159. -4  
Exit, issue.

निर्ममनं 1 Going out or forth. -2  
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-  
keeper ( ? ).

निर्ममिह *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्ममूतः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ममथने Killing, slaughter.

निर्ममटः -ट 1 A vocabulary, col-  
lection of words. -2 A table of  
contents ( सूचीपत्र ).

निर्ममर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्ममर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -क A den-  
tifice.

निर्ममार्तः 1 Destruction. -2 A  
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,  
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-  
ing winds ( vapours ? ) &c. in the  
sky ; निर्वातोभ्यः कुञ्जलनिम्नं जिघांसुज्योनि-  
र्वातेः शोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; Ms.  
1. 38, 4. 105, 7. Y. 1. 145 ; ( बायुना निहते  
बायुर्गमनाच्च पतत्यथः । प्रवेदघोरनिर्वाते निर्वात इति  
कथ्यते ॥ ) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A  
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general  
अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्वातः U. 2.

निर्वातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्वायोः 1 A sound in general ; Vo.  
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,  
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्वायोः शोभयामास  
सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्वायोः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.  
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,  
appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.  
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94 ; Y. 3. 292.  
-2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms.  
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4  
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-  
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जात *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-  
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,  
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -र A spring, waterfall,  
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ;  
शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4 ; R. 2. 13 ;  
Sānti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burn-  
ing cliff. -2 An elephant. -3 A  
horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-  
torrent ; स्वल्पनदुस्तरुपरिघोतसो निर्झ-  
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतु &c. See  
under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of  
the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a  
wing ( ? ). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिच 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,  
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms.  
5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,  
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,  
atoned.

निर्णिक्रिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expia-  
tion, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-  
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A  
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining  
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2  
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णिकजः A washerman.

निर्णजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,  
atonement ( for an offence ).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry  
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-  
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-  
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-  
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2  
Complete ascertainment, decision,  
affirmation, determination, settle-  
ment ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.  
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;  
हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3  
Deduction, inference, conclusion,  
demonstration ( in logic ). -4 Dis-  
cussion, investigation, consideration.  
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-  
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-  
clusive argument. -7 ( In Rhet. )  
Narration of events. -Oomp. -पादः a  
sentence, decree, verdict ( in law ).  
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-  
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-  
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive  
-2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The  
outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided ; de-  
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*  
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A  
guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-  
ject ; धाना मस्यपान्यो मांसं शकं चैव  
न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,  
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4  
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,  
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the  
faults of others. -3 Eavious. -4 A bu-  
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-  
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-  
toxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3  
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,  
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -र  
Essence ( सार ).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-  
stroying.

निर्दह 1 P. 1 To burn, consume.  
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.  
-2 Without fire or heat. -न Burn-  
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up oi  
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A  
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2  
Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-  
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-  
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिष्टम् S. 7 ; अं-  
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,  
give ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-  
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-  
tion, make a reference to. -4 To  
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-  
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.  
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enu-  
merate, specify, name. -9 To define,  
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To  
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,  
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-  
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-



ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अनुक्तोप निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक *a.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धार 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धारे सति हरिचन्दने जलीये: Si. 8 51; निर्धारदानमलग्दभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरक्षोणिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽयं लेखनं खलुस्त्वा खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्तत्र निर्धारणं P. 11 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बध्य 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बधः 1 Insisting upon, persisting, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बधस्त-

जातस्था (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्बधः पृष्टा स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्बधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बद्धिण See निर्बध्य.

निर्भग्न *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट *a.* Hard, firm (हृत्).

निर्भर्त्स 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलयेन निर्भौ R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्धर्मो हि निर्भौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिक्ततनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकार-मुकुलान्यालीयते वदपदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिक्तपादं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तार्थकदेशं निर्भिभेदं *ibid.* Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिक्त *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदावृत्तेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः संक्षयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्भूति *f.* Ved Disappearing.

निर्भृश 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्वार्थे निर्भृश्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्भृशः, निर्भृशनं, निर्भृशः, निर्भृशनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -द्वार 1.= 2 above. -2. a churning-stick.

निर्भृश्य *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -द्वयं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेव पुरेदाणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपा Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पासाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्मामोर्ध्वं नमुनां मधुराकृतिः B. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाञ्जननिर्मिते Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चावकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vāt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयममात-निर्माणः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदाद्वलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्दस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Trans-formation. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artistic.

निर्मिति *f.* Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितमादधती भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मल्य *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -ह्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मल्योन्मिश्रपुष्पदामनिकरे का वदपदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मल्येयं न-वृत्तेऽवधिरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; द्विमनिर्मुक्तयेयं चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; B. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.



निर्मुक्तिः f. Freedom, liberation.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Setting free, liberating.  
-2 A hide, skin; especially, the  
slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si.  
20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4  
The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance; R.  
10. 2;

निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance  
निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. To eradicate, ex-  
tirpate.

निर्मुक्तिः Eradication, uprooting, ex-  
tirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मुक्तिः  
Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.  
निर्मुक्तिः Cleaning, washing off;  
wiping out.

निर्मुक्तिः p. p. Wiped off, washed out,  
rubbed out; निर्मुक्तिः S. D. 1.

निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. 1 To return, restore;  
निर्मुक्तिः हस्तन्यासः V. 5. Ms. 11. 164.  
-2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-  
लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्मुक्तयामि वै Ram. -3  
To forgive, pardon.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Returning, restoring,  
delivering, restitution (as of a de-  
posit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3  
Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, re-  
quital, revenge (as in वै निर्मुक्तिः). -5  
Killing, slaughter.

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To go out, go out  
of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse  
(as time).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Exit, issue, setting out,  
departure. -2 Vanishing, disappear-  
ing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal  
emancipation, final beatitude. -5  
The outer corner of the eye of an  
elephant; बारणे निर्मुक्तिभोगेऽभिन्नः Dk  
97; निर्मुक्तिनिर्मुक्तिः चलिर्निर्मुक्तिः Si.  
5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or  
the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in  
general; निर्मुक्तिहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si.  
12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्मुक्तिः f. 1. Exit, departure. -2  
Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्मुक्तिः Banishing, expelling.

निर्मुक्तिः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मुक्तिः: -सं 1 Exudation of  
trees or plants, gum, juice, resin;  
शालनिर्मुक्तिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6.  
-2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3  
Any thick fluid substance.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 A pinnae, turret, pro-  
jection (on columns or gates); वित-  
तिर्निर्मुक्तिः R. 3. 55. (where  
Mall. renders निर्मुक्तिं मन्त्राणां उपाश्रयः  
and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it  
was so called from its resemblance  
to the shape of an elephant in rut);  
चानोरनिर्मुक्तिः Rām. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg  
projecting from a wall. -4 Wood  
placed in a wall for pigeons to build  
their nests or to perch upon. -5 A  
door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुक्तिः Pulling out or off, tearing  
off, peeling.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Robbing, plundering. -2  
Tearing off.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Scraping, scratching.  
-2 An instrument for scraping, a  
scraper.

निर्मुक्तिः The slough of a snake.  
निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain;  
वेदा निर्मुक्तिमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace  
to its etymology (as a word). -3 To  
relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To  
name, call.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Utterance, pronunciation.  
-2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation,  
etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle.  
-2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To  
offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाम्यागताय  
वत्सरां वा महोक्षं वा निर्मुक्तिं गृहमेधिनः  
U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially  
to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्मुक्तिः a. (गी) 1 Relating to ob-  
lations. -2 Pouring out, scattering.  
-3 Giving, bestowing. -ज 1 Pour-  
ing out, offering. -2 Particularly,  
the presentation of funeral offer-  
ings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.  
3. 248. 260. -3 Bestowing presents.  
-4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle  
&c.) for pouring.

निर्मुक्तिः The slough of a snake.

निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. 1 To look at care-  
fully, mark attentively. -2 To see,  
behold, observe, perceive.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.  
-2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e.  
to go to the end of (as a period).  
-2 To dwell abroad. -Caus. To  
banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्मुक्तिः: निर्मुक्तिः 1 Expulsion, ba-  
nishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3  
Leaving one's home, living abroad  
(निर्मुक्तिः only in this sense).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 P. 1 To carry out, ex-  
tricate oneself. -2 To be finished.  
-3 To live upon, live by the aid of.  
-Caus. 1 To take to the end of,  
complete, finish, manage; यथा मिय-  
सखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा  
निर्मुक्तिः S. 3. -2 To carry out, ac-  
complish, effect. -3 To pass, spend  
(as time).

निर्मुक्तिः 1 End, completion; Si. 14.  
63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the  
end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्मुक्तिः Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation.  
-4 (In dramas). The catastrophe,  
the last stage in which the action of  
the play is brought to a head, the  
denouement; तस्मिन्निमित्तं कुक्कुरितना-  
टकस्येव अन्यमुखेऽन्यस्मिन्निमित्तं Mu. 6.

निर्मुक्तिः 1 Carrying on, accomplish-  
ing, performing. -2 Completion, end.  
-3 Carrying to the end, supporting,  
steadfast adherence, perseverance;  
निर्मुक्तिः प्रतिपक्षस्तु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत्  
Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5  
Sufficiency, competent provision,  
competency. -6 Describing, narrat-  
ing.

निर्मुक्तिः a. 1 Carrying out, effect-  
ing. -2 Removing. -ज Accomplish-  
ment, completion; see निर्मुक्तिः.

निर्मुक्तिः a. 1 Effecting. -2 Dis-  
charging (as a wound).

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be  
cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig.  
also); बधुर्जलाद्रापिबने निर्मुक्तिः Si. 1.  
65; स्वयि हृष्ट एव तस्या निर्मुक्तिः मनो-  
मनोभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow  
out, be extinguished, be extinct;  
निर्मुक्तिदीपं किञ्च तैलवान् Subhāsh; नि-  
र्मुक्तिपुष्टिमयास्य वीर्यं संयुज्यतीति बधु-  
जेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3.  
28. -Caus. (-वापयति) 1 To blow or  
put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R.  
3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat  
of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्वापूष  
एव तेन निर्मुक्तयति शरीरस्यः Māl. 6.  
Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify,  
soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्मुक्तिः p. p. 1 Blown or put out;  
extinguished (as a lamp or fire);  
निर्मुक्तिवद्वह्नाः प्रमादादीनां Ve. 1. 7;  
Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3  
Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from  
existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6  
Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -ज  
1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; ज्ञाननिर्मु-  
क्तिमामोति निर्मुक्तिः इवानलः Mb. -2 Va-  
nishing from sight, disappearance. -3  
Dissolution, death. -4 Final liber-  
ation or emancipation from matter  
and reunion with the Supreme Spirit,  
eternal bliss; निर्मुक्तिमयि सत्येऽहमेतत्तार्यं  
जयाम्बिः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5  
(With Buddhists) Absolute extinction  
or annihilation, complete extinction  
of individual or worldly existence.  
-6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose;  
Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction  
or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest  
felicity; अये लब्धे नेत्रनिर्मुक्तिः S. 3. M.  
3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation,  
desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union,  
association, confluence. -11 The  
bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्मु-  
क्तिः R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.  
-Comp. -पुराणं offering oblations to  
the dead (?). -वापयति a. almost



vanished or departed; sea underनिर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alma.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितेर्वृत्तः स्वनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; क्षीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याश्नस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवादिर्वेदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude); निर्वेदव्याधिभावेति ज्ञातोऽपि नमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा सुशेखणा न मदीक्षु (सरणिं समेयति) अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विश्वति पश्योवाच R. 6. 34; निर्विश्वविषयस्नेहः स दृशांतमुपेयिवाच R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry; निर्वेदुकामोऽस्मि नरेन्द्र

V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or need. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्ट वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृ 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वाच मनुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत् below.

निर्वृत् p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure; bliss; व्रजति निर्वृति-मेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; B. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृति-सन्नो विजयते कुण्ठेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. -Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तन 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिव a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impurity. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेद्यनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain- ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहर्षनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्व्यूढसाहिद्वभरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad-dhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढ-स्तेऽपार्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभाषणा- भारो बुद्धरक्षितय Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकरवं Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; of. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ma. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वर्ण 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वारिव a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking-out of one's way, removal.

निर्वृदः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपेति नद्युक्त- नपि च निरपातनिपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. —निर्वरी the celestial Gangea.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिप्ये मृचिन् ग्रुधोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; युद्धास्वप्ये श्यलेष्वत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Glt. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from



(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कुणः Sk. —4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. —2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. —3 Hiding oneself. —4 Total destruction. —5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयन् 1 Settling in a place, alighting. —2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. —3 The act of going out.

निलीय p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. —2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. —3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. —4 Destroyed, perished. —5 Changed, transformed. —6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; c. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —तत् ind. Downwards; (also निवत्ता in this sense).

निवर् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). —2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; श्रुत्य विंदास्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्वरमुद्दिश्य) निवर्षेः सहकारमंजरी Ku. 4. 38. —3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवर्षन् 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. —2 Sowing. —3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवर्षनानि निवर्षसीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. —2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं विवर्षसीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40; निवापद्वयसि R. 8. 86; निवापांजलयः विहृतां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mn. 4. 5. —3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off. —रः 1 One who prevents. —2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् 1. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हारं गमनभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिष्यसि मय्येष Bg. 12. 8. —2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. —3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. —4 To sojourn, pass the night.

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. —2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसन् 1 A house, habitation dwelling. —2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. —2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासधितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63; 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. —4 A dress, garment. —5 Nightquarters. —6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो बभूवैवसन्नि Si. 1. 1.

निवासन् 1 Residence. —2 Sojourn. —3 Spending time.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. —2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. —2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदाद्युद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; so घनं, दैत्यं, कपोत &c. —2 N. of one of the seven winds. —3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात a. [निवृत्ते निरुद्धा वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. —2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. —3 Safe, secure. —4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. —2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिर्गन्धमिदं प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52; 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. —2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. —3 A secure spot. —4 A strong armour.

निवाकु a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. —2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. —3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. —4 Gross, coarse. —5 Bulky, large. —6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितं होमवेलां गुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्यातिशेवा निवेद्यावः ibid., R. 2. 68. —2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. —3 To in-

dicato, betray, show; इंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1; विंगवरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. —5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. —2 Instruction, precept, direction. —3 Invocation.

निवेदक a. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदन् 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. —2 Delivering, entrusting. —3 Dedication. —4 Representation. —5 An offering or oblation. —नः An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p. p. 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. —2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नवेद्य.

निर्विरा (डं) श-स a. 1 Compact, close उडनिर्विरासानिबभारखेवि Si. 7. 20. —2 Coarse, gross. —सा A crooked-nose.

निर्विश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसनं) Si. 1. 19. —2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. —3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. —4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. —5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. —6 To marry (for निर्विशं q. v.). —7 To alight, descend. —Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. —2 To put, place, keep; मनोनते वाचि निवेक्षयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. —3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. —4 To cause to settle in life, get married; द्यूर्धृतिमप्रतिरथं ततथ निवेद्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. —5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. —6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. —7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. —8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. —9 To introduce. —10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. —2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. —3 Fixed or intent upon. —4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. —5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. —7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.)



निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निविशेष a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणां सुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -ता, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवीतित्व a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो ह्युनिवृतात् Ku. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 6. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृतिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिषु सलिले निवर्तते मे ततो लुप्यं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्वसांस्वर्य भक्षणार्त् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; जिह्वं तर्मांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be free or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12<sup>1</sup> be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -न् 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्वालयो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तित्व a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -त्तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघाताजिह्वतिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling. -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यूढं Perseverance, energy; cf. निव्यूढ.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्ब येनां तपसे कुतोद्यतां Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशामय प्रियसासि Māl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तं A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरां इयति तनुकरोति व्यापारान् शोक Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्रमा, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-यश्च) the creeper called जतुका-अधीशः, -ईशा, -नायः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुषा -आह्वा turmeric. -आविः the evening twilight. -उत्तरमः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करा 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रा-रि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.



-2, Rāvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment ; राममन्थशरणे ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —दृशिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुषं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (शण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Rākṣasā ; पञ्चक्रूरं रामनिशाचिह्नौ Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp ; निशितनिगताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशितिः *f.* Excitement, agitation ( Ved. ).

निशादः A man of low caste ; see निषादः ( निशादपुत्रः A pestle ; so शिला a mortar. )

निशारुकः One of the seven Rūpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [ निशेत् जनो अस्मिन् ; निशी, आचोर यच् Tv. ) Midnight ; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतविषः R. 3. 15 ; Mo. 88; Māl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवति कामिनः Ra. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुंघीः 1 Killing, slaughter ; Māl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending ( as of a bow ); Mv. -2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मयनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable ; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a. firm.* ( -गः ) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve ; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim ; केकेयी करनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded ( used actively also ) ; अरावणमराम्बा जगद्वेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced ( as a sentence ). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चये, निश्चयेणी A ladder, a staircase ; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing ; cf. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. ( निषति ) To moisten, wet.

निषज् 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on ; कंठे स्वयं ग्राहनिषक्तपादं Ku. 3. 7 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected ; Ku. 1. 10 ; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निग 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver ; Si. 10. 34 ; Ki. 17. 36 ; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगधिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषांगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to ; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. ( निषदति &c. ) 1 To sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice ( यज्ञदीक्षा ).

निषदण *p. p.* 1 Seated ; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast ; cf. निषदण.

निषदणकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदण Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwell-ing. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् *q. v.*

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market ; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्गः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining ; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver ; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः ( *m.* pl. ) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note ; cf. निषाद्. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c. ; a mountaineer ; मा निषादं प्रतिष्ठं स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām ; R. 14. 52, 70 ; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Sūdra woman ; cf. Ma. 10. 8. -4 ( 1u music ) The first ( more properly the last or seventh ) note of the Hindu gamut ; गीतकलाविन्यासमिष निषादाद्युक्तं K. 31 ( where it has sense 1 also ).

निषिञ्च 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in ; R. 3. 26 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate ; निषिञ्चन्माधुमिता लतां कौर्दी च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 ( where the word also means ' to fill with honey-drops' ).

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im-pregnated.

निरेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion ; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Ra. 1. 23. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling ; तैलनिषेकविदुना R. 8. 38 ' a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed ; Ku. 3. 16 ; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid ;



निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं वृद्धमर्हति Ma. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract; व्यपेक्ष्यतावकाशेण रामस्तद्वाक्षस्ततः Bk. 17. 87. 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbilden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; इति निषेधो मृत्युर्वा न मयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषू 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूने Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as In बलवन्निषूने: &c.

निषेध 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेधते अन्तमया विधिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेभ्यो मया पुनः सरान् नितरां निषेधिता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषतां निषेधितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेधक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेधित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Korsha* or *Suvarṇa* of 16 *Māṣas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarṇas* *q. v.* -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —कः A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कसयन्निष्कसेतव्यं त्रिदाल-पादपरिदग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीव-लोकाणिष्कसयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (इः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown; expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मारण).

निष्कृतः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कृतिः -टी *f.* Large cardamoms (पला).

निष्कृष्ट 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कृष्टितं विद्मः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so कार्त्तिके निष्कृष्टितं श्वभिः कवचित् गोमायुर्भिर्हृदितं Gangābhāṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, abell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कृष्टिवि *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणं A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71. निष्कृष्टः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कृत.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तः 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -3 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रमति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samekārās or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3). निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्कृत्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; दुष्टो दत्तं समुदेण पीदेनेवात्मनिष्कृत्यं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्कृत्यं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decection. -2 Broth.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्कृत्यं Burning, scorching. निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्ठापः Burning, slight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्ठाणकः Roar, murmur.

निष्कृ *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्कृत्य *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —द्वयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* or *Mlechchha*.



**निष्ठ** *a.* [ नि-स्था-क वत्तुले ] ( Unusually at the end of comp. ) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन्ने केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to ; तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. —डा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठाग्र्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिङ्गति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination ; अत्याहर्दिभरति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion ( समाप्ति ) ; Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवत् ( i. e. त and लवत् ). -16 N. of Vishnu.

**निष्ठा** *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

**निष्ठित** *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

**निष्ठानं** Sauce, condiment.

**निष्ठिव्** 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth ; S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

**निष्ठी** ( ङे ) षः -चं, निष्ठी ( ङे ) षन्, निष्ठीवत् Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

**निष्ठ्यत** *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठ्यतश्चरणोपयोग्यलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. —त Spitting out.

**निष्ठ्यति** *f.* Spitting out.

**निष्ठुरे** *a.* [ नि-स्था-उत्कृ. वत्तुले ] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart ( as a blow ). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted ( as of persons or things ) ; स्पृहसायः मतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरा R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. —र A harsh speech, abusive language.

**निष्ठा, निष्ठात** *a.* [ नि-स्था-क वत्तुले ] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert ; निष्ठातोपि च

वेदंते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Si. 8. 63 ; Y. 1. 321 ; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished ; Māl. 10. 24 ; ( निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara ). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

**निष्पक्व** *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

**निष्पत्** 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of ; अरविर्बभूवश्चक्रनिष्पत्ताङ्गिः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः सधुदास्तकानना निष्पत्तीव भूतिः R. 13. 18, Na. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 ; Ku. 3. 71 ; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. —Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

**निष्पतनं** Rushing out, issuing quickly.

**निष्पद्** 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सत्त्वानि Ma. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare ; एवं निष्पमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5.

**निष्पत्तिः** *f.* 1 Birth, Production. शस्यनिष्पत्तिः -2 Ripeness, maturity ( परिपक्व ) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

**निष्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready. **निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

**निष्पद्** *a.* Motionless, immovable, fixed.

**निष्पिप्** 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; ( तं ) निष्पिपेष क्षितौ क्षिपं पूर्णं कुम्भमिवाभासि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिपिहसुद्धः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the bands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —Caus. To destroy.

**निष्पिष्ट** *p. p.* Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

**निष्पीडित** *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out ; निष्पीडितं दुकरकंदलजो दुःसकः U. 3. 11.

**निष्पू** 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

**निष्पवनं** Winnowing.

**निष्पाव** *a.* Certain. —षः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

**निष्पेषः**, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Māl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

**निष्पवर्णं**, जि *n.* New unbleached cloth ; युजलं Dk.

**निस्** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation ( away from, outside of ), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. ; ( for examples see under निश् ). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of ( *a* ) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशादि ; or ( *b* ) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of ( having a privative force ) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ' ; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. ( In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants ( see निश् ), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before ह् and च्, to ष् before क् and प् ; cf. दुस् -Comp. —कंदक ( निष्कंदक ) *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —कंद ( निष्कंद ) *a.* without edible roots. —कपट ( निष्कपट ) *a.* guileless, sincere. —कष ( निष्कष ) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable ; निष्कषचामरशिखाः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. —करुण ( निष्करुण ) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल ( निष्कल ) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. ( -लः ) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. ( लाक्षी ) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —कलक, —कलमष ( निष्कलक ) *a.* stainless, spotless. —कषाय ( निष्कषाय &c. ) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. —काम ( निष्काम ) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. ( —नं *ind.* ) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण ( निष्कारण ) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो षुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. ( —नं *ind.* ) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः ( निष्कालकः ) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक ( निष्कालिक ) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-



cible (अजय्य). —किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —कि-  
ल्लिष (निष्किल्लिष) *a.* sinless, fault-  
less. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no  
kindred, left alone in the world.  
(निष्कुलं कु' to cut off completely,  
exterminate'; निष्कुला कु 1. to exter-  
minate one's family. —2. to shell,  
strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति द्वा-  
हिम् Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.*  
of low family. —कुज (निष्कुज) *a.*  
still, silent; U. 2. 16. —कृत (निष्कृ-  
ट) *a.* free from deceit, honest,  
guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless,  
merciless, cruel. —कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य)  
*a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. —2. de-  
prived of final beatitude (भोक्षीन).  
—कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has  
gone out of Kāśāmbi. —क्रिय (नि-  
ष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. —2. not per-  
forming ceremonial rites. —क्षत्र (नि-  
ष्क्षत्र), —क्षत्रिय (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* desti-  
tute of the military tribe. —क्षेपः  
(निःक्षेपः) = निक्षेप q. v. —चक्रं (निश्च-  
क्रं) *ind.* completely. —चक्षुस् (निश्च-  
क्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश  
(निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty —चित  
(निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, un-  
concerned, secure. —2. thoughtless,  
unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* un-  
conscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not  
in one's right senses, mad. —चेष्ट (नि-  
श्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. —चेष्टा-  
करण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving  
(one) of motion, causing motionless-  
ness (said of one of the arrows of  
Cupid). —छेदस् (निश्छेदस्) *a.* not  
studying the Vedas (छेदस्). —छिद्र  
(निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. —2.  
without defects or weak points. —3.  
uninterrupted, unhurt. —तंतु *a.* having  
no offspring, childless. —तंद्र, तंद्रि *a.*  
not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क,  
तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness,  
bright; S. 7. 6. —2. freed from sin or  
moral impurities. —तर्क्य *a.* unimagin-  
able, inconceivable. —तल *a.* 1. round,  
globular; मुक्ताकलापर्य च निस्तलस्य  
Ku. 1. 42. —2. moving, trembling,  
shaking. —3. bottomless. —4. down,  
below. —(तल) *a.* pill, round ball.  
—तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. —2. puri-  
fied, cleansed. —3. simplified. —क्षीरः  
wheat. —रत्न *a.* crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1.  
husked. —2. made thin. —3. abandoned.  
—तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or  
energy, powerless, impotent. —2.  
spiritless, dull. —3. obscure. —त्रय *a.*  
impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1.  
more than thirty; निश्चिंशानि वर्णाणि  
चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. —2. pitiless,  
merciless, cruel; Amar. 5. (—शः)  
*a.* sword. —शूत्र *m.* a sword-bearer.  
—त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three  
qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —पंक  
(निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag  
or banner. —पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) *a.*  
a woman having no husband and no  
sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless.  
—2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्रा-  
कु' to pierce with an arrow so that  
the feathers come through on the  
other side; to cause excessive bodily  
pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति घृगं व्याघः  
(सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपरपथि निर्गमननिष्पन्नं करोति  
Sk.); एकश्च घृगः सपत्राकृतोऽप्यथ नि-  
ष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165; so योती गुरु-  
जनेः सार्कं स्मयमानाननाडुजा। तिथ्यर्ध्व-  
यद्वाक्षोत्तलिष्पत्राकरोत्तजगत् Bv. 2.  
132.] —पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot.  
(—दं) *a.* vehicle moving without feet.  
—पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, power-  
less. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without  
preparations —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.*  
having no property or possessions;  
Mu. 2. (—हः) an ascetic with-  
out family, dependents, or other  
belongings. —परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद)  
*a.* having no retinue or train.  
—परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examin-  
ing or testing accurately. —परी-  
हार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding.  
—2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत  
(निष्पर्यंत), —पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless,  
unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sin-  
less, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.*  
sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष)  
*a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate.  
—2. without male issue. —3. not male,  
feminine, neuter (—वः) 1. a eunuch.  
—2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.*  
freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष)  
*a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.*  
steady, immovable, motionless.  
—प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without  
distinction of species, without  
specification, absolute. 2. without the  
relation of the qualifier and the qual-  
ified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकार-  
कं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (नि-  
ष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not  
clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1.  
not moving away, remaining in one  
place. —2. concentrated, intently  
fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold.  
—प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of  
glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति-  
(ती) कार (निष्प्रति-ती कार). —प्रति-  
क्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable,  
irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमाप-  
दुपस्थिता K. 151. —2. unobstructed,  
uninterrupted, (—रं) *ind.* uninterr-  
uptedly. —प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* un-  
hindered, unobstructed, unimpeded;  
R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1.  
without enemies, unopposed. —2.  
matchless, unrivalled, unequalled.  
—प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of  
splendour. —2. having no intel-  
ligence, not ready-witted, dull, stu-  
pid. —3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप-  
(निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-  
forward, not turned backwards. —2.  
unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यह  
(निष्प्रत्यह) *a.* unobstructed, unim-  
peded; Mal. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच)  
*a.* 1. without extension. —2. without  
deceit, honest. —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्र-  
भ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking;  
R. 11. 81. —2. powerless. —3. gloomy,  
obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्र-  
माणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न  
(निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयो-  
जन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without mo-  
tive, not influenced by any motive.  
—2. causeless, groundless. —3. useless.  
—4. needless, unnecessary. (—रं) *ind.*  
causelessly, without reason, without  
any object; Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण)  
*a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.*  
1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig.  
also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फल-  
रभयत्ना Me. 54. —2. useless, profit-  
less, vain; Ku. 4. 13. —3. barren (as  
a tree). —4. meaningless (as a word).  
—5. seedless, impotent. (—ला, ली) *a.*  
woman past child-bearing. —फेन  
(निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free  
from fear or risk, secure, fearless.  
—शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in  
words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-  
रेहे K. 135. (—दः, दं) silence, a  
calm. —शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness,  
anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) help-  
less, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.*  
lonely, solitary, retired. (—कं) *a.* a re-  
tired place, solitude; अरण्यं निःशलाकं  
वा मन्त्रयेद्विभातिवत् Me. 7. 147. —शर्य  
*a.* 1. free from arrows. —2. free from  
thorns or darts. —शोरय (निःशोरय)  
*a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1.  
deprived of lustre, beauty. —2. un-  
happy. —श्रेयस् *a.* the best, most ex-  
cellent. (—सः) an epithet of Śiva.  
(—सं) 1. final beatitude, absorption;  
see निःश्रेयस् also. —2. devotion, faith,  
belief. —3. apprehension, conception.  
—4. happiness (in general), welfare.  
—संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted,  
certain. —2. not doubtful, not sus-  
pecting or doubting; R. 15. 79.  
(—रं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly,  
surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.*  
1. not attached or devoted to, re-  
gardless of, indifferent to; यज्ञिःसंग-  
स्त्वं फलस्यानन्तस्य; Ki. 18. 24. —2. one  
who has renounced all worldly at-  
tachments; Mu. 1. 14. —3. uncon-  
nected, separated, detached. —4. un-  
obstructed. (—गं) *ind.* unselfishly.  
—संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious.  
—सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic,  
weak, impotent. —2. mean, insignifi-  
cant, low. —3. non-existent, unsub-  
stantial. —4. deprived of living  
beings. (स्वं) 1. absence of power



or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति ( निःसंततिः ) -संतान ( निःसंतानः ) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध ( निःसंदिग्धः ) -संदेह ( निःसंदेहः ) *a.* free from doubt. —संधि ( निःसंधिः, निःसंधिः ) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न ( निःसपत्नः ) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy; वन-रुचिरकलायां निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —सम ( निःसमः ) *ind.* 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात ( निःसंपातः ) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. —(सं:) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध ( निःसंवाधः ) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम ( निःसीमः ), —सीमन् ( निःसीमन् ) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bb. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. —स्नेह ( निःस्नेहः ) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unctuous or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (—हा ) lin-seed. —स्पंद ( निःस्पंदः, or निःस्पंदः ) *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह ( निःस्पृहः ) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुविशेष-निस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व ( निःस्वः ) *a.* poor, indigent; निस्वो वष्टि शतं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु ( निःस्वादुः ) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निर्भयात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude ( सङ्घः ).

निहनु *p. p.* Killing, destroy-  
ing. —नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निहनु.

निहनु 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वाभिमानिहनुदोऽपि शुद्धो वास्याद्विमुक्त्य-  
ते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निहनु.

निर्गमः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निर्गमदुर्गंधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 3f; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निर्गमतः, निर्गमण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural.

—भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निःसर्ग-  
भिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निहनु *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—र्थः ) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. इती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तस्मिन्निहनुदार्थ-  
दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. ( where Jagaddhara explains निहनुदार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या ).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over ( fig. also ); निस्तर्णी प्रति-  
ज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; V. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तर्हन्ति Subhāsh. ; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend ( as a time ). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. —Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तारणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering ( पार-  
गमन ).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं तव निस्तारपदवी न दूचीयति Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; देतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तर्णी *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed ( fig. also ).

निस्तुटी Cardamoms.

निस्त्वावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद *a.* Immoveable, steady.

—दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking; astring.

निस्स्यं ( व्यं ) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping,

dripping, streaming, oozing; बलकल-  
शिखानिस्स्यंदरेत्वांकितः S. 1. 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 3. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्स्यंद-  
चावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मद्नि-  
स्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Ms. 42. -4 Ne-  
cessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्स्यंदि *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसानिस्स्यंदी साडुमाता-  
लोक्यते S. 7.

निस्सवः, निस्सवः 1 A stream, tor-  
rent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; R. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow ( only निस्वान in this sense ).

निहनु 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Rs. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ्य-  
तया निहनुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; देवं निहनु-  
कुर पौषमात्मसंश्रया Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike ( as a drum ); Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure ( as a disease ) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 ( In gram. ) To cut off, separate; अतिवृत्तात् पवा-  
स्पदं तिष्ठतं निहनुयते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infix. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहनु *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See निहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infix. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid ( as dust ). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; दे-  
व्या निह्नुदुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरित् Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from ( with dat. ); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतनिह्वः Māl.



1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atone-ment, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तर an evasive reply. -वादित्र m. a defendant or witness who perivicates or gives evasive replies.

निह्वन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत p. p. 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति: f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहादः A sound; of. निहृद्.

नी 1 U. ( नयति-ते, निनाय निन्वे, अनेषत्; अनेद, नेयति ते, नेतु, नीत ) ( One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below ) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति पयोयुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतलंका नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ma. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself ( Atm ). -6 To spend or pass ( as time ); वेनामंदमरं दे दलद्वारं दे दिनान्य-नायित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासां कति-चित् Me. 2; संबिधः कुशज्ञपने निशां नि-नाय R. 1. 95. -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयद्वनंगः K. 143; नीत-स्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. ( In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कु. v. c. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c. ). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्पेन्द्रपः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिक्षेषु बहुधा नी-यते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतोल्लेखेन येत् सीमा Mb. 8. 252, 256; यथानययमुक्तातेर्धृगस्य सुगुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 ( Atm. ) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. ( नायति-ते ) To cause to lead, carry &c. ( with instr.

of agent ); तेन मां सरस्तरिमायायत् K. 38. -Desid. ( निनीषति-ते ) To wish to to carry &c.

नी m. ( Used at the end of comp. ) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनाणी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [ नी-कर्मण क ] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुडिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मेदयः परलान्निद्वये नीति-रितीयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. -बोधः N. of the ear of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वापणं कुत Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संघः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (राक्षसीक्षा-साधनं).

नीच a. [ निक्षुद्रतमी शोभं चिनोती, नि-ड Tv. ] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ma. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowored, deep ( as a voice ). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; वारयते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Br. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -च The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरन्ते an epicycle. -उपगत a. situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending ( as a river ). -2. low, base, vile. ( -गा ) a river. ( -न ) water. -ग्रहं ( in astr. ) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion; -योनि a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem ( वैक्रात ).

नीचक a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft ( as the voice ). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच ( चि ) का An excellent cow; ( also नीचिकी ).

नीचकिं m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च ind. See नीचैश्च below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीक 8. U. 1 To lower ( as the voice ). -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च ind. ( Often used with the force of an adjective ) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; ( opp. उपरि ); नीचैर्नच्छ-त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Mo. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्न-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचः संस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोण्याति Amaru. 67; नीचैर्नुदातः P. 1. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयादुद्वयत R. 3. 34. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचिराख्यं गिरिमधिबसे-स्त्वत्र विश्रामस्तोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [ नितरामिलंति खगा अत्र नि-ड् लक्ष्य डः Tv. ] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं ( ध्रं ) [ नितरां ध्रियेते धृ मूलविष्क दीर्घः Tv. ] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree ( said to blossom in the rainy season ); नीपः पट्टीपायते Mā. 5. 14; सीमतेः च खदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं



बधूनां Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -5 The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [ Up. 2. 13 ] 1 Water; नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीरः). (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -जः a cloud; धीरश्चनिभिरले ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -मियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराञ्ज ( निर-राञ्ज ) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याश्च-स्फुरद्भ्यर्दीधितिश्चाननीराजितजयं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठान्त-सुतले Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन ( q. v. below ) over a person or thing ( wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship ); नानाधर्मसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहय-द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -न 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvinā before they took the field; ( it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras ); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. ( लाली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c. ) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः भयति शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवविधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Ragini. -ले. f. dn. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; ( for other senses see नीली ). -ले 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the Śārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightn-

ing. अञ्ज-अंजुजं, -अंजुजन्म n., -उत्प-ले the blue lotus. -अञ्जः a dark cloud. -अञ्जर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. ( -रः ) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. ( -डं ) a radish. अस-रुद्राश्च q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue. steel. -तरुः the coconut tree. -तालः, -रुद्रः the Tāmāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. ( -त्रं ), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a faloon. -पुटिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मुत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः R. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. ( -ता ) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. ( -वर्ण ) a radish. -वसन, -वासस a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलान्तर. -धूतकं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 ( In alg. ) The third unknown quantity ( corresponding to z of European Algebra ). नीलं ( लां ) छः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large ( black ) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; ( also नीलीनी ). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूर्णं महामांढ्रमासीत् Pt. 1. एको महत्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्धरा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. ( -गः ) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentaion of indigo. °भांहे an indigo vat.

नीवरः [ Up. 3. 1. ] 1 Trade, traffio. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः छुकगर्भ-कोटरदुस्वप्नप्रस्तवनामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; ( also नीवारक ).

नीविः, -वी f. [ निव्ययति निवीयते वा णि इत्; cf. Up. 4. 135 ] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-क्षां न वचंय नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविबंधु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे भियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10; 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital. principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीहत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीत्र Ses नीत्र.

नीशारः [ नि-श धञ् दीर्घः ] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [ नि. ह कर्मणि वञ् दीर्घः ] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वमो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविशेश जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 8, 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्स्या-त्किमन्यदितोऽप्यथा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवर्धित्वं कलत्रं Dk; see किं नु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward

नु I. 2 P. ( नीति, प्रणीति; नुत; caus. नावति; desid. नुवृति ) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नु-नाथ Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112, 1000 नु,



-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.  
-II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.  
दु (नू) *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.  
दु *f.* Praise. -*m.* 1 A weapon.  
-2 Time.

दुति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमदुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् दुपान् स्थापयन्तः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

दुष्ट 6 P. (दुहति) To hurt, kill.  
दुष्ट 6 U. (दुदतिते, दुच or दुज, प्रदुति)  
1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मंदं दुदति पवनश्चाकुलो यथा ह्यं Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदुस्त्वया दुक्षमदुक्षमं तमः Si. 1. 27; कैयूरबंधोद्धुसितैरेनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -*WITH* उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

दुक्त (क्त) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

दुष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

दुष्ट 6 P. (दुवति) To praise &c. see नू.  
नूतन, नूतन *a.* [नव एव स्थायै तनय् नू-  
रादेश्च] 1 New; नूतनो राजा सपाज्ञापय-  
ति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young.  
-3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.  
नूतनयति Don. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि नूनं हृत्कोपहृत्स्ववि स्वरस्योवे ह्रवांशुनाज्ञो S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न दि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं सुवि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नू [नी-नूट् डिच; cf. Up. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. नः, gen. pl. नूत or नूतां) 1 A man, a person w<sup>th</sup> other male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिना विग्रहो यान् Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कपालं *m.* a skull. -केशरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

cf. नरसिंह—चक्रद्व *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवाः a king. -धर्मद्व *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [नूत् पति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c part of grain. -2. a prince. -अंगन (नं) a royal court. -अश्वरा N. of a sacrifice (Rājāsanya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. -आभीरं, मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः con. sumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -गृह a royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव दृपनीति-रनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. -मियः the mango tree. -लक्ष्मन् *n.*, लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -लिंगपर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). -बलुभा 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. -शासनं a royal grant or edict. -संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. -सुता the musk-rat. -सभं, सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. -पथा a royal or main road. -पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीति *f.* Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see पंचयज्ञ -युग्मं = मिथुनं q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वे-  
दनः N. of Siva. -वृन् 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सर्व्व (वृषवृन्) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (वद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेना an army of men. -सौमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

दुष्टण *a.* Making happy. -दुष्टः An epithet of Krishna. -दुष्टं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

दुष्टत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

दुग्धः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

दुत् 4 P. (दुवति, प्रवृत्ति, नूत्) 1 To dance, move about; दृष्ट्यति दुवति-  
जनेन समं तस्मि Gt. 1; लोलोर्मे पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमांशे मांशांशे किमपः मतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तलिः शिज्जवल्लयसुभगेनर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -*WITH* आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्भिरानर्तित-  
नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Bg. 3. 10. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

दुत् *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

दुतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.  
दुत्तः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

दुत्तं, दुत्तयं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, दुत्तयस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. दुत्तयं मयुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

दुत्त, दुत्तयति, दुत्तयल &c, see under दु.  
दुत्तयस [नूत् शसति हिसति शंस-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

दुत्तयस *a.* Wicked, malicious. -दुत्तयस Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ *m.* [नी तृ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य सुधनं सुधस्य वा Sk.; Mn. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indiator (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नयते वा अनेव नी-दृत्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; मायेण दृष्टिर्निनेत्राः कन्यायेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्र-  
क्रमेणोपरोधो धर्मः R. 7. 39 (where



some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजन a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -अभिरुदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपधं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -उदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -चारि n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -सुख a. stealing or captivating the eye.. -योजिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gantama). -2. the moon. -रजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -वस्ति m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वल्गं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष्व f. excretion of the eyes. -स्त्वः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेट् 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदट् a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिक q. v.)

नेदीय a. (नी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि मियत्मे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूला Māl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -द Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यधृत R. 6. 6; राजदनेपथ्यविधानशोभा Ku. 4. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 24. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधाननवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमया S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिस. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. Following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेम् 1 A. (नेप्ते) To go, move.

नेटुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रयस a. (सी f.), नैःश्रयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final heatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्वयं Destitution, poverty; indigence.

नैक a. (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, श्रेष्ठः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp.

-चर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय a. fickle, changeable. -नेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकथा ind. In various ways, variously.

नैकशब्द ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Rākshasa.

नैकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ma 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mongoose.

नेगम a. (मी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in °कांड. -मा 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, townsman. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रमः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेष्टुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirutka.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras. -कं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow; शर्म घृष्टेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीर्ना Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सन्नन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.), नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदायः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नैधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नेपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नेपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (पुं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणोत्थयम-स्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैमर्त्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैमर्त्यमवलक्षितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.



**नैमयः** A trader, merchant.

**नैमित्त** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

**नैमित्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —क 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'). निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

**नैमिष** *a.* (बी *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. —न N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणदं निहतं शान्धे बले ऽ अरण्येऽस्मिन्तस्तेन नैमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥).

**नैमिषेयः** An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

**नैमयः** Barter, exchange.

**नेयग्रोधः** The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

**नेयत्यं** Restraint, self-command.

**नेयमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —कः Regularity.

**नैयायिकः** A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.

**नेरन्तर्यं** 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

**नैरपेक्षं** Disregard, indifference.

**नैरपिकः** An inhabitant of hell.

**नैरुच्यं** Senselessness, nonsense.

**नैराश्यं** 1 Hopelessness, despair, dependency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृथक् कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलक्षितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

**नैरुक्तः**; **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

**नैरुज्यं** Health.

**नैरुक्तः** 1 A demon; भयमप्रलयोद्देश-गादाचलपुनैरुक्तोदधेः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. —नै The lunar mansion called Mula.

**नैरुक्ती** 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

**नैरुण्यं** 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव भाषीयो विगस्तु ह्यगारिवं Bv. 1. 88.

**नैरुण्यं** Pitilessness, cruelty; वैदस्य नैरुण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sāt. II. 1. 34.

**नैद्वय** *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

**नैदेशिकः** A servant.

**नैर्मल्यं** Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

**नैर्लज्ज्यं** Shamelessness, impudence.

**नैर्लभ्यं** Blueness, dark-blue colour.

**नैर्वाहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

**नैवि (वि) द्यं** 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

**नैवेद्यं** An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

**नैवेशिक** 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmaṇa householder, e. g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

**नैश** *a.* (शी *f.*), **नौशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तद्वैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतयुज इव छिन्नयूयि-द्यूमा V. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

**नैश्चल्यं** Fixedness, immovableness.

**नैश्चित्यं** 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

**नैशधः** 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

**नैशमीय** *a.* Relating to Nala; काव्ये चारुणि नैशमीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गताः N. 1. 145.

**नैश्कृत्यं** 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Pg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v.).

**नैष्कशक्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

**नैष्किक** *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

**नैष्किकचन्यं** Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

**नैष्क्रमणं** Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

**नैष्ठिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिर्मस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —का [विद्यामरणं तस्यैतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-उक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

**नैष्ठ्यं** Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

**नैष्टुर्यं** Cruelty, harshness, severity.

**नैसर्गिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Natural in-born, innate, inherent; नैसर्गिका सुरभिः कुसुमस्य मिष्टां मृद्धिं स्थितिर्न ह्यस-ल्लेख्यताद्वयानि Mā. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

**नैखिशिकः** A swordsman.

**नो** *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

**नोचेत्** If not, otherwise.

**नोदन्** [उद+आवे ल्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

**नोदयितु** *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

**नोप** *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

**नौ** *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महतरं पुण्यपण्डेन क्रीतयि कायनौस्तव्या Sānti. 3. 1. -2 N. of a constellation. —**ओम्प**. —**आरोहः** ( नावारोहः ) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —**कर्णधारः** a helmsman, pilot. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. —**चरः**, —**उपजीवनः**, —**जीषिकः** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —**ताप** *a.* navi gable, to be traversed in a ship. —**वृन्** an oar. —**वानं** navigation. —**यायिन्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —**वाहः** a steersman, pilot captain. —**व्यसनं** shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. —**साधनं** fleet; navy; वंगदुत्साय तरसा नेता नौसाध-नौयतान् R. 4. 36.

**नौका** A small boat, a boating general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवानेव-तरणे नौका Moha M. 6. —**ओम्प**. —**वृन्**: an oar.

**न्यक्** *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or यू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.



न्यक् 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यकारणं, न्यकारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकाल इव मेतिहं परित्यज्यते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40: G. L. 32.

न्यम् 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus. 1 To despise, contemn.—2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यग्भावयित शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अग्रणीकृत); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्ययव्यंजनक्षमस्य-शब्दाद्युपलक्ष्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —सः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasurama. —सं 1 The whole. —2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Sami tree. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described: —महापद्म-पराशिवे वेतायां चकवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोध-परिमंडलाः।) —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described: —स्तनौ मुकुटिनी यस्या निर्वे च विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा मवेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); पूर्वाकाष्ठमिव इयामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down, Māl. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away; न्यचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यच् a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means nimb or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यचनं 1 A curve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यनः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्ययुद् Ved. One hundred millions (दशयुगं अयुद्).

न्यस 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13: दृष्टिपुत्रं न्यसेत्पादं Me. 6. 46.

—2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्त-चिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्र-स्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणात् न्यस्यति &c. —3 To put in, throw within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); निरस्याज्ञा रस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture': V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्ताशोरं S. 3. 9. 'applied': अयोग्ये न महिषो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of. deliver; अहमपि तव सुनौ न्यस्तराजः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 32. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument); अर्थात्तरं न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताशराः Kn. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Leaning, resting on. —6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —7 Mystically touched, Māl. 5. 2. —Comp. —द्वं a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिशुवनयुगे न्यस्ताशस्त्रशोकात् Ve. 3. 18. —2. unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुरन्यासपवित्र-पातुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Māl. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनखन्यासः K. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. —3 Depositing. —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतराख्या S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bringing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations. —1. Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अग्रहवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यासिकु 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मस-दृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासोकरित्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्यं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियति अनेन; नि-इ यञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं विभिन्नार्थैर्नियुह्यताम्यस्ततः Ms. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Kj. 11. —30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य निर्दिष्टोपि सहायतं A. R. 1. 4. —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as वृंदायुपन्याय, काक-तालपिन्याय, दुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. —9 A vedic accent; न्यायैभिर्भिद-दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and साम्'); Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). —14 An epithet of viśhva. (न्यायेन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मवृकर्णः भयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —वार्तिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रे the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृषक्षिरन्याय q. v.

2. अंधपरपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I



is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधती दिदृशयिषुस्तस्मीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय प्रश्नादरुंधतीमिव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one ; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव भुविष्येते । किंतु अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायिन गोपालः परशुरामादुत्तरोत्तरः cf. Mar. 'दुग्धपेक्षा वीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणोद्भूतन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds ; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome ; cf. Chandraloka :—यद्यपि मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुखम् । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसम्भवं ॥ also Kuvalayananda :—पतन् तालफलं यथा काकिनापमुक्तमेवं रहो-दर्शनमुभितद्व्या तन्मी प्रया मुक्ता । ३०० काकतालीय ॥ ३०.

8. काकदंतमेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टिः, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as an occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes : e. g. दक्षिणस्त्रियामंतरीय इत्यत्र अस्त्रियानित्यस्य काकक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीयशब्देनाप्यन्यः.

10. कूपयंत्रचटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. काश्चित्चुच्यते प्रपूरयति वा काश्चित्चयत्युन्नतिं काश्चित्पातयिषी करोति च पुनः काश्चित्पतयत्यकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेव क्रीडति कूपयंत्रचटिकान्यायप्रसक्ते विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. Sriharsha:—नदिदं पट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. चुगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. धूमिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूप-भक्षणमर्थार्थायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तर-मायनतात्वेन न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दुपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or desirable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्रिय पश्यति S. 2.

16. पक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. पक्षालनाद्दि पक्षस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; and also "Prevention is better than cure."

17. पिष्टेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य कर्णं द्याः.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause



of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed; and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकुम्भन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीक्षितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. ब्रह्मकुमारीवाच्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-वृत्तमोदने कञ्चनयाऽपि भुञ्जीत. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहप्लालोकन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाह्नन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितवरुन मातायी परिक्षा'.

29. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिश्रुत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्यायादन्वितः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्ययः प्रविचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ma. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्त. न्यु( न्यु)स्व a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युङ्ग 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युज्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्व-न्युज्जकटाह्नकल्पे (न्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ज्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ज्जः A vessel used in Śrāddha. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्धन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —ने ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. more or less, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीक 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस्व a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्यौजस्व a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.



## प.

प a. (At the end of oomp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, वृप, क्षितिप. —प: 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पकणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्व, पक्क &c. See under पच्.

पकशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. ( पक्षति, पक्षयति ) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [ पक्ष-अच् ] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उज्ज्वलपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेना उभय-पक्षविनीतनिद्रा R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight ( comprising 15 days ); (there are two such pakshas, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिष्ठ-पक्षः the dark half ); तमिष्ठ-पक्षेऽपि सह त्रियाभिव्योस्त्वावतो निर्विशति मयोवान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धि समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, aide; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17 (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि, मित्र. -11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन् जाभवत्पक्षः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तर. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यश्च पक्षः T. S., वधतां द्युद्धिधृतो द्युद्धितपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Oomp. —अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसरः = पक्षत q. v. —आघातः 1. palay or paralysis or one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. —आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् a. showing partiality. adopting a side. —गम a. flying —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः = पक्षाघातः see above. —हरः 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —शिख m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —हर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (—रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पाता 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवन्ति मध्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Kl. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपाता Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मत्पते M. 1; सत्यं जना वस्मि न पक्ष-पातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातिता, —रत्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवान् Vo. 3. -2. sympathizing;

Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पालिः a private door. —पुटः, a wing. —पक्ष-पक्ष a. factious, promoting quarrels. —विंदुः a heron. —भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. —भुक्तिः f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. —मूलं the root of a wing. —वादः 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. —हत a. paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्ग-च्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षत् 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [ पक्षद्वयो दिवसो अस्याः इति ङीप् ] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्रव्यहविकरा-त्रिंश पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (गी. f.) [ पक्ष असदर्थे इति ] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. —m. 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. —Oomp. —हंस्त्रः, मवरः, —राज m. —राजा, सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Guraṇa. —कीटा an insignificant bird. —पतिः an epithet of Sampati. —पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. —पुंगवः an epithet of Jaiyay. —बालका, —शापका &



young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षिः N. of the saint Vāṭeyāna. पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरु-पक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्म-मन्ति] 1 An eyelash; सलिलयुग्मिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. —2 Hairy, abaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरङ्ग-कांगः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month. —हयः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमन्तद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः, —पंकं [पञ्च-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा पञ्च कुलम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनि-रवा पंकतो धूलिसुदृक् नावतिष्ठते S. 2. 34; पंकस्त्रिषुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुण्डलायुर्पंक K. 30. —3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lap-wing. —कीडः, —कीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद्र *m.* the clearing-out tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जा) the Sārāsa bird. —जं, जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् *n.*, a lotus. (—म.) the Sārāsa bird. —दिग्ध *a.* soaked with mire or mud. —भाज *a.* sunk in mud. —भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रङ्ग *n.*, —रङ्ग a lotus. —वासा a crab. —सू- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकेन *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेज A lotus.

पंकेरुह *n.* —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्कण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च-विस्तारे किञ्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्येत चारुप-दपंक्तिरलककां V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. —2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five'. —8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिवीव. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp. —कंदकः=पंक्तिदूषक *q. v.* —श्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —चरः an osprey. —दूषः—दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाययः Mā. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पाकपावनाः पक्ता भोजनादिगृह्योपावनाः । अग्रभोजनः प-वित्रा वा । यद्वा । यत्तु यो पारो यस्तु साम्ना यश्चापि पागः । अथवा शिरसोऽध्वेता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अथवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्र चनेषु च । यवदेते प्रपश्यति पंक्त्या नावतु नोति च ॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Manu explains the word thus:—अप्राक्योपावना पंक्तिः पाव्यते वे-द्विजोत्तमैः । तान्निवाथत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजायचान् पंक्ति-पावनान् Me. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्री *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचां पंगुं लघयते गिरिः. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lame, crippled.

पंगुल *a.* Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पक् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पचाच-येच, अया-क्षीत-अपक, पश्नति-ते, पक्, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तदुलानोरनं पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्प्रात्म-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118; सूले मभ्यनित्वाप-श्यन् दुर्बलान् चलयन्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. —3 To digest (as food); पचामपक्चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding). —6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atin.). —Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (पिपसति) To wish to cook &c. —WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च-भवि-किञ्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Vad.). —Comp. —सूले violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्ता *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting. —4 Ripening. —*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्ता *a.* [पञ्च-क तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्ताच. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); पक्तेकानामाकर्षणे Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe; पक्ताभ्याधरोष्ट्री Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्ती. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अति-सारः chronic dysentery. —असं cook- ed or dressed food. —आधानं, —आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks.

—कृत *a.* 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—*m.*) the Nimba tree. —केश *a.* gray-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वर्णि *n.* the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, develop- ment &c.



पक्ष *a.* Cooking, maturing & *o.*  
पक्ष *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Cooking, baking & *c.*

पक्ष *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2  
Digesting. -चा, चा -1 Cooking. -2  
Maturing.

पक्षकः A cook.

पक्षत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2  
Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire.  
-2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. -तं  
Cooked food. -Comp. -पुञ्जता con-  
tinual baking and roasting, cf. ला-  
हतीदाता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking,  
dressing, maturing & *o.* -नः 1 Fire.  
-नः Becoming ripe, ripening. -नी  
The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cook-  
ing, dressing, maturing & *o.* -2 A  
means or instrument for cooking, a  
vessel, fuel & *o.* -3 Ripening, ma-  
turing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking & *o.*

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening  
quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3  
Ripening spontaneously or natural-  
ly; दृशं मालूरकलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94.  
-नः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्जटिका A small bell.

पञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.  
-2 Wealthy, rich. -जः An epithet  
of Angiras.

पंचयुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian)  
onokoo.

पंच 1 A. see पच II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंच *num. a.* (always pl.; nom.  
and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first  
member of comp. पंचद्रु drops its final  
द्रु). [of Gr. *pente*]. -Comp. -अंशः  
the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an  
aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.*  
(आग्न्याश्रयपचन or शशिण, गार्हपत्य, आहव-  
नीय, सप्त, and आपस्तम्ब). -2. a house-  
holder who maintains the five sacred  
fires; पंचायशो धृतव्रताः Mā. 1; Ms.  
3. 185. -3. five mystic fires suppo-  
sed to exist in the body. -4. one who  
is acquainted with the doctrine of  
these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered,  
having five parts or divisions as in  
पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां  
शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो-  
नचः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kā-  
mandaka quoted by him) पंचांगम-  
भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चिन्ताक्षिप्रहसपदि-  
गिश्चैष्टादिसम्बतः । पात्रायवस्थाकरणं पंचांगो-  
पमिनयो मतः ॥ (-गा). 1. a tor-  
toise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse  
with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-ंग)  
1. collection or aggregate of five  
parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3.  
the five parts of a tree; लक्ष्मण-  
मं मूलकलमकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलि-  
तं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a  
calendar or almanac, so called be-  
cause it treats of five things: -विधि-  
विश्व नक्षत्र योगः करणमेव च); चतुर्ग-  
नलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांग-  
कलवानाकाशं वशमानये ॥ Subhaah. \*युतः a  
turtle. \*पञ्च a calendar. \*शुद्धिः *f.* the  
propitiousness or favourable state of  
five important points; *i. e.* विधि, वार,  
नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology).  
-अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल  
*a.* (ला or लो *f.*) measuring five fin-  
gers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant.  
-अ (आ) ज the five products of the  
goat. -अप्तरस् *p.* N. of a lake, said  
to have been created by the sage  
Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृत *a.*  
consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1.  
the aggregate of any five drugs. -2.  
the collection of five sweet things  
used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं  
च शर्करा च घृतं दधि तथा मधु). -आक्षिप्त  
*m.* the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.*  
five-membered (as a syllogism, the  
five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-  
रण, उपनय and निगमन *q. q.* *v. v.*).  
-अवस्थः a corpse; (so called be-  
cause it is resolved into the five ele-  
ments); cf. पंचव below. -अविकं  
the five products of the sheep. -अ-  
ज्ञातिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period  
of five days. -आतप *a.* doing pen-  
ance with five fires (*i. e.* with four  
fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41.  
-आत्मक *a.* consisting of five ele-  
ments (as body). -आननः, -आरयः,  
-अुखः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva.  
-2. a lion (so called because its  
mouth is generally wide open; पंच  
आननं यस्य) (often used at the end  
of names of learned men to express  
great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क  
& *c.* *g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -3. the  
sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epi-  
thet of Durgā. -आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five  
Sāstras supposed to have proceed-  
ed from the five mouths of Siva. -इ-  
न्द्रिंयं an aggregate of the five organs  
(of sense or actions, see इंद्रियं). -इषुः  
-बाणः, -द्वारः epithets of the god of  
love; (as called because he has five  
arrows: their names are: -अरविदम-  
शोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च  
पंचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः; the five ar-  
rows are also thus named: -संमोहनो-  
न्मादनी च शोषणस्तानुनस्तथा । इत्यन-  
श्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उदमन्  
*m. pl.* the five digestive fires sup-  
posed to be in the body -कपाल *a.*  
prepared or offered in five cups.  
-कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle & *o.*); cf.  
P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine)  
the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.*  
1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purg-  
ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving stridentatories';  
4 अनुवास 'administering an enema  
which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'admi-  
nistering an enema which is not  
oily'. -कुत्वस् *ind.* five times. -कोणः  
a pentagon. -कोलं the five apices  
taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*)  
the five vestures or wrappers sup-  
posed to invest the soul; they are:—  
अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-  
शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the  
vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial  
vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional  
vesture (these three from the  
लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last  
vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशो  
1. a distance of five Krosas. -2.  
N. of the city. Benāres -खट्वं, -खट्वी  
a collection of five beds. -गत *a.*  
(in alg.) raised to fifth power.  
-गतं a collection of five cows. -गदं  
the five products of the cow  
taken collectively; *i. e.* milk curds,  
clarified butter or ghee, urine, and  
cowdung (शरीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोम-  
येव च). -गु *a.* bought with five  
cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गः) the  
five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श  
and शब्द). (-गी) the earth. -गुप्तः  
1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic  
system of philosophy, the doctrines  
of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.*  
forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five.  
-जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of  
a demon who had assumed the form  
of a conch-shell, and was slain by  
Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five  
classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men,  
Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5.  
the four primary castes of the Hindus  
(ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the  
Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth  
(*pl.* in these two senses); (for a  
full exposition see Sātrabhaṣya on  
Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an  
assemblage of five persons. -जनीन  
*a.* devoted to the five races. (-नः)  
an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1.  
an epithet of Buddha as possessing  
the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a  
man familiar with the doctrines of  
the Pāsupatas. -तर्क, -क्षी a collection  
of five carpenters. -तर्क 1. the five  
elements taken collectively; *i. e.*  
पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in  
the Tantras) the five essentials of the  
Tāntrikas, also called पंचकार because  
they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मति,  
मय, मुद्रा, and मेधुन. -तंत्रं N. of a well-  
known collection in five books  
containing moral stories and fables.  
-तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary



elements (such as शब्द, रस, रस, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजमिषवता चर्णो मध्ये ललाटपसवसि R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तप *a.* five-told. (—यः) a pentad. —निक्त the five bitter things:—निषाद्यतावपटोलनिदिधिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, —त्रिंशति: *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. —अह्ना a period of fifteen days. —दशिन *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —क्षीरे the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासि तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचक्षीरे प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवता: the five deities:—आदित्यं गणनायं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदेवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नखः 1. any animal with five claws; पंच: पञ्चनखा भक्षया ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्हिजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नदा: 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being जलदु, बिवासा, इरावती, चन्द्रभागा and बितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). —(दा: pl.) the people of this country. —नवति: *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases; i. e. the first five inflections. —पर्वन् *n.* pl. the five *parvans* q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतां राजेन्द्र रविशंकरतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Srāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:—जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अजदाता भयशता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —माणा: (—*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादा a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —पंचा a fine equal to the fifth part of any thing lost or stolen. —पाणः, —पाणः, —शरा epithets of the god of love; see पंचैवु. —बाहु: N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins; see महापातक. —महायज्ञा: (—*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. —माष (वि) *a.* consisting of five Māahas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकं वज्रकं चैति पद्म (अथ मौक्तिकं) । प्रवालं चैति विजये पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं सुका राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमस्मिताम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पञ्चरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं श्रेष्ठं श्रेष्ठैः पंचदशभिः ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आमळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वेदो मन्त्रतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लक्षणं five kinds of salt; i. e. काचक, सैन्धव, सामुद्र, विड and सौवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (i. e. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; i. e. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वदः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत). —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; i. e. अश्वत्थ, जिव, बट, पात्री and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेदीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्लकं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely ज्योतिष, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहि- *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशति: *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विष *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —व-कुति: *f.* the five departments of a government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृक्ष, —वृत्तं

ind. five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (—ते) 1. one hundred and five. —2. five hundred. —शस्त्रः 1. the hand. —2. an elephant. —शिल्पः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six; संत्य- न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टि: *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्तति: *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances; they are:—कर्पूर- ककोलवंगपुष्पयुवाकजातीकलपंचकेन । समश- भागिन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सुता: *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंच- सुता गृहस्यस्य बुद्धीषिष्यपुष्करः ॥ कंदनी चोद- कुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1. Consisting of five. —2. Relating to five. —3. Made of five. —3. Bought with five. —5. Taking five per cent. —कः, —कं A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, —त्वं 1. Five-fold state. —2. A collection of five. —3. The five elements taken collectively. —4. Death, dissolution; पंचता—त्वं गम्य, —या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता, —त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचतत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुयाते तत्र का पतिवेदना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधरा ind. 1. In five parts. —2. In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1. The fifth. —2. Forming a fifth part. —3. Dexterous, clever. —3. Beautiful, brilliant. —मः 1. The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रेति पंचमे Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वा- शुः समुद्रतो नमिषोऽहं कंदमुपैतु । विचरन् पंच- मस्थानप्राप्तया पंचम उच्यते ॥ —2. N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); एवमयति द्वाधा मानं तन्धि प्रपञ्च पंचमं Git. 10; अ उद्धृतं पंच- मरामं Git. 1. —3. The fifth consonant of a class; i. e. a nasal. —मं 1. A fifth. —2. Sexual intercourse (मेयुन), the fifth makar of the Tāntrikas. —मं ind. For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1. The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. —2. The ablative case (in gram.). —3. An epithet of Draupadi. —4. A che



quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp.—आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives. पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* ( श्री *f.* ) Fiftieth. पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty. पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. —2 A collection of fifty-verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः ( *m. pl.* ) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पंचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. —2 A kind of song. —3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचरि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, मुजपंजरः &c. —रः, —रं 1 Riba. —2 The skeleton. —रः 1 The body. —2 The Kali yuga. —3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp. —आलैटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं A cage.

पंजिः, जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —2 A record, journal, register. —3 A calendar, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः, कारका 1 a writer, scribe. —2 an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनिका. —2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. ( For other senses see पंजि above ). —Comp. —कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पद् 1 P. ( पति ) 'To go or move. —Caus or 10 U. ( पत्यति-ने ) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यत्पद्यतामास देती Si. 18. 51 : द्रव्यं पादयेल्लेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. —2 To break, break open ; अन्यासु भिक्षुषु मया निक्षि पटितसु Mk. 3. 14. —3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दर्भपाटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. —4 To remove, eradicate. —5 To pluck out. —6 To shine. —7 To speak. —11. 10 U. ( पत्यति-ने ) 1 To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्व तावत्पद्य-मि शुण्धामममितः K. P. 7. —2 To clothe, envelope. —3 To surround, encircle.

पटः—टं [ पट्येते करेण वज्रये कः ] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रद्विदतां गते ह्ययं पटश्चिद्वस्त्रैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवन्ति बलदेवपटकाशः 5. 45. —2 Fine cloth. —3 A veil, screen. —4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. —Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. —2. A painter. —कुटी *f.*, —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे. शम्भु *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. —2. a petticoat. —3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. —2 Cotton-cloth. —3 The half a village. पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent. पटचरः A thief ; of. पाटचरः—रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [ पट् वेष्टे कलत्रं ] 1 A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलात् दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. —2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general) ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —3 A film or coating over the eyes. —4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलेः R. 4. 63 ; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. —5 A basket. —6 Retinue, train. —7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली 1 A tree. —2 A stalk. —लः, —लं A section or chapter of a book. —Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संघावलिपटहतं शूलिनः श्रुपनीयां Ms. 34 ; पटपटहवनि-भिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —2 Beginning, undertaking. —3 Injuring, killing. —Comp. —घोषकः a crier ( who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation ). —घ्नन् going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः—टी *f.* 1 The curtain or a stage. —2 A cloth. —3 Coarse cloth, canvas. —4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —5 A coloured garment. —Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain ( of the stage ) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटक्षेपः.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, cleverness. —2 Sharpness. —3 Acidity. —4 Harshness, roughness. —5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. —2 High, tall. —रः [ पट् ईरन् ] 1 A ball for playing with. —2 Sandal-wood. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. —2 A sieve. —3 The belly. —4 A field. —5 A cloud. —6 Height. —7 A radish. —8 Rheumatism. —9 Catarrh. —Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; बहति विषधरात् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* ( डु or डी *f.* ; compar. पटीमन्, superl. पटिष्ठ ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient ( usually with a loc. ) ; वाचि पटुः &c. —2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. —3 Sharp, smart ( as intellect ), intelligent. —4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अयमपि पटुर्धारासरो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पटुपटहंस्वनिभ्रो नादीनादः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहवनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः K. 9. 71, 73 ; Mā. 5. 4. —6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. —7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. —8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. —9 Healthy, sound. —10 Active, buoy. —11 Eloquent, talkative. —12 Blown, expanded. —13 Hard, rough, fierce. —14 Contumelious ( as a speech ). —डु, —डु *n.* A mushroom. ( घ्नन् ). —डु *n.* Salt. —Comp. —कल्प, —देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —ह्य *a.* very clever.

पटुता, —रवं 1 Cleverness. —2 Skilfulness, proficiency. —4 Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber ( Mar. पडवल ). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पटुः, —टु 1 A slab, tablet ( for writing upon ), plate in general ; शिलपटमधिशायना S. 3 ; so भालपट &c. —2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —4 A atrip ; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिनिर्विशुक्ताः R. 16. 17. —5 Silk ; पटोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टाशुकं. —6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. —8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —9 A throne. —10 A chair or stool. —11 A abield. —12 A grinding stone. —13 A place where four roads meet. —14 A city, town. —15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. —2 A horse's girth. —Comp. —आभिषेकः



the consecration of the tiara. —अर्हा the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, —महिषी, —राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, —वासस् *a.* attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. —2 A bandage. —3 A document (also *n.*). पट्टन-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हृत्पट्टिका. —2 A document. —3 A piece or fragment of cloth; बलकलैकदेशा-विषादपट्टिका K. 149. —4 A piece of silken cloth. —5 A ligature, bandage. —Comp. —शायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community. पट्टि (ट्टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपमासपट्टि &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः धुरोपमः Vajjayanti).

पट्टौलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (धुमिकग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). —2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पाठत) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छ्रुयादपि. —2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं धृष्टयोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. —3 To invoke (as a deity). —4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं ओतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. —5 To declare, describe, express; भाष्यं च परमो हार्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. —6 To teach. —7 To learn from (with abl.). —Caus. (पाठयतिने) 1 To cause to read aloud. —2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —Desid. (पिठयति) To wish to recite &c. —WITH परि to mention, declare (—Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परि-पाठितौ U. 2. —स to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ-स्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. —2 Mentioning. —3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal. पाठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. —2 Studied, perused.

पण् 1 I. A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. —2 To bargain, transact business. —3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-रासो Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचाली Mb. —4 To risk or hazard (a battle). —5 To win anything at play. —11. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयतिने) 1 To praise. —2 To honour. —WITH वि to sell, barter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विप-  
णंति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. —2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दम-यंत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तत Mb. —3 The thing staked. —4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां हृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty' H. 4. 118, 119. —5 Wage-  
hire. —6 Reward. —7 A sum in coins or shells. —8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीति-  
भिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. —9 Price. —10 Wealth, property. —11 A com-  
modity for sale. —12 Business, trans-  
action. —13 A shop. —14 A seller, vendor. —15 A distiller. —16 A house. —17 Expense of an expedition. —18 A handful of anything. —19 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —Comp. —अं-  
गना, —स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —बंधः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (बंधि); पण बंधमुखान् गुणानजः बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य त-  
त्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. —2. an agree-  
ment, stipulation; (यदि भवतिदुः कुर्यात्-  
ईदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Ma-  
norañā).

पणता-स्व Price, value.

पणनं [पण-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, pur-  
chasing. —2 Betting. —3 Sale. —4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a com-  
modity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. —2 A market-place. —3 Pro-  
fits of a trade. —4 Gambling. —5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. —2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. —2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as busi-  
ness). —2 Betted; see पण्. —त A bet, wager.

पणितु *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. —2 To be transacted. —पण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; प्राणभासे विपणिस्थपण्य R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गार्धिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्य-  
पण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. —2 Trade, busi-  
ness. —3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतियं कायनीस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. —Comp. —अं-  
गना, —पोषित *f.*, —विलासिनी, —स्त्री *f.* a  
a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक-  
कल्पलताकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90;  
Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः  
a trader. —आजिविकं a market, fair.

—पतिः a great merchant. —फलस्वं pro-  
sperity or profit in trade. —धुमिः *f.* a  
warehouse. —वीथिका, —वीथी, —शाला-  
1. a market. —2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instru-  
ment, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1.  
13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पण्ड 1 I. A. (पणते, पणित) To go or  
move. —II. 10 U. (पणयतिने) To  
collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. —2  
Learning, science. —Comp. —अपूर्वं  
non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पण्डावत् *a.* Wise; पण्डावद्विषम Aśvad.  
6. —*m.* A learned man.

पण्डित *a.* [पण्डा तारका इत् ] 1 Learn-  
ed, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः. —2  
Shrewd, clever. —3 Skilled in, pro-  
ficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in  
comp.); मधुरालापनिसंगपण्डितां Ku. 4.  
16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नयपण्डित &c.  
—तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pan-  
dita. —2 Incense. —3 An adept, ex-  
pert. —Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat  
clever. —मंडलं, —सभा an assembly of  
learned men. —मानिक, —मानिच, also  
—पण्डितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be  
learned, a conceited person, a pe-  
dant who fancies himself to be a  
Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. —वादित्र *a.*  
pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पण्डितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A  
learned man.

पण्डितमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship,  
wisdom.

पत् 1 I P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,  
fall down, come down, descend, drop  
down; alight; अवाङ्मुखस्यापरि पुण्य-  
वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरास्तसुका R. 2. 60;  
वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः)  
पतति परिणतारणप्रकाशः कलभसवृह इवा-  
भ्रमद्भेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7.  
9, 21. 6. —2 To fly, move through  
the air, soar; हंतुं कालहकारोऽसौ शब्द-  
कारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् be-  
low. —3 To set, sink (below the ho-  
rizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशे-  
लैर्मयूले S. 4. v. 1; पतत्पतंगमतिमस्तपो-  
निधिः Si. 1. 12. —4 To cast oneself at  
throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते  
किंकरस्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं  
Me. 105. —5 To fall (in a moral  
aenae), lose one's caste, forfeit one's  
rank or position, fall off; परधमेण  
जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10.  
97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. —6  
To come down (as from heaven);  
पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg.  
1. 42. —7 To fall, be reduced to  
wretchedness or misery; प्राया कंदुक-  
पातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतकपि Bh. 2. 123. —8  
To go down into hell, go to pordi-



tion ; Ms. 11. 37 ; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon ( with loc. ); प्रसाद-सौम्यानि सतां सुदृज्जने पतंति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. ( पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely ) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्य-पातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down ( as trees &c. ). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed ( as tears ). -5 To cast, direct ( as the sight ). -6 To dash or strike ont. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्थः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 ( In Arith. ) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. ( विपतिषति or पिसति ) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. ( पत्यते ) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for ( with dat. ). -III. 10 U. ( पतयति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of ( intransitive ).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected ( पृष्ट ). -तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -गः a bird ; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [ पतत् उड्डवत् गच्छति गम्भ नि० ] 1 A bird ; सुपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Māl. 1. 24 ; Si. 1. 12 ; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविधुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -यं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth. पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee. पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras ; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. ( स्त्री f. ) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1 ; कश्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चिद्धनानां पततां कश्चिद् R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon ; तमेकमाग्निक्यमयं महोज्जतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहि-तवाकलिन सः N. 16. 27. -मीरः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [ पत्-करणे अवत् ] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird ; दायिता द्वहच-रं पतत्रिणं ( पुनरेति ) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -n. dual. Ved. Day and night. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishṇu. -राजः N. of Garuḍa.

पतनं [ पत्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting ( as of the sun ). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity ( opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय ) ; ग्राहीना नरेदा-गमुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid ( as breasts ). -9 Miscarriage. -10 ( In arith. ) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. -धर्मिन् a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यः A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen ( in a moral sense ), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अंशपतित. -8 Placed, kept ; Pt. 1. 14. -तं Flying. -Comp. -उत्सङ्ग a. sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [ पत्-र ] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure ( आडक q. v. ).

पत्मन् n. Ved. Flight.

पत्नन् n. Ved. Flying, flight.

पतञ्चिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner ( flag. also ) ; यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सु-भगपताकां Dk. 47 ' let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune '. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see

पतःकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं ( in dramaturgy ) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance ; ( यत्रार्थे चित्तिरेवमस्ति-ह्रिगोऽप्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकं भवेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304 ).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -mः 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army ; ( न प्रसेहे ) रथवस्त्रैरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82 ; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [ पा-डति ] 1 A master, lord ; as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over ; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्तना इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरापि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -f. A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. -वातिनी -दनी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman ; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुस्तद्वत् S. 6 ; तमलभंत पतिं पति-देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17 ; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty ( of a wife ) towards a husband. -मृगा a chaste wife. -लक्ष्मं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदुनः N. of Siva. ( नं ) procuring a husband ( by magical means ). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिर्वं or पतिर्वन् Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवस्त्री A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.



पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आटः seraglio, woman's apartments. -साला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city ( opp. ग्राम ); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, वदंग.

पतिः [ पद्-तिन् ] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier ; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पासेक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [ पद्-त्र् ] 1 A leaf ( of a tree ); घटे भरं कुसुमपत्रफलबलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c ; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon ; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6. ' commit to writing ; ' V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document ; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow ; R. 2. 31 ; Kn. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general ( oar, horse, camel &c. ); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगमिच्छंकेतुना R 15. 84 ; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person ( particularly the face ) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances ; रञ्जय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुसुमकपोलयोः Git. 12 ; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंशं 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sanders. -अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person ( throat, forehead &c. ) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अञ्जनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आदयं the root of long pepper. -आबलिः f. 1. red ohalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आबली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = आबलि ( 3 ). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment ; स्वामीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्रेणैवोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -ब्रह्मासः the bud or, eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुच्छं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -चना a plant with full leaves ( सतल ). -झंकारः the current of a river. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. ( -ली ) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament ( a gold-leaf ) on the forehead. -पुटं a vessel of leaves ; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -बंधः adorning with flowers. -बा(वा)ला an oar. -भंगः -भंगिः -नी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration ; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरी शृङ्गो न गंडस्थले S. T. 1. 7 ( used frequently in K. ). -यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. -रंजनं embellishing a page. -रयः a bird ; वयस्कृतं पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. ' इन्द्रः N. of Garuda. ' इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Viahpu. ; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -रेलिखा, -वल्ली, बलिः. -बल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above ; R. 6. 72, 16. 67 ; Ra. 6. 7 ; Si. 8. 56, 59. -बाज a. furnished with feathers ( as an arrow ). -बाहः 1. a bird ; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter: carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c. ; see पत्रभंग ; Ku. 3. 33 ; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -बहः a. kind of ear-ring ; R. 16. 67. -जाका a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -जिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -अश्रुः the Bilva tree. -सुखिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. ( जी f. ) [ पत्रं अस्यर्थे इति ] 1 Winged, feathered ; मयूरं R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 an arrow ; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे वृणां पत्रिणा सह सुमोक्षं राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57 ; 9. 61. -2 A bird ; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -बाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ I. 1 P. ( पथति ) To go, move. -II. 10 U. ( पाथयन्ति ) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road ; reach, course ( at the end of comp ). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना juggling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer ; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8 ; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् m. [ पद्-आधारे इति ] ( Nom पथाः. पथानि, पथानः ; acc. pl. पथः ; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c. ; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp. ; तोयाधारपथाः, वृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c. ) 1. A road, way, path ; श्रेयसामेव पथा Bh. 2. 26 ; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पथानः ' ( I wish ) a happy journey to you ! God speed you on your journey ! ' -3 Range, reach ; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour ; पथः छु-चेर्दार्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाद्वते न प-ज्जति R. 3. 46. ; न्याय्यात्ययः पथिचलन्ति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell.

-Comp. -कुत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -पज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. -बाहक a. cruel. ( -कः ) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter. पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [ पथि साधु दिगो. श्त् इतो लोपः ] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with ( said of a medicine, diet, advice &c. ) ; अथियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Rām. ; Y. 3. 65 ; पथ्यमज्ञं &c. -2 Fit, proper ; suitable ( in general ). -द्वया A road, way. -श्वं 1 Wholesome diet ; as in पथ्यासी स्वामी वर्तेते. -2 Welfare, well-being ; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्याभिच्छता Si. 2. 10 ; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. ( पद्यते ) To go or move. -II. 4 A. ( पद्यते पद् ; caus. पाद्यन्ति ; desid. विस्तते ) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach ( with acc. ) -3 To attain, obtain, gain ; ज्योतिषामाधिपरं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down



with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

**पद्** *m.* [पद्-ङि] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -जः (पद्): 1. a foot-soldier. -जः (जः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra (cf. पद्मो ह्यदो अजायत. -नद्धा, नद्धी a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishika. -रथः (पद्मथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -इति, ती *f.* (पदतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानो वीरचारिणीपदतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपदति 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* सुत, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्विमं) coldness of the feet.

**पदं** [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये यदम-पयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निर्णीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere,' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वचि न पदं दधाति रचिते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शक्तिं कल्पयति पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रज्ञाज्ञया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेऽवाद् पदं करोति M. 1. 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वं पार्यतां प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तस्मै स्थिरा कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अश-मालामदृच्चा पदात्पदमपि न गतयं or च-रिष्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तौ V. 1. 19 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दमुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपङ्क्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविषेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्युक्ते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige; रतिवलयपदां चापमास, ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोऽयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलम्बपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart; अपदे शंकितोरिम M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटूबेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सनयुगले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्रादिनक पदमध्यासितम् M. 1; पात्वंदं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिवं, राजं &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दृश-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयाप पदं वृषाभ्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अवि-वेकः परमापदो पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवापदं निष्कलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (नेयं) Me. 86, 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word मुनिङ्गंतं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहो-न-स्वित्कार्थे बोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्वयनं study of the Vedas according to the पदसात q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. -अनुसारा 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अनुव-गः anything added to a pada. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अवजं, -अंभोजं, -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि-धेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaisesikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आ-दिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (का-व्यस्य) शरीर तावदिदृष्टाव्यवच्छिन्ना पदा-वली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदा-वली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kick-  
ed. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गौः a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -हेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolu-  
tion of a sentence into its constituent parts. -च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. posi-  
tion of the feet in a particular atti-  
tude. -4. the plant गोक्षर. -5 writ-  
ing down verses or quarters of vers-  
es. -पङ्क्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or ar-  
rangement of words, a series of  
words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaka*  
or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrange-  
ment of the Vedic text in which  
each word is written and pronounc-  
ed in its original form and inde-  
pendently of phonetic changes (opp.



संहितापाठ). —पातः, विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). —चंयः a foot-step, step. —भजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भञ्जिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भञ्जः diemissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader. —विहंभः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः, the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघाता (ऽः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद्-अवि वा कीर्ण] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः, पदातिः [पदस्थामवति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारा The dust of the feet.

पद्विः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One Pada long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्वन् m. A road, way.

पद्व, पद्वथ &c. see under पद.

पद् p. p. [पद्-क] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद. —कं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पद्मगः कणां कुर्वते S. G. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-bud. —कं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते सुक्ताफलश्रियं. —2 A lotuslike ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chakras. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —कः 1 A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —का 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (क) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—कं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतर-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलारः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—वर) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7, 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरु-मूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामिरी स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आहं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, हस्त a. holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (—र, —स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः—रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, —वंदं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, —गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धि, —गंधि a.) =पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, —गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. जः, —जातः, —भवः, —भू, —योनिः, सभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus.

born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, —भिः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a Padma. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. N. of Vishnu. —पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. —चंयः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. —चंयुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —चीनं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, —रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूप an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लंछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —सुधा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पदकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The Bhurja, or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्मन्ति] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव विभ्रत पद्मिनीं वृत्तलयां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her: —भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाध्वंशोऽभिविलकुचगुमा चारु-केशी कुशांगी । युदुवचनसुशीला गतिबाधातुरका सकलतनुसुषेसा पद्मिनी पद्मगया ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, —कांतः, —बल्लभः the sun. —खंडं, —वंदं, a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशया An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्म a. Consisting of Padas or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final. —या 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —या 1 A foot path, path,



way.-2 Sugar.-इं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीय-पद्यरत्नानां मञ्जरीषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति हिवा Chand. M. 2. -2 Praise, panegyrio (छंति).

पदः A village.

पदः 1 The world of human beings (मूलक). -2 A car.-3 A road.

पद 1 U. (पनायतिरे, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्.-2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्पति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पद्मः (वृः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.-2 A thorn.-स, -सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs.-2 A female monkey.-3 A female demon.-स The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pastules on the ears and neck.

पथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पक्ष, पक्षग See under पक्ष.

पक्षिः The moon.

पक्षी m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun.-2 The moon.

पशु a. Fostering, protecting.-पुः f. A foster-mother.

पपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73.-2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water.-2 Milk; पयः-पानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 66, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended). -3 Semen virile.-4 Food.-5 Ved. Night.-6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पय before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -हः 1. hail.-2 an island.-धनं hail.-चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake.-जन्मन् m. a cloud.-हः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock.-धरः 1. a cloud.-2. a woman's breast; पयापयोधरतटी Git. 1; विपाङ्गुभिस्लान्तया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22.-3. an udder; R. 2. 3.-4. the cocoa-nut tree.-5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) -धत् m. 1. the ocean.-2. a pond, lake, a piece of water.-3. a rain-cloud.-धारा-गृहं a bath-room with flowing water.-धि, -निधिः the ocean; Ra. 2. 7; N. 4. 50.-धूः a pool, lake.-धूः m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5.-राशिः the ocean.-वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

-द्वलं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk.-2 Watery.-स्याः A cat.-स्याः Corda.

पयस्यति } Den. P. To flow.  
पयायते }

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk.-लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy.-नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65.-2 A river.-3 A she-goat.-4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पू-मावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-बा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also.-2 Distant, removed, remote.-3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; स्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158.-4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्पराभिश्च दशां मदुनोऽधुवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31.-5 Higher, superior; सिकतास्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः। मनसस्तु परा इन्द्रिया इन्द्रेः परतस्तु-सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42.-6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया ब्रह्मवानां परं ब्रह्म S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6 19; S. 7. 27.-7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.).-8 Alien, estranged, stranger.-9 Hostile, inimical, adverse.-10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं इतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.'-11 Final, last.-12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्योपरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपरः, शोकपरः, द्वेषपरः, चिन्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; cft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां शुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also.-2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यन्निच्छत Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21.-र 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point.-2 The Supreme spirit.-3 Final beatitude.-4 The secondary meaning of a

word.-5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a वट. Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e.g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वरमनः परं R. 1. 17.-2. after (with abl.); आस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्या-यत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c.-3. thereupon, thereafter.-4. but, however.-5. otherwise.-6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; पर दुःखितोऽस्मि &c.-7. most willingly.-8. only.-9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2.-2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदुष्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49.-3. after (with abl.); स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73.-2. in future.-Comp. -अंगं the hinder part of the body.-अंगदः an epithet of Siva.-आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia.-अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlingness.-अभिना a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83.-अंतः final death. (-ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people.-अंतकः an epithet of Siva.-अन्य a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-क्षं) the food of another; परगृहललिताः पराक्षुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 'परिपुष्टा being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241.-भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139.-अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate.-2. prior and posterior.-3. before and beyond, earlier and later.-4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e.g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a वट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 8.-असृत् rain.-अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to.-2. depending on, subject to.-3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोहं Ku. 4. 1; आश्रितोऽहं &c.-4. connected with.-5. leading or conducive to. (-ज) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.-2. essence, sum.-3. Ved. going away, departure, exit.-4. firm devotion.-अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning.-2. intended or



designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः) ; स्वार्थी यस्य परार्थे एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subbāsh. R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थः) ; the latter half ; दिनस्य पूर्वार्थपरार्थभिक्षा छायेव मैत्री खलसञ्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2. particular high number ; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000 ; एकैकवाद्विपरार्थपर्यन्ता संख्या T. 8. —अर्य्य *a.* 1. being on the father side or half. —2. most distant in number ; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्थ्यः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme ; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64 ; 16. 39 ; Si. 8 45. —4. most costly ; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest ; R. 6. 4 ; Si. 3 58. (—र्य्य) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर *a.* 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5. traditional ; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. —इक्ष्वा *a.* knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on another ; subject, subservient ; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तुं पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —आविष्टः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कन्दिन् *m.* a thief, robber. —इतर *a.* 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own ; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity ; परोपकारः इण्याय पापाय परपोहनं. —उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others ; परोपदेशो पादिरस्य. —उपहृद् *a.* besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the ( Indian ) cuckoo.

—कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रान्तिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् *a.* 1. being with another. —2 relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger *j.* —गलानिः *f.* subjugation of an enemy; आत्मादयः परगलानिद्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छद् *a.* dependent. (—द्वः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद् *a.* weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात *a.* 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) *onkoo*. —तत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दारः (*m.* pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another : बिरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः ; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्पाद्यः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देशः a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —दोहिन्, —दोहिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste ; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound ; *i. e.* धृतपूर्वं : where the sense is पूर्व सृतः ; so राज्ञेतः, अग्न्याहिताः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking ; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराङ्मुखीवति । सततं प्रातस्तथाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥ —पिद् *a.* another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (—*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (—द्वः) the (Indian) *cu*

okoo. <sup>०</sup>महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्पा 1. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —दूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —देव्या a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्म *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. ( *a* ) excellence, superiority, supremacy ; इदमिदमः परभागो यावदुपवर्षणं पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330 ; 5. 34. ( *b* ) excess, abundance, height ; स्थलकमलर्गजं नम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिगिरपरभागं Gīt. 10 ; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70 ; Ku. 7. 17 ; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42 ; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51 ; IC 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, antecess. quent ( *ss* words ). —भूत *m.* a crow ( said to nourish the cuckoo ). —भूत *a.* nourished by another. —भूतः, ता the ( Indian ) cuckoo ; ( so called because she is nourished by another. — *i. e.* by a crow ) ; S. 5. 22 ; Ku. 6, 2. ; R. 9. 43 ; S. 4. 9. —मत् 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —हस्त्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour ; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next ( or future ) world ; Ku. 4. 10. —गमः, यानं death. —विधिः funeral rites ; Ku. 4. 38. —वक्ष्य, —वक्ष्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —वैश्वम् *n.* the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. —व्यस्य *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सर्वर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter ( in gram. ) —सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. —कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property ; R. 1. 27 ; Ms. 7. 123. —हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *u* killing enemies. —हित *a.* 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. ( —त्तं ) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -य Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*



परजनः, परजयः An epithet of Varuna.

परतत्त्वं *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); उद्देः परतत्त्वं सः Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a further birth; परत्रेह च जन्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -च Future world. -Comp. -मीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest; प्रमोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. -सं The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदेति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -सं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yea, be it so); ततः परममिदं कृत्वा प्रत्यक्षं मुनिमहलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमणुपरमाण्व् परवतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपं T. 8.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थधृष्टी यत्कृष्णं दृश्यते रजः। मागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रश्मी यत्कृष्णं दृश्यते रजः। तस्य त्रिंशच्चो मागः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥). -अंगकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अपसः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन नमुहतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. -विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाभारः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चने परमार्थतो हर्षं न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्यं मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्ति. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -गुरुवः, -गुरुवः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Viṣṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिनं *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Viṣṇu. -4 Of Garuḍa. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -र 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्घपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 injury, hurting, killing. -र *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव क्षतिरोपनायेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वत्सेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जः The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जः Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परंशुणति, श-कु ड्विच; cf. Up. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तजिता परशुधरया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरा 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. [While young he out off with his axe the head of his mother Benuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow



and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Git. 1. :- क्षत्रियधर्ममेव जगद्वपनतापं स्वपयसि पयसि शमितमयतापम् । केशव धृतमृगपतिरूपं जयं जगदीश हरे ।] —वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

**परश्व(स्व)धः** A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारं R. 6. 42.

**परस् ind.** (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष a. higher than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -शब्द ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परः-सहस्राः शतवृत्तपांसि तत्पत्वा U. 1. 15; परः-सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

**परस्तात् ind.** 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्ताद्वगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

**परस्पर a.** Mutual, परस्परं विस्मयन्ति लक्ष्मीमालीक्योचकुरिवाद्देणे Bk. 2. 5. —pron a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्योः अपसर्पेः 17. 51; परस्परं क्षिप्तादृशं 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. -Comp. -ज्ञः a friend.

**परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा** 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

**परा ind.** A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going; (परागत). -3.

seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4. prowess (पराक्रांत). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त). -6. excess (पराजित). -7. dependence (पराधीन). -8. liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding.

**पराक a.** Small. —का 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

**पराकाशः** Remote expectation or hope.

**पराकृ 8 U.** To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तं हस्मान् पराकृत्स्नमत् पुष्पकं पति Bk. 8. 50.

**पराकरणं** The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disavowing.

**पराके ind.** At a distance (Ved.).

**पराक्रम 1 U.** 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; ब्रह्मचरितयेधर्थां सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

**पराक्रमः 1** Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Vishnu.

**पराक्रमिन् a.** Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

**पराक्रांत p. p.** 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

**परागः 1** The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amau. 54. -2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

**परागम् 1 P.** 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

**परागत p. p.** 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

**परांगवः** The ocean.

**परा(रां)च् a. (ची f.)** 1 Situated beyond or back on the other side; ये चासुगम्यतरांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. -2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे पराग्वद्वज्रालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from. -8 Inverted, reversed

-Comp. —मुख a. (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विश्वहात्र जयने पराङ्मुखो नाहुने तुमचलाः स तस्वरे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. -2. (a) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्यः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. -3. adverse, unfavourable; तदुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. —4 not caring about, regardless of; मर्येण्वास्थ.पराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

**पराचीन a.** [पराङ्ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. —नं ind. 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

**पराजि 1 A.** 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; ये पराजयसे मुषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययना-स्पर्जायते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

**पराजयः 1** Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनास्पर्जायः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a lawsuit); अन्यथावादिनी (साक्षिणः) यस्य धुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

**पराजित p. p.** 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit).

**पराजिष्णु a.** 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

**परांजः 1** An oil-mill. -2 Foam. -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

**पराणुक्तिः f.** Driving away, expelling, removing.

**परात्परः** The Supreme being.

**परादा 3 U.** Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

**परादानं 1** Giving up or away -2 Exchanging.

**पराधिः 1** Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mental pain.



परान (ण) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशूल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तव पद-पल्लवैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव)

पराभूत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः f. See प. भव; Pt. 2. 97.

पराभूत a. One who has overcome death.

पराभृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; पराभृष्टं हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयभंगं कुलिशवर्णाकिं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितेति सन्निकं पकजनयना पराभृष्टाति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); अथारंभे विन्नविपाताय ससु-न्विदेहदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्पराभृष्टाति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरमर्शविद्वज्-मन्वाः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In-logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिवैशिष्ट्यपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्शो उच्यते Bbāshā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

पराभृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see पुरामृष्ट.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेष्ट.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 = परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवमुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्ते S. D. 1.

परास्तः The range of anything thrown. —तं Tin.

परासने Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परास्तु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परास्तुर्द्विजामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त्रकंदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मरौष-पराहन् Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कदाक्षपराहन् वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहन् p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परि, as परिवह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); इक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); इक्षं इक्षं परि सिंचितं 'be waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्वज्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हर्षि परि Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि विगतैर्भ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयनतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्येष्ट 'bursting into tears'; so परचतुर्दशन, परिदौर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, on side, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगत वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवमसमासः); e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाका-परि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as पर्येष्टि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्येष्टयनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकर बन्ध or कुट्टा to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; वचनसम्बन्धं परिकरं K. 170; कृत-परिकरस्य भगवद्भक्त्यै वैलोक्त्रमपि न क्षमं परिधीमभिवृत्तं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amara. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्याकृतैर्यक्तिः परिकरस्तु सा K. P. 10; e. y. सुधांशुकलि-तोत्तमस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.



परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तु m. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārīta; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् m. A servant.—n. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मण S. 2. —2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Preparation. —4 Worship, adoration. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon) —6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मन् m. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. —2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश a. Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृप् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. —2 To lead (as an army). —3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —Caus. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, —कर्षण Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित a. 1 Dragged about. —2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. —2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R. 18. 33. —3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. —2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृ 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. —2 To praise, extol. —3 To name, call. —4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. —2 Boasting. —3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, announced. —2 Boasted of. —3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प A. 1 To tend to. —2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. —3 To think.—Caus. 1 To decide, determine. —2 To fix upon, design,

make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. —3 To prepare, get ready. —4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. —5 To destine for. —6 To perform, effect, accomplish. —7 To contrive, invent, devise. —8 To distribute. —9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं—ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. —2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. —3 Providing, furnishing. —4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित p. p. 1 Settled, decided. —2 Made, invented. —3 Got ready, prepared. —4 Contrived, arranged. —5 Distributed. —6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). —2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. —2 Roaming, walking or passing over. —3 circumambulating. —4 Walking for pleasure. —5 Series, order. —6 Succession. —7 Penetrating. —Comp. —सहः a goat.

परिक्रान्त p. p. Walked round. —तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. —2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः f. Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. —2 Encircling or surrounding in general. —3 (In dramaturgy) —परिकर (7) q. v. —4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नायिने Bk. 8. 78. —2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीता Sk. —3 To return, requite, reply; कुतेनोपकुतं वायेत परिक्रीणानमुत्थित Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, —कर्मण 1 Wages, hire. —2 Employing on wages. —3 Purchasing or buying off. —4 Barter, exchange. —5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रान्त a. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्रिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. —II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. —2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट p. p. 1 Vexed; troubled. —2 Exhausted, fatigued. —इ Pain, vexation.

परिक्रिञः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिकृदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिकृणन a. Loud. —नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः f. Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. —2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. —2 To be emaciated or lead. —3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयेषि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरणं Ku. 4. 46. —2 Disappearing, ceasing. —3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. —2 Wasted decayed. —3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. —4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. —5 Lost, destroyed. —6 Diminished, decreased; प्राणं Pt. 4. 23. —7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् m. 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. —2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround; गंगाक्षेतः परिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6. 38. —2 To embrace. —3 To put or lay round. —4 To survey round, measure, range over. —5 To throw over or beyond. —6 To throw or put into. —7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. —2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतस-परिक्षिप्ते मण्डपे S. 3. —3 Intrenched. —4 Overspread, overlaid. —5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. —2 Scattering, spreading. —3 Surrounding, encircling, circumference. —4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. —5 Abandoning, leaving. —6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव a. Quite intoxicated.

परिखेदयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. —2 A rut, furrow. —3 Digging round.

परिखिप् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —Caus. To injure, hurt.

परिखिञ p. p. Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.



परिख्या 2. P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगण 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणम् Me. 5.

परिगणन Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; भ्रूणीयुताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or हेपक by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; न ह्यं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; दुषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); बयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगत एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुया परिगतः. -Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 2. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमने 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति *f.* A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिग्रहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिग्रहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 13. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिग्रहीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिग्रहा A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकरपरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amar. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking, accepting, acceptance; भोमी मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहः Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. -6 Possessions, property belongings; स्वस्त्यसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रवतः परिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse. -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipses of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -37 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतु *m.* 1 husband; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्रहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्रहान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कुतन्तनगरपरिग्रहांश्चुवाहुर्मुनिः S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -यौ (*m. dual*) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिग्रह 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिग्रहणं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रहः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, घातने 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानाचार्यः पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दश *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचर 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर *a.* 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -२५



1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. — 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारिका, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि 1. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -11. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —Caus. To search, seek for. —Pass. To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्ब्रजा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलदृश्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैवं वक्तुं निक्षेप सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्षपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Comp. —कृद्व्या increasing love or tenderness; Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिति *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितयः स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 P. To kiss passionately, परिचुम्ब्य चतुर्मज्जरी S. 5. 1; Ra. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 63.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth; दुर्भैस्त्वं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छत्तः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as उग्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवाहस्यो वा भवेद्वाष्ट्रास्तद्व्ययः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मयस्था भगवती मौ मुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियस्यालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्ति *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद् 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating: (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्याख्यबहुप्रतर्कपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पण्डित्यं यदापश्चा विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पण्डित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedy. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युति *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभिताः स्थिताः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it:—यमोर्निर्वृताशाढ्यपापलापुपपादनात् । स्वविषक्षणताव्यक्तिर्मया स्यात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; दुष्मनोपमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञाति *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्बु *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. —*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि *a.* Running round.

परिजम्बु *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see जिन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रकीडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणीयं दृष्टं Me. 2; चिच्छेन्न नागः पर्यण



सीत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (बद्धनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of ( with instr. ); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दूधहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वे विपरीते परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरत-परिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कचेः परिणतपञ्चस्य बाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरं दुर्मात्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकरिणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy. ); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणति *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्ततः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Māl. 4. 4. -6 End; conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रतियस्त्वद्भिधानां Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्भूतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदुर्जनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where *p* means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमसं Change, transformation

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न मन्यकू परिणाममेति Susr.; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौघं T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; आपवस्यापि

पृथस्य परिणामः सुखाग्रहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; कलभरपरिणामस्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणाम-पांडुरशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254. the day is drawing to a close. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि विलीप-वंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it—परिणामा क्रियार्थब्रह्मविद्या विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दग्धजेन वीक्षते मदिक्षणा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम ). -Comp. -दर्शिन *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पथ *a.* salutary in the end. -घ्न *v.* violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; स जयति परिणहः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, or<sup>2</sup> wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरा R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना बलकलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुदे वृषस्य कुतबाहुमकुशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवैत *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिसक *a.* 1. Tasting, eating; कलानां परिणिसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तो वृणती त्रि। परिणीय वह्निं (पुराणः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणवं च यत् Rām. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणयति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा नरप्रवणीकुलो हरा Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward. -Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage. मयपरिणयां ययुः शयने K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -कम्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. -Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितापिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि पात्राणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवर्णे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; चिरञ्जितविविध-विलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं प-रितो निरास्थत Bk. 1. 12; Ki. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे S. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of; अपेक्षितं उरपरपथं परिता पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented असंतुष्टे च परितुष्यति काचिद्व्या Bh. 2. 2. -Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50, 80 मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को वरिष्ठः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषा 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परि-तोषो निर्बिषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां मसाधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.): Ku. 6. 39; R. 11. 92 गुणिभिर्निरिदोः &c.



परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.  
—*ज* Satisfaction.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पण Gratiifying.

परित्यज्ज 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; परित्यज्जसमयुगा न स्तियजति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except; दृगन्तपरित्यज्य सत्पुं Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यजन Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाच-  
त्तात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्णः) परित्यागस्तामसा परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality, —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

परित्राणं 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोर्थं सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence —3 Abstaining from.

परिव्रः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिवृह 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिवृहन् Burning, scorching.

परि (रि) वाह, 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिवृक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिदामि मृत्पदे U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present. —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. —2 Devotion. —3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; of. परिवेषु.

परिदिद्वेव I. 1, 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 3. 34. —II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); ज्ञतं ज्ञतस्य वा परिदिष्यति Sk.

परिदिक् Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, —ना, परिदेवित 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अयं तेः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. —2 Repentance, regret.

परिदूय *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. —2 To consider, investigate, find out. —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show. —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट *m.* A spectator, looker on. परिधर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. —2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधाय 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); स्वच्छं स मेघया परिधाय तैरर्पितं R. 3. 31. —2 To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards. —4 To put or place round. —5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (रि) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिपपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परीधानीयं An under-garment. —वा A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriora.

परिधावकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेयं ह्यवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिबोच्चैर्मिललस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्ता-

स्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त सन्धिः कृता Rv. 10. 90. 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —परिधेयः an epithet of Siva. —रथः 1. a guard, —2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुस्तर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधुस्ते वसाना S. 8. 21; R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्षेपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाणं *a.* Completely extinguished. —*ज* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्याप्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिनिष्ठासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Ka. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (ने) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणन Plighting, promising; Mn. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.



**परिपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about ; विट्तेपात् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी अतिमहारिचं M. 2. 13 ; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions ; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दि-  
हो दृश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into ; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down

**परिपतनं** Flying round or about.

**परिपतिः** A protector (Ved.).

**परिपद्** f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird.

**परिपथः** An antagonist, enemy.

**परिपथकः** An antagonist, adversary.

**परिपथिन्** a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below) ; अथपरिपथी महानरातिः Mu. 5 ; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपथिनी Māl. 9. 50 ; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34 ; Ma. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

**परिपरः** A tortuous or round-about way.

**परिपरिन्** m. Ved. An antagonist.

**परिपवनः** 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

**परिपा** I. 1 P. To drink ; उपनि-  
पदः परिपीता Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against ; Y. 1. 335 ; Ma. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern ; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in ; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिः परिपाल-  
यति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await ; अथ मद्बन्धुपुत्रपुत्रांतं व्यतप्तकृता परिपाल-  
यन्तु Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

**परि(री)पाकः** 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection ; Si. 4. 48 ; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence ; प्रयत्नानां मृतः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमदां Mv. 4. 31 ; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

**परिपाटल** a. Pale red ; R. 19. 10 ; Si. 13. 42.

**परिपाटिः**—टी f. 1 Method, manner, course ; पाटीर तव पटीपाटः परि-  
पाटीमिमासुतीकृत् Bv. 1. 12 ; कद्वानां पाटी रसिकपरिपाटी स्फुटयति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

**परिपाठः** Complete enumeration, detail.

**परिपार्श्व** a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

**परिपालनं** 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining ; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture ; जा-  
तस्य परिपालनं Mv. 9. 27.

**परिपिटकं** Lead.

**परिपीड** 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In angury) To cover, cover up.

**परिपीडनं, परिपीडा** 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

**परिपुटनं** 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

**परिपू** 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

**परिपूत** p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure ; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरे U. 1. 13 ; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

**परिपूजनं, परिपूजा** Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

**परिपूरण** 1 Filling ; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

**परिपूर्ण** p. p. 1 Quite full ; षड्भुः the full moon ; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

**परिपूर्तिः** f. Completion, fullness.

**परिपेलव** a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —व A kind of fragrant grass.

**परिपोटः, —पोटका** A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

**परिपोषणं** 1 Feeding, nourishing -2 Furthering, promoting.

**परिप्रच्छ** 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

**परिप्रच्छा** Question.

**परिप्रश्नः** Inquiry, interrogation, question ; कतरकतमो जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63 ; III. 3. 110 ; तद्विद्वादि प्रणिपा-  
तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवाया Bg. 4. 34.

**परिप्राप्तिः** f. Acquisition, obtain-  
ing.

**परिप्रेषणं** 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

**परिप्रैष्यः** A servant.

**परिप्लु** 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

**परिप्लव** a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless ; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

**परिप्लुत** p. p. 1 Flooded, innudated. -2 Overwhelmed ; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —त A spring, jump. —त Spirituous liquor.

**परिपुष्ट** p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

**परिवंध** 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie round.

**परिवंधनं** Tying round.

**परिबाध** 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict ; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, ob-  
struct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

**परिबाधा** 1 Trouble, pain, annoy-  
ance. -2 Fatigue, hardship ; S. 3. 22.

**परिवृ(ह्)ह** 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

**परिव(र्)हः** 1 Retinue, train, attend-  
ants ; इयं प्रभुपरिवर्हया भवत्या संवर्धतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture ; परिवर्हन्ति वेदमानी R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessities of life. -5 Property, wealth.

**परिव(र्)हणं** 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

**परिवृ(ह्)हणं** 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

**परिवृ(ह्)हित** p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —त The roar of an elephant.

**परिमंगः** Shattering, breaking to pieces.

**परिभत्सनं** Threatening, menac-  
ing.

**परिभाष** 1 A. 1 To lay down a con-  
vention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

**परिभाषणं** 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-



pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषा प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणद्वयव्याख्या परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनिवर्तनीयारको न्यायविशेषः); परिभाषा प्रमिता-भारति सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवती यता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु शतिहस्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गतीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis. परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभ्रम a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तु a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोग 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel, लयद्विरेकं परिभूय परं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिहृ Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयासं सुरते-रिव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp -आत्यर्द्ध, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

—विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परि-भवाविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभूयिष् a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभाषित p. p. 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाषिष् a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययस्नपरिभाषिनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभाषुक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूतिः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूय 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (scil. संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशन 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं दृष्ट्वा कचन पितृ विभ्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रममर्थजवद्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.). -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. —Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1. Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दर्शनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्काल-स्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरा Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजानवाप्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सयः परा-रमपरिमाणविकेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, metered out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. —आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुश्च a. short-lived. —आहार, —भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —कच a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुरःसरं R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् 1 Torturing; M&I. 1. 41.

परिमार्गं 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः —परिमार्गेण 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.



परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact. Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच्य 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशिपङ्कजा Re. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, omit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुष्य *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुह *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमुञ्च 2 P. 1 To wipe off, or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्द्धमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमुद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze परिमुदितशृणालोद्बुधलान्यङ्गकानि U. 1. 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमुदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमुदितशृणालोद्बुधलान्यङ्गकानि Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिलपरशतः परिमुञ्चद्वेलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमुष्ट 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; भायो रिवाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमांगान्ध्र्याश्चकार धृतिनिश्चितैः धुर्यैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, i. e. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, settling free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमेषिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice,

परिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms 5. 94. 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्व, परिरक्षितु, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरम्भ 1 A. To embrace, clasp; परिरम्प वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवत् परिरम्प द्वेभ्यो Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (रि) रम्भः, परिरम्भणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरिभनिपीडनक्षमलं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं दुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिरम्भणं न ददाति Git. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलिखु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलिखु पयः स्रोतसां चोपशुज्य Ms. 13. -3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्य 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -*ommp.* -संज्ञ *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या ज्युत्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदन् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (रि) वाद् 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परिवादरता M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; गगधृत्परीवादनवास्तारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्म्न *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Sapta-rāhis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-विचक्रं स्वर्गणां बहः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa: -निस्स्रोतं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविमकरश्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं वायोऽरिम् परिवहस्य वदंत भार्ग S. 7. 6 ). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि (रि) वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कौतुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पुरात्पिंडे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिवाहेणा चक्षुरा S. 4.

परि (रि) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,



pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; *Māl.* 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (नः), परिविचिः, परिविचिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see *Ms.* 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविदकः परिविदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved.= परिविचिः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (री) वेशः (वः) 1 Waiting; at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlelet, halo (of lustre &c.); *R.* 5. 74, 6. 13; *Si.* 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदन्तरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेशमंडलः *R.* 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्ट *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टा-रो मरुतस्यावसन्नुष्टे *Ait. Br.*

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread, *Si.* 3. 34; *Ki.* 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृढा न विषोढुं तत्र ताहुपमता विवदन्ते *N.* 5. 42; *Ku.* 12. 58; *Mv.* 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 *U.* To encircle, surround; *U.* 4. 23.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि *R.* 6. 10. 12. 16 यद्यनपरिवारे राज-

मार्गमदीपः *Mk.* 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 *A.* 1 To turn round, revolve; *Ku.* 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; *R.* 4. 72; *V.* 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; *Māl.* 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; *Māl.* 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्त 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशत, परिवर्तान् *S.* 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; *Si.* 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तद्विहसो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः *U.* 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि *Māl.* 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः *Mk.* 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; *Si.* 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kārma or second incarnation of Viāhu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); *Ku.* 5. 12; *R.* 9. 13; *Si.* 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय *Pt.* 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तित्व *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तित्ति संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते *Pt.* 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retroflying, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Reemphasizing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धमुखी *V.* 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution; *Si.* 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासौ *K. P.* 10; *c. g.* दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेगाक्षी जगद् हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः *|| S. D.* 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिस्मृत्त्वं *K. P.* 10; *c. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लङ्घन or वाहन.

परिवृद्ध 1 *A.* To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; *R.* 12. 16; ऋष्टे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिव्यायी दाता, परिवर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः *Hārta.*

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्निपाथान्); *Ms.* 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट 1 *A.* or —*Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; *Pt.* 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्यापः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्यापः A species of seeds.



परिव्रज 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजा, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पदेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं रत्नं परिशंकते Glt. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; दुर्गतिदोः परिशंकितः दुरा B. 8 79.

परिशङ्किन् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशान्धत a. ( ती f. ) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेयुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -ह् A supplement, an appendix; as in युक्तपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. ( परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full ).

परिशेषण Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Glt. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment ( to a thing ); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ 8 D.

परिशुष Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धि f. 1 Complete purification; अति U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off ( a debt or obligation ).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दुषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -ष्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मसं परिश्रमस्य वक्षुःपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 ( Hence ) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःपदसंघे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयण Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्रुषः An embrace.

परिश्रुष f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिश्रुषि S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिश्रुदः, परिश्रुयः, परिश्रुदलः A member of an assembly ( Councillor, assessor &c. ).

परिश्रुषणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिश्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिश्रुषः परिश्रुचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees ( परिश्रुचनं ).

परिश्रुक् ( स्क् ) इ 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिश्रुक्त्वा परिश्रुक्त्वा तमाश्रयम् । अवघनादपरिश्रुक्त्वा बभूवपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिश्रुक् ( क् ) a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रुक् ( स्क् ) इ a. Fostered by another. -इ 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिश्रुक् ( स्क् ) इत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिश्रुक् 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिश्रुक्तः Mb. -2 ( fig. ) To refine, polish ( as words ). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिश्रुक्तरः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रुक्तरः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; ( also परिश्रुक्तर in this sense ).

परिश्रुक्त p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; ( see कृ with परि ). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिश्रुक्तिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleaning.

परिश्रुक्त्या Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिश्रुति ( स्तो ) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिश्रुतं A surrounding place.

परिश्रुत् ( स्क् ) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair ( with flowers &c. ). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिश्रुत्तः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिश्रुत्तं 1 A. To embrace.

परिश्रुत्त p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिश्रुत्तः, परिश्रुत्तं ( स्क् ) जनं or परिश्रुत्तजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिश्रुत्तस्य a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिश्रुत्तस्यत् ' after the expiration of one whole year ; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; दित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्याया मे B. 5. 21.

-3 ( In Mīm. phil. ) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; ( परिश्रुत्त ) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरन्तमप्राप्तो नियमः पाक्षिके सति । तत्र चाप्यत्र च प्राप्नोति परिश्रुत्येति गीयते ॥ e. g. पंच पंचनखा भद्राः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsākas; अयं नियमविधिर्न परिश्रुत्या Kull on Ms. 3. 45. -4 ( In Rhet. )



Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a स्लेय or पन्ना); यस्मिन् मही शासति चित्रकर्मह वर्षसंकराश्रापेय गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नुरोय सुखता विविधेय करग्रहणं तुरोयैय इशाभिवातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.—5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. —2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यात 1 Enumeration, total number. —2 Exclusive specification. —3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसम्पन्नः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. —2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहणं 1 Heaping up. —2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सत्सवती परिससार Ait. Br. परिससुरायः Mb. —2 To move round, whirl round; प्रकुञ्चिणं तं परिससृय Bhag., परिसरति (v. 1. for परिपवति) शिखी अतिमहारायिजं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य विरेस्तद्वानि U. 3. 8. परिसरादिष्वयुं लीढसुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. —2 Position, site. —3 Width, breadth. —4 Death. —5 A rule, precept. —6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (रि) सर्याः, परि (रि) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसङ् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. —2 To move to and fro. परिसर्यः 1 Going or moving about. —2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. —3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. —2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतनपणेः परिसर्पणे यत्तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिसृ 5 U., परिसृ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk.

14. 11. —2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयुधमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तस्तिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथाच्छुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. —2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. —2 Fixedness, solidity. —3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. —2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भमरालसयाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. —2 Budding.

परिस्पन्दः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. —2 A flow, stream. —3 A train &c.; see परिस्पन्द.

परिस्त्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. —2 Gliding down. —3 A river, torrent. —4 Birth of a child.

परिस्त्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. —2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body)

परिस्त्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्त्राविन् m. A kind of अण्डर q. v.

परिस्त्रवः f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. —2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत a. Loosened.

परिहस्य 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. —2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दं परिहसति निर्वाणपुद्गलं G. L. 5.

परि (रि) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराजस्ताको-धे न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः MāL. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजास्तिर S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहासाश्रित्याः सततमभयं येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; B. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. —2 Ridiculing, deriding. —Oomp. —वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. —2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्ता-भ्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितमयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. —2 To be inferior to; ओजस्विनस्य न परिहीयते शक्त्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. —3 To waste, fail, waste away; अनुदिवं परिहीयते अग्नेः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. —4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनमेवा S. 4.

—5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. —2 Decrease.

परिहाणि (निः) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. —2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. —3 Neglect, omission.

परिहाणं p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. —2 Deprived or destitute of. —3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिह 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; स्त्री-संनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः स-भूता Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. —2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमविरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयकचिरं Gft. 9. —3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा-स्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृताः। तर्क-निमित्तं इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहृत्यते S. B; Me. 14. —4 To conceal. —5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. —2 Avoiding, shunning. —3 Refuting. —4 Seizing, taking away. —5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि (रि) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. —2 Removing, taking away; as in तिरोचर-परिहार. —3 Shunning, avoiding. —4 Refuting, repelling. —5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. —6 Reserve, concealment. —7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यद्युक्तं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्वास्त-मन्तः Ms. 8. 237. —8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. —9 Contempt, disrespect. —10 An objection. —11 Seizing, keeping back. —12 Bounty. —13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिह. —14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped; from, to be taken off or away. —यः A bracelet.

परिहतः p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. —2 Left, abandoned. —3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). —4 Taken, seized.

परिहति, f. Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-न) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं भाकि-नम्रः परीयाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48 —2 To surround, encompass; हुतवहपरान् ग्रह-मिव S. 5. 10; विषयवर्गाभिः परिताभिर्भ-होपधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरितामानसं Ki. 2. 25. —3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). —4 To be changed or transformed. —5 To reach to —6 To run against



परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu. 3. 30. See परी.

परीक्ष 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्सेवते रहः S. 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्त्यतश्चरजत M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्गाय्य परीक्षितांस्मि R. 2. 65; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुत्रे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. I. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पक्षे विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित *m. N.* of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवारह, परीवास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरे A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उष] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. शृङ्ग or श्लक्ष्ण) परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (पाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषास्ति Gft. 9; Y. 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्त्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Ms. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुष-मलकं Ms. 91. -5 Sharn violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगोत्थितसंशुष्कपर्णः R. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Vedic knotted. -10 A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -हृतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुश्च *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (पराह) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जी-वति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -ता A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेति Ved. Departure.

परेयवि, परेषुश्च *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षे, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यदेतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18; नोवाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-स्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense vast.

परोरजश्च *a.* Untouched by passions pure; U. 4.

परिवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परिवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परिवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोहिः *f.*, परोहिणी A cock-roach.

पकटः A heron. -हं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः -टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A green betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारोरेभिर्नदितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अस्माद्भवति भू-तानि पर्जन्यादक्षसंभवः Bg. 9. 14. -3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -पर्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उदङ्गं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुक्षः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -सङ्घः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-ङ्घः) a collection of leaves. -वीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -वीरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -सुख *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -युगः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Up. 4. 107] 1 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.



परिन् *m.* A tree.  
 परिण *a.* See पर्ण.  
 पर्तु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्तु 1 A. (पर्ति) To break wind.  
 पर्तुः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fast, breaking wind (पर्तु also in this sense).

पर्तु 1 H. (पर्ति) To go, move.

पर्तुः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (गृहीत), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीठेन गमयन्ति स पर्तु; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्तुः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्तुः A braid of hair.

पर्तुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्तुः-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्तुः 1 P. (पर्ति) To go, move.

पर्तु *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; of. अवसन्धिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as विसहन which is thus defined by Vasishtha:—रक्तं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योर्तु संस्थितं । इतरिमस्यैवोर्तु वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्यकग्रन्थिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यक; पर्यकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकार्य Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यतुल्योक्तः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (अपवायं जिज्ञासा Halāy.); एतेनारयपरि पर्यतुल्योक्तस्यानवकाशः; Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure reproach.

पर्यत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यतापृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth.' —तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यत-चारिणी S. 4; पर्यतनं R. 13. 38; R. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —धः, —स्थितिः

*f.* an adjoining district or region. —पर्यतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्यन्त्य = पर्यन्त्य *q. v.*

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round; circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टम् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; पर्यवष्टम्भ्यतामेतत्कारणायतनं Mā. 5.

पर्यवष्टम्भनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -3 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदस्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न वृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्यवस्थापकस्यात्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्था *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभोगमीकनं लोचने मीलयेतुं विवेह Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्रुत्स्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजम्बो R. 13. 70.

पर्यस 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताम्राष्टपर्यस्तुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्यस्तबिलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः *f.* पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक ?

पर्यसः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यसनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि S. 6; Ra. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेहः, क्रोधः &c.

पर्याकुलता —त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागच्छ 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणः A saddle; इक्षुपर्याण K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेव बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां पर्याप्त्युज्जतिः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचक्षुः शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —तः *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, waring off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्रावः 1 Revolution. -2 Ev circling.



**पर्यायः** 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायेति वास्तुस्य Ku. 2. 36; Mā. 9. 32; Ma. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दुर्यते स्मः कामं ह्युभाभ्यां; Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —युत a. supplanted, superseded. —वचनं, शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

**पर्यारिणी** A cow afflicted with diseases.

**पर्याली** ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिन) used with कृ, भू or अह; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

**पर्यालोच** 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

**पर्यालीचनं**, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

**पर्यावर्तः**, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

**पर्याविल** a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

**पर्याहारः** 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

**पर्युक्षणं** Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

**पर्युत्थानं** Standing up.

**पर्युत्सुक** a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting. sad; रत्नं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुतीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवा; Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited; सुहृत् पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

**पर्युद्वचनं** 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

**पर्युद्वस्** 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

**पर्युद्वस्त** p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

**पर्युद्वस्तः** An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

**पर्युपस्थानं** Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

**पर्युपास** 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपास्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ra. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

**पर्युपासक**, -सिच -सितु, m. A worshipper.

**पर्युपासनं** 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

**पर्युप्तिः** f. Sowing.

**पर्युष्णं** Worship, adoration, service.

**पर्युचित** a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युचित -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

**पर्येषणं-णा** 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

**पर्येष्टिः** f. Search, inquiry.

**पर्यै** 1 P. (पर्यति) To fill.

**पर्यैकं** The knee-joint.

**पर्यणी** [ पर्येकं लृट् खिया क्ण ] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

**पर्यतः** [ पर्ये-अतश्च; पर्याणि भागाः सत्यस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt. ] 1 A mountain, hill; पर्युणपरमाणुपर्यतीकृत्य निर्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्यताये नलिनी प्रोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजा an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pārvatī. —आवारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —अश्विः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. —आशयिन् m., आशयः a mountaineer. —काका a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —मोक्षा a kind of plantain. राज् m. —राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —वासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatrī. —त्यः a. situated on a hill or mountain.

**पर्यतीय** a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

**पर्यतीकृ** 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

**पर्वन्** n. [ पृ-वतिष् Up. 4. 112 ] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशागुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि प्रवृत्तलु-पर्वमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ma. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. कारिन् m. a Brahmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —यिः the moon. —नाक्षी time of opposition or conjunction. —पुर्णत 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —सुहृत् the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —मायः the wrist; आपर्वमानो-रिति S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed



—रुह *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. पशुः. —2 A weapon in general. —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurāma.

पशुका A rib.

पशुधवः See पशुधवः.

पशु 1 A. ( पशुते ) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

पशुः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पशुद्वयः [ पशु-अदि ] 1 An assembly; a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पशु 1 P. ( पशति ) To go, move.

पशुः [ पश-अच् ] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अद्वा, अश्विनः a demon, Rāksasa. —क्षारः blood. —गदः a plasterer, mason. —विषः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —अथ the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पलकटः Bile, gall.

पलकटवः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdellium. —3 The किंशुक tree. —वा A fly.

पलित *a.* Welching or containing so many *palas*.

पल्लः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —उच्चरः gall, bile. —विषः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पल्लव *a.* Veil. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पलस q. v.

पलांडु *m.* n. An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलायः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पलाय 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पलायक *a.* 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पलायन 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पलायित *p.p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः, —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश *a.* 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —ज्ञः 1 A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —ज्ञ 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालं-दुवकाण्यदिकाशभावाद्दृष्टः पलाशान्यतिलो-हितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलपलाशांतराचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —सी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palāsa.

पलाशिच् *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पलिङ्गी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf ( बालगर्भिणी ).

पलिचः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिप. —4 A cow-pen ( गोगृह ) —5 The gateway of a building.

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनि-स्तकाक्षे ( शिरसि ) Ve. 3. 19. —लं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयिर्शक्ये-वाहं पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair ( केशपत्र ). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभावेण्यु *a.* Becoming grey.

पलितिच् *a.* Grey-haired.

पल्ये Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यकः A bed; see पल्यकः.

पल्ययन 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लुः A large granary.

पल्लवः—लं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; करपल्लवः, लतेषु संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवः R. 3. 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armband. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness ( जालं ). —वः A libertine. —Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्वा a deer.

—अद्वा an epithet of the god of love. —आपलित *a.* full of or 'aden with buds —आहिता 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहित *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolif or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant —2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अले पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac —लः Lac-dye.

पल्लविच् *a.* ( नी. f. ) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः—ल्लि f. 1 A small village, —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरपल्लि. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station —2 A house-lizard.

पल्लवले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank ( अल्य सरः ); स पल्लव-जलेऽधुना... कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवातः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [ पृ भवे-अच् ] 1 Wind. —2 Purification. —3 A marsh. —4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —इ Cow-dung.

पवन *a.* Clean, pure. —नः [ पृ-स्थ ] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh. ; पवनवद्वी, पवनसुतः &c. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A householder's sacred fire —न 1 Purification. —2 Winnowing. —3 A sieve, strainer. —4 Water. —5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अश्विनः, सुक् *m.* a serpent.

—आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat —2. of Bhīma. —3. fire. —आज्ञः a serpent, snake. —आज्ञः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —तनयः, सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumat. —2. of Bhīma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. —2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [ पृ-ताच्छीले ज्ञानच् ] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः वृषिर्विद्वानिव R. 8. 9. —2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. —लं Back pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. —3 The point of a spear or arrow. —4 An arrow. —5 Speech. —6 Fire.

पवित्र *a.* [ पृ-करणे इच् ] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified ( persons or



things); त्रीणि श्रद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्र-  
कुतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः  
पवित्रे ह्यनं &c. -2 Purified by the  
performance of ceremonial act (such  
as sacrifice &c.). -3 Purifying,  
removing sin. -4 An instrument  
for cleansing or purifying, such as a  
sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades  
of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in  
purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A  
ring of Kusa grass worn on the  
fourth finger on certain religious oc-  
casions. -4 The sacred thread worn  
by members of the first three castes  
of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain.  
-7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9  
A vessel in which the *arghya* is pre-  
sented. -10 Clarified butter. -11  
Honey. -12 The holy basil. -2  
Turmeric. ( *धर्मशूक* 'to purify, sanc-  
tify'; *पवित्राय* 'to become pure or  
holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं  
investiture with the sacred thread.  
-धान्यं barley. -पाणि a. holding  
*darabha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रक A net or rope made of  
hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify,  
cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or  
purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,  
cleansing.

पवित्रिन् a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clean.  
pure.

पवीर Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [ सर्वमभिधेयं पश्यति, दश-कु पशा-  
देश ] 1 Cattle ( both singly and  
collectively ); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2  
An animal in general. A sacrifi-  
cial animal, such as a goat; an  
oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast;  
often added to words meaning 'man'  
to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च  
को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नृपशु &c. -5  
N. of a subordinate deity and one of  
Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated  
person. -7 The soul, the Supreme  
spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an ani-  
mal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं  
a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the  
act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copula-  
tion. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered  
into the ear of an animal which is  
about to be sacrificed; it is a parody  
of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.  
पशुपताय विद्महे शिरच्छेदाय ( विश्वकर्मा )  
वीमहि । ततो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -पातः  
slaughter of animals for sacrifice.  
-वर्षा copulation. -देवता the deity  
to whom an animal is offered. -धर्म  
1. the nature or characteristics of  
cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3.  
promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66.  
4. The marrying of widows. -नाथः  
an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman

-पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Me.  
36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman,  
owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philoso-  
pher who taught the philosophical  
doctrine called पशुपत; see Sarva. S.  
ad. loc. -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman.  
-पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing  
of cattle. -पाश 1. the cord with  
which the sacrificial animal is  
bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3.  
the bonds which enclose the in-  
dividual soul. -पाशकः a kind of co-  
itus or mode of sexual enjoyment.  
-वेरणं the driving of cattle. -वधः  
an animal-sacrifice. -मर ind. ac-  
cording to the manner of slaughter-  
ing animals; इष्टिपशुमारं मरितः S. 6.  
-पशुः, -पाशः, -वधः an animal-sacri-  
fice. -रज्जुः f. a cord for tethering  
cattle. -राजः a lion. -य. A. Ved.  
giving cattle. -समाज्ञायः a collector  
of names for animals.

पशव्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for  
cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to  
cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3  
Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -स्य  
1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for  
cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice  
of animal.

पश्च a. 1 Being behind. -2 Pos-  
terior, later. -3 Western. -आ ind.  
Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards  
-3 Westward.

पश्चात् ind. ( Used by itself or  
with gen. or abl. ) 1 From behind,  
from the back; पश्चाद्दुःखमज्ञाय S.  
6; पश्चादुच्यते भवति हरिः स्वर्गमाप्नुयमानः  
S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards,  
towards the back ( opp. उत्तः ); गच्छ-  
ति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद् संस्तुतं चेतः  
S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After ( in time or  
space ), then, afterwards, subse-  
quently; लब्ध्वा पुरा बुद्धिमती च पश्चात्  
Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R.  
4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39, 16. 29; Me.  
36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. -5  
From the west. -6 Towards the west,  
westward. -Comp. -कुक्ष a. left be-  
hind, surpassed, thrown into the  
back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजना  
शिषाणि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -ताप  
repentance, contrition; तं कु to re-  
pent. -वातः a west wind.

पश्चाद्य [ अपरभासी अर्थः ] 1 The  
hinder part or side ( of the body );  
पश्चाद्यं यद्विदः शरपतनमपाम्भसम् पूर्व-  
कारं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3  
The western side.

पश्चिम a. [ पश्चाद्भवः दिग्भू ] 1 Being  
behind, hindmost. -2 Last ( in time  
or space ); पश्चिमे बसति वर्तमानस्य K.  
25 B. 19. 1. 54; पश्चिमाश्रयिना नः

मात्पसाद्विभवे चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः प-  
श्चिमाश्रयः 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः  
पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last i. e.  
funeral rites; अवस्था last state  
( verging on death ); Pt. 2. 43  
Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5.  
92. ( पश्चिम is used adverbially in  
the sense of 'in the west': 'after,  
'behind'; with acc. or gen.;  
so पश्चिमे 'in the west' ). -000000.  
-अर्थः 1. the latter half. -2. the  
hinder part. -उत्तर a. north-western  
-सप्तः the latter part of the night.  
उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरात् Ki. 1. 49  
v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -000000. -उत्तर  
the north-west.

पश्यत् a. ( स्त्री f. ) Seeing, perceiv-  
ing, beholding, looking at, observ-  
ing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, high-  
wayman ( one who steals before a  
person's eyes, or in the very sight  
of the possessor; as for instance,  
a goldsmith ).

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2  
A particular sound; cf. Malli on  
Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् n. Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्यं 1 A house, habitation,  
abode; पस्यं प्रवातुमथ तं प्रभुरापयच्छे  
Kir., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family.  
-3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man.  
-5 A priest. -स्वरा The goddesses pre-  
siding over domestic affairs.

पस्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पस्यशः 1 N. of the first *Ahnikā* of  
the first chapter of Patajali's *Mahā-  
bhāṣya*; शब्दविद्येयं नो भाति राजनीति-  
रपस्यशः Si. 2. 112 ( where अपस्यशः also  
means 'without apies' ). -2 ( Fig. )  
An introductory chapter in general  
( उपोद्घात ).

प ( ह ) वाः, पक्षिका ( m. pl. ) N. of  
a people; ( the Persians ? )

पा 1. 1 P. पिबति, पीत; पास.  
पीयते ) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्यं-  
पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न  
पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54;  
Ku. 3. 36; Māl. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92;  
15. 6. -2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाकयते च  
सिंधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink  
in, inhale; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink  
in ( with the eyes or ear ), feast  
on, look at or listen to intently;  
समदुःखा पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1; निबाल-  
पशस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा हृदस्य कान्तं पिबतः  
सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36;  
13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. -5 To  
absorb, drink or swallow up; ( बाणो )  
आयुर्वेदातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पताशभिः R.  
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating  
liquors. -Caus. ( पाकयति-ते ) 1 To



cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. —Desid. ( विनासति ) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. —II. 2. P. ( पाति, पात ) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; ( o'f. with abl. ) ; पर्याप्तोऽसि प्रजां पातु R. 10. 25, पातु रवां..... भूतेष्वस्य भुजंगवद्विषयमज्ञानद्वजटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपह्वयेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजामाध पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वीं...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. —Caus. ( पालयति ) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ma. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; नं पूर्णि पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil ( as a vow or promise ) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपाविश्य मूर्ध्निर्तार्यः पालयतु कृष्णगमनं Vē. 1.

पा a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अथवाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांशुः ( शु ) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rā. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. —Comp. —कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high-road, highway. —कुलं 1. a dust-beap. -2. in a legal document not made out in any particular person's name ( निरुपपन्नसंज्ञं ). —कुत a. covered with dust. —सारंजं a kind of salt. —चत्वरं bail. —चंदनः an epithet of Śiva. —चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dhruvā grass. -4. praise. —जालिकः epithet of Viṣṇu. —पटलं a mass or coating of dust. —मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस ( श ) न a. ( ना or नी f. ). ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पीतस्य कुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. —नं Contempt.

पांस(श)ष a. Consisting of dust. पांशुका A menstruous woman. पांशु(द्यु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांशु ( शु ) ल a. [ पांशुरस्यस्य मिथ्यालङ् ] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारस्यामी भवास्याहो परस्त्रीसंज्ञांशुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कलपांशुलः, लाः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Śiva. -3 An epithet of Śiva. —ला 1 A monstrous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. —कः [ पक्-क्त् ] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, roiling. -2 Burning ( as bricks ), baking ; Ma. 5. 122 ; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion ( as of food ). -4 Ripeness ; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ma. 1. 45 ; कलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंष्टुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; श्री°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; युषोज पाकामिमुखैर्द्वयान् पित्र्यायनाकलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition ( fig. also ) ; आसीभिर्धयामासुःपुरःपाकामिर्बिकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकामिमुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 ( पच्यत इति पाकः पाच्ये ). -10 Ripeness, suppuration ( as of a boil ). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. —Comp. —अगारः -रं, आगारः -रं, शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अतीसारः chronic dysentery. —अभिमुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. —न a. produced by heat. ( जं ) 1. black salt. -2. flatulence. —पात्रं, भांडं a cooking-utensil. —पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, ( for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ma. 2. 143 ). शुक्ला chalk. —शासनः, -दिह्रि, -इतु m. epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject ; cf. कृत्पाकलः.

पाकिन् a. 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिन् a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened ( naturally or artificially ). -3 Got by boiling ( as salt ).

पाकुः, पाकुका A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. ( क्षी f. ) [ पक्षे भवः अण् ] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. पाक्षपातिक a. ( क्षी f. ) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. ( क्षी f. ) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. —कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्दुर्गोच इकयोर्भरिर्गता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24 ; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. ( क्षी f. ) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having two limbs ( as a man or beast ).

पांक्त्य, पांक्त्वा a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांशुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [ पक्-क्त् ] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. —कं ( Gall. ) bile. —Comp. —क्षी a female cook.

पाचन a. ( नी f. ) [ पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेऽनेन कर्णे ल्युट् वा ] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation ( प्रायश्चित् ). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस् n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. ( क्षी f. ) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups ( कपाल ).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Kriahna ; ( दधानो ) निधनमनभूयत



पाञ्चजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. —Comp. —धरा an epithet of Kṛishṇa.  
पाञ्चदश *a.* ( की *f.* ), पाञ्चदश्य ( इषी *f.* ) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पाञ्चदश्य *A* collection of fifteen.  
पाञ्चनद *a.* ( की *f.* ), Pievalent in the पञ्चनद or Panjab. —*पञ्च* 1 A prince of the Panjab. —*2* (pl.) Its inhabitants.  
पाञ्चभौतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पाञ्चभौतिकी ब्राह्मिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाञ्चयज्ञिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —*क* Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पाञ्चवर्षिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Five years old.  
पाञ्चशब्दिक 1 Musio of five kinds. —*2* Musical instruments in general.  
पाञ्चाथिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पाञ्चाल *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchāla. —*लः* 1 The country of the Panchāla. —*2* A prince of the Panchāla. —*लः* ( *m.* pl. ) 1 The people of the Panchāla. —*2* An association of five guilds ( *i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker ).

पाञ्चालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchāla. —*कः* A king of that country.

पाञ्चाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchāla. —*2* N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —*3* A doll, puppet. —*4* ( In Rhet. ) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it: —*पञ्चैः शेषैः* ( *i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकैः प्रकाशकान्या भिन्नैः ) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तैश्च पञ्चैः शेषैः पाञ्चालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाञ्चालिका A doll, puppet; सप्तन्यायात्म्यभूति स्रुज्जी दंतपाञ्चालिकेच क्रीडायोगे तद्वद्विचर्य प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breath. —*2* ( In geometry ) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —*दा* A series, order.

पाटकः ( पद्-पुल्ल ) 1 A splitter, divider. —*2* Part of a village. —*3* The half of a village. —*4* A kind of musical instrument. —*5* A bank, shore. —*6* A flight of steps leading to the water. —*7* Loss of capital or stock. —*8* A long apan. —*9* Throwing dice.

पाटच्छरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमसपाटच्छर S. 6; पश्मिनी परिभलातिलपाटच्छरेः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [ पद्-भावे लुट् ] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Comp. —*किरा* lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —*2* Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [ पद्-गिञ् कलच् ] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे कीनखपाटले कुरचक V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. —*लः* 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेसि बभूव रघुचेति R. 4. 68. —*2* The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिनवाताः S. 1. 3. —*लं* 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —*2* A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —*3* Saffron. —Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour.  
पाटल 1 The red lodhra. —*2* The trumpet-flower ( the tree or its blossom ). —*3* An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā.  
पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. —Comp. —पुत्र N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.  
पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —*2* Knowing time and place. —*कः* A pupil.

पाटवं [ पटोर्भावे अण् ] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —*2* Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. —*3* Energy. —*4* Quickness; rashness. —*5* Health.

पाटविक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. —*2* Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. —Comp. —गणित arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमाहुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. —*2* A field. —*3* Tin. —*4* A cloud. —*5* A sieve. —*6* A pungent root. —*7* The manna of the bamboo. —*8* Catarrh.

पाठः [ पद्-भावे वच् ] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —*2* Reading, perusal, study. —*3* Studying, or reciting the Vedas ( ब्रह्मयज्ञ one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas ). —*4* The text of a book, a reading, variant; अथ गंधर्वद्वयमाद्वं इति आगांतुकः पाठः प्राचीनपाठोत्तुं धर्मिष्वभ्यवर्तन् इति पुलि-

गंतः Malli. on Kn. 6. 46. —Comp. —अंतर another reading, a variant ( v. l. ). —छेदः a pause, caesura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —शु. *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —संजरी, —शास्त्रिणी the Śārikā bird. —शास्त्र a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [ पद्-पुल्ल ] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —*2* A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —*3* A spiritual teacher. —*4* A pupil, student, scholar. —*5* The text of a book.

पाठन Teaching, lecturing.  
पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.  
पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.  
पाठिन् *a.* [ पद्-गिणि ] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. —*2* Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brāhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीना A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —*2* A kind of fish; विश्वपाठीनपरावर्त पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाढिनी 1 An earthen pot. —*2* A boiler.

पाणः [ पण् भावे वच् ] 1 Trade, traffic. —*2* A trader. —*3* A game. —*4* A stake at play. —*5* An agreement. —*6* Praise. —*7* The hand.

पाणिः [ पण् इण् आयाभावः; cf. Up. 4. 132 ] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न ह कंकणेन ( विभाति ) Bn. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्रं, बह्वृ. &c.; पाणिं ग्रह्णु or पीह् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry; पाणीं कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. —*2* Ved. A hoof. —*णिः f.* A market. —Comp. —कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —*2* one playing on a drum. —युद्वाती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं, —ग्राहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहजिक, —ग्रहजिवा *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (—*व*) a nuptial gift —युद्वातु *m.*, —ग्राहा a bridegroom, husband; रघावरयनिहं यदिकचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बालयेऽपि दुर्बले तिस्रेऽपि पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 6. 148. —वा 1 a drummer. —*2* a workman, handicraftsman. —सत्ता 1. a blow with the hand. —*2*. boxing. —*3*. a boxer. —वापक्यं snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. —पल्लव 1. a sprout like hand. —*2*. the fingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the



band.—पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडन-  
महं दमयंत्याः कामयेमाहि महीमहिर्कांशो  
N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं Ku. 8.  
1; Mā. 8. 6.—पण्डिनी a wife.  
—बंधः 'union of the banda;  
marriage.—सुज्ज m. the sacred fig-  
tree.—सुक्तं a missile thrown with  
the hand.—सुखाः m. pl. the Māncs.  
—रुह m.,—रुहः a finger-nail.—वादः 1.  
clapping the hands together.—2.  
playing on a drum.—सर्पार्या a rope.  
—स्वनिक् a. playing musical instru-  
ments with the hands.

पाणिधम-य a. 1. Blowing through the  
hands.—2 Chilly, as a road or jour-  
ney.—3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a. (की. f.) Got by play-  
ing at stake.—कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated gram-  
marian who is considered as an in-  
spired muni, and is said to have  
derived the knowledge of his gram-  
mar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or compos-  
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19.: 75.—यः A  
follower of Pāṇini; अकृतव्यूहः पाणि-  
नीयाः—यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पांढर a. Whitish, pale-white.—रं  
1 Red-chalk.—2 The blossom of the  
jasmine.

पांढवः [पांढरस्य पुमान् ओरञ्] 'A  
son or descendant of Pāṇḍu,' N. of  
any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e.  
युधिष्ठिरः भीमः अर्जुनः नकुलः सहदेवः  
हंसाः संपतिः पांढवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्या गताः  
Mk. 5. 6.—Comp.—आभीलः N. of  
Kṛishna.—श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांढवायनः An epithet of Kṛishna.

पांढवीय a. Belonging to the  
Pāṇḍavas.

पांढवेयः = पांढव q. v.

पांढर्य 1 Scholarship, profound  
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांढ-  
र्यदेवराययोः Mā. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19.—2  
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-  
ness; नखानां पांढर्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्  
सुगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,  
yellowish; विकलकरणा पांडुस्त्ययः शु-  
चा परिदुर्लः U. 3. 22.—द्वः 1 the  
pale-white or yellowish-white  
colour.—2 Jaundice.—3 A white ele-  
phant.—4 N. of the father of the  
Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten  
by Vyasa on Ambalika, one  
of the widows of Vichitravirya.  
He was called Pāṇḍu, because  
he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-  
son of his mother having become  
quite pale with fear when in private  
with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुमा-  
पन्ना विस्वर्षं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव मुनस्यै वै  
पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny  
himself; so he allowed his first wife  
Kunti to make use of a charm she  
had acquired from Duvrāsa for the  
birth of sons. She gave birth to  
Yudhishtira, Bhima and Arjuna;  
and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use  
of the same charm, gave birth to  
Nakula and Sahadeva. One day  
Pāṇḍu forgot the curse under which  
he was labouring, and made bold to  
embrace Mādrī, but he fell imme-  
diately dead in her arms.] —Comp.

—आमयः jaundice.—कंचलः 1. a white  
blanket.—2. a warm upper garment.

—3. the housing of a royal elephant.

—कंचलिन m. 1. a carriage covered  
with a woollen blanket.—2. The

housing of a royal elephant.—पुत्रः a

son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five

Pāṇḍavas.—पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed',

having no auspicious marks on the

body, one from whom nothing great

is to be expected.—धूमः a region full

of chalky soil.—मृत्तिका 1. white or

pale soil.—2. the opal.—मृद् f. chalk.

—रामः whiteness, pallor.—रोगः jaun-

dice.—लेखः a sketch made with

chalk; a rough draft or sketch made

on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखेन

फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु

संशोधय पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.

—शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रेह-

मेद).—शर्मिला an epithet of Dra-

upadi.—सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe;

चांडालात्यां दुसोपाकस्त्वत्सारस्य बहारावान्

Ma. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white

colour.—2 Jaundice.—3 N. of

Pāṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaun-

dice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णस्यारतिर] Whitish,

pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;

छविः पांडुराः S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku.

3. 33.—रं The white leprosy.

—Comp.—इक्षुः a species of sugar-

cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale

colour.

पांढचाः (m. pl.) N. of a country

and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः

पांढचाः प्रतापं न विधिहिरे R. 4. 49.—द्वचः

A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडु An uncoloured woollen gar-

ment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comend-

able.

पात a. Protecting, guarding.—m.

1 Falling.—2 Sin.—3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;

See पा.

पातः [पत्-पञ्च] 1 Flying, flight.

—2 Alighting, descending, descent.

—3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig.  
also); द्रुमं, गृहं; चरणपातः 'falling  
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पात-  
त्पातौ 'rise and fall'.

—4 Destruction,

dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44.—5 A

blow, stroke; पातः in -खट्वापातः.—6

Shedding, discharging, emitting;

असृक्पातः Ms. 8. 44.—9 A cast,

throw, shot; दृष्टिं R. 13. 18.—8

An attack, inroad.—9 Happening,

coming to pass, occurrence.—10 A

failing, defect.—11 An epithet of

Rāhu.—12 (in astr.) An inauspici-

ous or malignant position or aspect.

—13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्युट्] Felling,

cutting down,—नं 1 Causing to fall

down, bringing or throwing down,

knocking down.—2 Throwing, cast-

ing.—3 Humbling, lowering.—4 Re-

moving. N. B. पातनं may have dif-

ferent meanings according to the

noun with which it is used; e. g.

दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall';

i. e. chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing

the foetus to fall', causing an abor-

tion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck

down.—2 Overthrown, humbled.—3

Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी. f.) [पत्-णिच्] 1

Going to, descending, alighting on.

—2 Falling, sinking.—3 Being con-

tained in.—4 Felling or throwing

down.—5 Pouring forth, discharg-

ing, emitting.

पातुक a. (की. f.) [पत्-उक्] 1

Falling habitually or frequently.—2

Apt or disposed to fall.—3 Losing

one's caste.—4 Going to hell.—कः

1 The declivity of a mountain, a

precipice.—2 The water-elephant.

पातय a. 1 To be caused to fall, to

be felled or cut down.—2 To be im-

posed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-पुल्] ]

Sin, crime; (Hindn law-givers

enumerate five great sins :—ब्रह्महत्या

सुरापानं स्तेयं घृष्टगणगमः । महति पातकान्पातुः

संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn.

—2 Of Yama.—3 Of Kṛpā.—4 Of

Sugriva.

पातंजल a. (ली. f.) Composed by

Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतवृत्ति-

परिभ्रमः Paribhāṣandusekhara.—ले

The Yoga system of philosophy

taught by Patanjali. (It is generally

believed that Patanjali, the author of

the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the

author of the Yoga system; but it is

a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यभिजयर्धेन पद्-आलङ्; cā,



Up. 1. 114 ] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. —2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. —3 An excavation, a hole. —4 Submarine fire. —5 ( In astrol. ) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. —2 N. of Jupiter's year ( of 361 days ). —Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. —2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. —2 A bird. —3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. —2 A small earthen vessel. —3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [ पाति रक्ष्यधिये, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-घृत् Tv. ] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. —2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायायै R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. —3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. —4 A reservoir. —5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विसृज्य पात्रे भयः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. —6 An actor, a *dramatis personae*; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. —7 A king's minister. —8 The obannel or bed of a river. —9 Fitness, propriety. —10 An order, command. —11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure ( आढक ). —2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. —2 A small furnace. —3 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —पाला 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. —2. the rod of a balance ( तुलायुत ) —युत् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleansing or purification of a vessel. —2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रदः *a.* Lean; emaciated. —दः 1 A cup, pot. —2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. —2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. —3 Fire. —4 A crow. —5 A heron. —6 Rust of iron. —7 Mucous running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पात्रि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* ( की. ) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. —2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —की, की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. —2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीक 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवानि येन S. 5. 20. —2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with the Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time, 'a parasite. —2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [ पाथे पा-कर्मणि थ ] 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [ पा-अनुत् श्रुक् च ] 1 Water; G. L. 26. —2 Air, wind. —3 Food. —4 The sky. —Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. —2. a concu. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —धिः —निधिः, —पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. —2 The eye. —*n.* Scab.

पाथेयं [ पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु दत्त ] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticum, जग्राह पाथेयमिवैदसुः Ki. 3. 37; विसृज्य पाथेयं चतुर्पाथि यतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. —2 The signa virgo of the zodiac.

पादः [ पद्ये गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ् ] 1 The foot ( whether of men or animals ); तयोर्जिह्वहृत् पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपात्य, पादपतित &c. ( The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्येतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवस्तु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्मान्मिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमारुध्यपादा आज्ञा-पद्येति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. —2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादाः पतत्युपरि सुभतां Pt. 1. 328; Sr. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). —3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. —4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

पादय. —5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain ( पादाः प्रत्येतपर्वताः ); Mo. 19; S. 6. 16. —6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. —7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. —8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Paṇini, or of the Brāhma Sūtras. —9 A parting general. —10 A column, pillar. —11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulas. —12 The quadrant of a circle. —Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 —अङ्कः a foot-mark. —अङ्गदं, —दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अङ्गुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अङ्गुष्ठः the great toe. —अन्तः the point or extremity of the feet. —अन्तरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. ( —रे ) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. —2. close or near to. —अङ्गु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अम्बस् *n.* water in which the feet ( of revered persons ) have been washed. —अरविदं, —कमलं, —पङ्कजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. —अर्लिदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. —2. the water used for washing the feet. —अङ्गालः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. —2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool; —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. —2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. —2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —ऊढकः —कं, —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंहीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथि the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, —चतवरः 1. a slanderer. —2. a goat —3. the fig tree. —4. a sand-bank —5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking; यद्वि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. —2. the daily position of the planets. —चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. —2. fighting on foot. ( —*m.* ) 1. a pedestrian. —2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sūdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —तलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —दारा —दारिका chap in the feet. —दाहः a



burning sensation in the feet. —धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. —नालिका an anklet. —पासः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree ; गिरस्तपाद्वे देश एरंडोऽपि हुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्ती-शमुष्णं S. 5. 7. —1. a foot-stool (—पा) a shoe. —खंडः &c. (—शी) 1. a fether. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीडः —दं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीडिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. whiststone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. —2. an expiative ; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. —मसालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5. a polite way of speaking of a person ; देवपादमूलमागताई K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजसु n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथो a shoe, boot. —रोहः, रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —सेवनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजसु f. a shoe, boot. (—m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शोचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet ; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —इत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the orural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —स Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिक a. 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. —2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal ; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारा a shoe-maker.

पाद f. A shoe. —Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [ पादाय पाद-यत् ] Bklonging to the foot. —द्य Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [ पा-लुट् ] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पः पानं ; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Gtt. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general ; Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration. —Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः —रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, —गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. —2. a dram-shop, tavern. —य a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, —भाजनं, —भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —धुः, —धूमिः, —धूमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [ पा कर्मणि-अनीयर् ] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —य 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. काकिका a oormorant. —नकुलः an otter. वणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [ पंथानं निर्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः ] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथं सिद्धमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप [ पाति रक्षत्यस्मादापानं, पा-अपा-दिने प ; Up. 3. 23 ] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् पररे-वि कृतं तत्तस्य संभावयते Mk. 1. 36 ; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischivous, destructive, accursed ; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. —4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in

पापग्रहः —य 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पापं पापः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6 ; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). —2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानं कुले जाते मयि पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181 ; R. 12. 19. —य ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —यः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुक्तिः f. expiation. —अग्रहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—m.) a sinner. —आरभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Māl. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतसु a. evil-intentioned, wicked minded. —कर, —कारि, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (—नः) the seaum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. —2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva —2, of Vishnu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —इद्धि, —भाष, —मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाज् a. sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (—नि f.) vllle birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. —2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. —2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी यत् a. 1. inverted. —2. confused. (—m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकरप a. evil minded wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. —2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.



पाणिपु *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाणीयसू *a.* (सी. *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यं त्वं पाप्मनः U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पाप्मन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur.

पाप्मन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पाप्मर *a.* (स-री *f.*) [पाप्मन्] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot; पल्यंति चित्पाप्मराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पाप्मा See पाप्मन् above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पापं Water.

पापक *a.* Drinking.

पापयन् Giving or causing to drink. -मा 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पापयन् *a.* Drinking.

पाप्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -र्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [पायसा विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. -सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anna; पायूपर्यं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पु-पञ्च] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गन्तुं तत्र पावन्न भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मत-रदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्ति R. 18. 50; (पारं गन्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रातिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः. -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं की 'to bring to a close'.

-रः Quick-silver. (परं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e. g. पारगंगे पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारः. -अन्तरं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावार-मुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11.

-अयणं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-रं) keeping, fulfilling. -गतः, -गमिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (-तः) a Jaina.

-दृशक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -दृश्वा *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की. *f.*) [पृ-पञ्च] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -र्यं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारोदमज्ञानं सरित् Mā. 5. 19; see पार above

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. -क्यः An enemy; adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भावे लुट्] Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering, -जः 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. -जं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -णा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणं Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अन्वहार-कर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ. caus. also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -दाः *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Foreign, outlandish. -कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इपी. *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभूतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभूत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -स्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं उक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.



**पारामित** *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or aide. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

**पारमेष्ठ्यं** 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

**पारंपरिण** *a.* ( जी. फ. ) [ पारंपर्याः आगतः खञ् ] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

**पारंपरीय** *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

**पारंपर्य** [ परंपरे स्वार्थे ण्यञ् ] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -Comp. —उपदेशः traditional instruction, traditional regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a *प्रमाण* or proof.

**पारयिष्णु** *a.* 1 Pleading, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

**पारलोक्ष्य** *a.* Relating to the next world.

**पारलौकिक** *a.* ( की. फ. ) [ पारलोक्य हिते उक् द्विपदशब्दः ] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः ( लोकिकः ) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

**पारवतः** A pigeon.

**पारवश्यं** Dependence, subjection, subservience.

**पारशव** *a.* ( बी. फ. ) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —वा 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman ; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयज्ञेयः शबस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रा-पुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

**पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः** A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

**पारस** *a.* ( सी. फ. ) Persian.

**पारसिकः** 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

**पारसी** The Persian language.

**पारसीकः** 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horae. —काः ( m. pl. ) The Persian ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्धना R. 4. 60.

**पारस्करः** 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtra.

**पारस्त्रेण्यः** An adulterine, a bastard ( born from another's wife पस्त्री ).

**पारस्यकुलीन** *a.* born in the family of another ( as in adopted son ).

**पारहंस्य** *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

**पारा** N. of a river ; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारः सिंधुसिन्धुमदवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशिवः Māl. 4. 9. 1.

**पारापतः** A pigeon.

**पारापारिण** See पारावरीण.

**पारायणिकः** 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇae or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

**पारावतः** 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove ; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्युद्विग्नं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 ; Ms. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -Comp. —अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —नदी N. of the river Saraśvatī.

**पारावरीण** *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

**पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः** An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

**पाराशरिः** 1 An epithet of Śuka. -2 N. of Vyāsa.

**पाराशरिन्** *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly ; such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa ( pl. ).

**परिकांक्षिन्** *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

**पारिकुटः** Ved. A servant.

**पारिक्षतः** A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikāṣṭh.

**पारिख्य** *a.* ( बी. फ. ) Surrounded by a ditch.

**पारिग्रामिक** *a.* ( की. फ. ) Situated round a village.

**पारिजातः, पारिजातकः** [ पारमस्यास्तीति पारि समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रात्पत्न्यात् ] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise ( said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kṛishṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā ) ; कल्प-तृमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11 ; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

**पारिणाय** *a.* ( टी. फ. ) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —उत् 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage ; मातुः पारिणायं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasishṭh. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

**पारिणाह्यं** Household furniture and utensils ; Ms. 9. 11.

**पारितथ्या** A string of pearls for binding the hair.

**पारितोषिक** *a.* ( की. फ. ) [ पारितोषः प्रयोजनमर्थ उक् ] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, reward ; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5. पारिध्याजिकः A standard bearer.

**पारिद्रिः** A lion.

**पारिषंथिकः** A robber, highwayman.

**पारिपाट्यं** 1 Mode, method, manner ( परिपाटि ). -2 Regularity.

**पारिपात्रं** = पारिपात्र q. v.

**पारिपाश्वं** Retinue, attendants, followers.

**पारिपाश्वकः, पारिपाश्विकः** [ पारिपाश्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते उक् ] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue ; प्रविश्य पारिपाश्वकः ; तस्मिन्मिति पारिपाश्विकं नारं भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

**पारिपाश्विका** A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

**पारिप्लव** *a.* [ परिप्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, abaking, unsteady, tremulous ; ननंद पारिप्लवेनेत्रपाट्यः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating ; R. 13. 30 ; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वः Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl. 4. 3.

**पारिप्लाव्यः** A goose. —यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

**पारिवहः** A wedding present.

**पारिभद्रः** 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadarū tree. -3 The Saralā tree. -4 The Nimbā tree.

**पारिभाष्यं** 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

**पारिभाषिक** *a.* ( की. फ. ) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical ( as a word &c. ).

**पारिमाण्डिल्यं** An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; Bhāṣhā P. 14.

**पारिमाण्यं** Circumference, compass. **पारिमित्यं** Limit, limited extent or number.

**पारिमुखिक** *a.* ( की. फ. ) Being before the face, being near or present.

**पारिमुख्यं** Presence.

**पारिया( पा )त्रः** N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

**पारिया( पा )त्रिकः** 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. -2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

**पारियानिकः** A travelling carriage



**पारिकः** A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

**पारिविच्यं, पारिवेच्यं** Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

**पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं** The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

**पारिशीलः** A cake (अण् q. v.).

**पारिशेष्यं** That which is left over, remainder.

**पारिवद** a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.—दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor.—2 A king's companion.—दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.—दं Taking part in an assembly.

**पारिवचः** One present at an assembly, a spectator.

**पारिहारिक** a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing.—2 Surrounding.—कः A maker of garlands.—की A kind of enigma or riddle.

**पारिहार्यः** A bracelet.—चं Taking, seizing.

**पारिहास्यं** Jest, joke, fun.

**पारी** 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet.—2 A quantity of water.—3 A drinking vessel, water jar, cup.—4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.—5 Pollen (of flowers.).

**पारीक्षितः** = परोक्षि q. v.

**पारीण** a. [ पारं गच्छति, पार खञ् ] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.—2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंतमस्यास्यज्ञासनमेकमिन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46.—3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

**पारीय** a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

**पारीणहं** Household furniture or utensile.

**पारिंदः** 1 A lion.—2 A large serpent, boa.

**पारीरणः** 1 A tortoise.—2 A stick, staff.—3 A garment (पट्टशटक).

**पारुः** 1 The sun.—2 Fire.

**पारुष्यं** [ पुरुषस्य मावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness.—2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition).—3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72.—4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8, 6, 72; 7. 48, 51.—5

The garden of Indra.—6 Aloe-wood.

—व्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

**पारिकः** A sword (?).

**पारोक्ष** a. (की f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

**पारोक्ष्यं** Mystery, secrecy.

**पारोच्यं** Tradition.

**पार्घटे** Dust or ashes.

**पार्जन्य** a. Belonging to rain.

**पार्ण** a. (जी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy.—2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

**पार्थः** [ द्रुपदाः अपत्यं अण् ] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places.—2 A king.—Comp.—सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

**पार्थक्यं** severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

**पार्थक्यं** Greatness, immensity, width.

**पार्थिव** a. (वी f.) [ पृथिव्याः ईषः इदे वा अण् ] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिव-सृजिहीते R. 13. 64.—2 Ruling the earth.—3 Princely, royal.—वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth.—2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1.—3 An earthen vessel.—4 The body.—वः An earthly substance.—Comp.—आत्मजः,—चंद्रनः,—सुतः a prince, the son of a king.—कन्या,—नंदिनी,—सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

**पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वह-द्रुद्रहः R. 11. 45.—2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

**पार्षरः** 1 A handful of rice.—2 Consumption (क्षयरोग).—2 Ashes.—4 A filament of Kadamba.—5 N. of Yama.

**पार्यतिक** a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

**पार्वण** a. (जी f.) [ पर्वणि भवः अण् ] 1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11. 82. Mu. 3. 10.—2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon).—नः The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

**पार्वत** a. (ती f.) [ पर्वते भवः अण् ] 1 Being or living on a mountain.—2 Growing on or coming from a mountain.—3 Mountainous.

**पार्वतिकं** A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

**पार्वती** [ पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण् ] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himalaya mountain (she was Sati

in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 2); तौ पार्वतीत्याभुजिनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26.—2 A female cowherd.—3 An epithet of Draupadi.—4 A mountain stream.—5 A kind of fragrant earth.—Comp.—चंद्रनः 1 an epithet of Kārttikēya.—2. of Ganesa.—पार्वतीय a. (वी f.) Dwelling in a mountain.—वः 1 A mountaineer.—2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्मं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

**पार्वतिय** a. (वी f.) [ पर्वते भवं बह् ] Mountain-born.—वः Antimony.

**पार्श्वः** A warrior armed with an axe.

**पार्शुका** A rib.

**पार्श्व** a. Near, proximate.—श्वः—श्वं [ पश्चात् समूहः ] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; श्वने संनिष्पन्नकपार्श्वी Ms. 89.—2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पित्रे कथ्यतेमात्रं निजपार्श्वनिव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324.—3 Vicinity.—4 Ved. A curved knife.—श्वः An epithet of Jina.—श्वं 1 A multitude of ribs.—2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means.—3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वत् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9. Bh. 3. 37).—Comp.—अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 3.—अस्थि n. a rib.—आयात a. one who has come very near.—आसन्न a. standing by the side.—उदरप्रियः a. orab.—ग,—गम,—चर,—स्थित a. being close to, standing by the side of.—गः an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43.—गत a. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon.—2. sheltered.—चरः a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14 29.—वः an attendant, a servant.—देशः the side (of the human body).—नाथः the Jaina pontiff.—परिवर्तने 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed.—2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep).—भागः the side or flank.—वक्रः an epithet of Mahādeva.—वर्तिन् a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon.—2. adjacent. (—m.) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46.—2. a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29.—शयः a. 1. sleeping on the side.—2. sleeping by the side.—शूलं—लं 1. a shooting pain in the side.—2.



pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. A companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. परिपार्श्वकः.

पार्श्वकः (की. f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वस्थ ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31; Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक a. (की. f.) [ पार्श्वे भवः टक् ] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ma. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drapada, and of his son Dhrishadyumna.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्वदः f. An assembly.

पार्श्वदः [ पार्श्वदर्शिते अण् ] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वदः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पाणिः m. f. [ पृश्नि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52 ] 1 The heel; उद्धेजयत्युल्लिपाणिभगवान् Ku. 1. 11; पाणिप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपाणिंरयाम्बिता R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —f. 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kunti. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्रहाः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —ग्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [ पाल्-अच् ] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृक्षपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herds-man's wife. —Comp. —ज्ञा a mugh-room.

पालिकः [ पाल्-पुङ् ] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6.

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [ पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —न् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु m. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). —त्वं The science of elephants.

पालकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः क्वा Incense.

पालल a. (ली. f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश a. (शी. f.) [ पलाश अण् ] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —शः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, -वंदः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः—ली. f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, eulogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्य). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्य Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालिवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल a. (ली. f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक a. [ पृष्ण्डल् ] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गच्छते कक्ष-वज्रवल्ति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuṇa.—की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya —2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन a. (नी. f.) [ पृ-णिङ् ल्यु ] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin; purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामसितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीयुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —न् 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्नानीरजतितनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow-dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिद्धक). —Comp. —ध्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [ पश्यते बन्धतेऽनेन, पशु-करणे बन्ध ] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादा-कृद्व्रततिवलयसंगसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादित Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोद्धुदा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —भ्रतः the back of a garment. —क्रोडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरा, —पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —बद्ध a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —धृत् m. 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. —2 one armed



with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंठ° &c. —Comp. —पीठे a gambling house or table.

पाशानं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 A deer-catcher of Varuṇa. —2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —2 A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालने pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Śiva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. —तः The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अस्त्रं *N.* of a missile provided over by पशुपति or Śiva (which Arjuna acquired from Śiva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुवंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः ल्यक्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —र्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पार्श्व *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ma. 6. 90; 9. 225. —डः —डे Heresy.

पार्श्वकः, पार्श्विन् *m.*, पार्श्विकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिनाडि पिष् संचर्षने आनञ् पृषो० Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्भः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्दशी *N.* of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, in honour of Gaṇṛī. —हारकः, —हारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —संविः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house. पि 6 P. (विति) To go, move.

पिस्त् 1 P., 10 U. (पिसति, पिसयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवर्द्धिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Git. 11. or उन्मीलति कूहः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —Comp. —आनन्दः, —चापकः the Spring. —बन्धु-रागः, —बल्लभः the among tree.

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिग *a.* [पिङ्ग-वर्णं अच् न्यङा० कुत्वम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टामलपिगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —3 A rat. —गः 1 Turmeric. —2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —यः A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Śiva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Śiva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिश *a.* a species of cockroach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Śiva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —रुटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिङ्ग-सिन्ध्या० लङ्, पिंग लटि, लाङ्क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ma. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 *N.* of an attendant on the sun. —8 *N.* of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 *N.* of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलचंद्रःशास्त्रं; छंदोज्ञाननिधि जयान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —लः 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Śiau tree (शिशापा). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 *N.* of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. —लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or pro-

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —झं Virgin gold. —झी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः—डं, पिचिंडः—डं 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (ओदरिक).

पिचं (चिं) डिच्- (कल्) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिडिका 1 The calf of the leg. —2 The instep; (also पिचिडिका in these senses.)

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो० Tv.] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —तुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिच्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचु 10 U. (पिचयति ते) To cut, divide.

पिचिचट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचिचट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ 1. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ-अच्] 3 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —छः A tail in general. —छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The acorn of boiled rice. —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. —Comp. —बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्पपाशकं नवोद्भूतं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः, —लं, —लं 1 The acorn of, boiled rice (भक्षमंड). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the



surface. -4 Broth; soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -त्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज 1. 2A. (पिञ्ज) 1 Totinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 Adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिञ्जति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, disturbed in mind. -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -ज Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जन A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [ पिञ्ज-अर्च् ] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पञ्जर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरिक् Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [ पिञ्ज-कल् ] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -लौ Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडा A box, basket. -हं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडका -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गन्धस्योपरिपिडका संवत्सा S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as पिनयपिडकं. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडुक The tartar of the teeth (दंतफिड्).

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिडरः -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं कथदत्ति-मात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दूहितरं Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिडरी दुग्धस्य करोति विडंबना Bb. 3. 116. -रं A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिडरकः -कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिडते, पिडयति-ते, पिडति) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड a. (डी f.) [ पिड्-अर्च् ] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -हः 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिडः, नेत्रपिडा &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremony or Sraddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सकलीकृतभक्ष्यपिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mn. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिड-पातत्रेला Mā. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविहंसिषु मन्त्रिधानां पिडेष्वनारथा खलु भोक्तिषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickneas. -हं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अश्रं bail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्-कल्पित् an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वा पिडद्वयं कुन्ते गज-पुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतेश्च युक्ते Bb. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वापणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-दं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -भाक् a receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्पतस्य संशयमाकृताः पिडभाजः S. 6. -युतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the band, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लोपा 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -का A goblin, demon.

पिडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.



**पिंडसः** A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

**पिंडांतः** Incense.

**पिंडारः** 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikantata* tree. -5 An expression of veneration.

**पिंडिः** *ही p.* 1 A round in as, bell. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलातु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -**Comp.** -**पुष्पः** the Asoka tree. -**लेपः** a kind of unguent, or 'a cake-horn,' a braggart, cowardly. -**धूरः** 'brave in the house,' boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. मेहेनाद्वन्, मेहेसूर &c.

**पिंडिका** 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

**पिंडित** *α.* [पिंड-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpy. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -**तः** Incense.

**पिंडित्** *α.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -*m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

**पिंडिल** *α.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -**लः** 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

**पिंडीकृ** 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

**पिंडीकृ** 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become a lid.

**पिंडीर** *α.* Sapless, arid, dry. -**रः** 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. पिंडीर.

**पिंडोलिः** *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, utral, leavings of a meal.

**पिण्डयाकः** -**कं** 1 Oil cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 A snake. -5 A snake of red ground for oil; Pt 3. 99.

**पिता** *हः* ( *ही f.* ) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -**हः** ( *pl* ) The Manes.

**पितृ** *m.* [पति रक्षि, पातृ नः] A father; सेनात लोकाः पितृमान विनेषा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 1. 67. -**ते** ( *du* ) Parents, father and mother, जगताः पितरौ बन्धे पार्थिवपदे-श्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -**तः** ( *pl.* ) Fore-fathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2 16; 3. 20; Bṛ 10 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -**Comp.** -**अजित** *α.* acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्य**, -**कुर्य**, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3 252. -**कल्पः** performance of the Śāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -**काननं** a cemetery; R. 11 16. -**कुल** *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountains. -**गणः** 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -**गण** *N.* of Durgā. -**गामिन्** *α.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -**गृह** 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -**घातकः**, -**घातिन्** *m.* a parricide. -**तर्पण** 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Śrāddhas or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -**तेरि** *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**तर्षी** 1. *N.* of the place called Trayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -**दत्त** *α.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -**दानं** an offering to the Manes.

-**दाय** patrimony. -**दिनं** the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**द्व** *α.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-**तः**) the divine Manes. -**देवत** *α.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. ( *-तं* ) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -**दैव** *α.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. ( *-तं* ) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अहिका. -**द्वय** patrimony; Y. 2. 1. 8. -**पतः** 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes,' *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -**पति** an epithet of Yama. -**पदं** the world of the Manes. -**पितृ** *m.* a paternal grandfather. -**पुत्रौ** ( *पितापुत्रौ* dual ) father and son ( *पितृपुत्रः* means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पुत्र** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *α.* ( *ही f.* ) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. ( *-हः* *pl* ) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रातः** *α.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, patrimony. -**पशुः** a kinship by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वः पुत्राः । पितृपतिलुपनाश्च विनेषाः पितृपशवः ॥ ( *-पु* *n.* ) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *α.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion. -2 a cemetery. -**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंशः** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. ( *पितृवनेचरः* 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva ). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**सम्राज** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रतः** a worshipper of the Manes. ( *-तं* ) obsequial rites -**आर्द्ध** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्व** *f.* ( also पितृस्व as well as पितुः स्व or पितृस्व ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. -**पशु** *α.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *α.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. -**स्थानः**, -**स्थानीयः** a guardian ( who is in the place of a father ). -**हर** *m.* parricide. -**हन्** *m.* a parricide. -**हृ** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृदक्षिणाः कर्णे उत्तरो देवहः स्मृतः.

**पितृक** *α.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

**पितृमत्** *α.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

**पितृवत्** *α.* Having a father living. -*mut.* Like a father or the Manes.

**पितृव्यः** 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

**पितृ** Bile, one of the three humours of the body ( the other two being वात and कफ ). पितृ यदि शर्करया शास्वति कोर्धः पयोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतोसारः** a bilious form of



piarrhoea. —आभिरुदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plant. लाक्षा वर्ध &c. —उपहत a. affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तपहतः शशिभुजं शंखमपि पीते K. P. 10. —कोषः the gall-bladder. —कोषः excess or derangement of the bilious hum. nr. —नदित्व a. bilious, affected by bile —रारः bilious fever —प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पितृय a [ पितृरिदं शिवं वा पितृन् आगतं वा यत् ] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. —यः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Māgha. —उग्र ] The constellation called Māghā. —2 The day of full as well as new moon. —यं 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. —2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पितृमत् m A bird.

पित्तलः A road, path.

पिच्छा 3 U. See under छा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shnt, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पितृह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपितृहेन बलकलेन S. 1; मदारमात्रा हरिणा पितृहः S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To cover, envelop; कुडुममिव पितृहं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पितृद p. p. 1 Fast and tied or put on —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः —अं [ पा रक्षणे आकृत्तु धनोरात इत्यम् Up 4. 15 ] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —गोत, —धृक्, —धृक्, —पाणि m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Kn. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व 1 U. (पिन्वते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth —5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिन्वित्व m A bird.

पिन्विषु a. Being about to fall. —बुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासिनः पिपासिन् पिपासु a. Thirsty. पिपीनकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीली; पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants)

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिवर्णनं the running about of ants.

पिपलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिपलिकः ली f Long pepper.

पिप्लिका The tartar of the tooth.

पिष्टः A mark, mole freckle.

पिथलः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिठ 10 U. (पिठयते) 1 To throw cast. —2 To send, direct. —3 To incite, prompt.

पिठुः See पीठु.

पिठु a Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिठिका A female elephant.

पिष्ट 6 U. (पिष्टयते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिष्ट a. 1 Free from sin. —2 Multifarious.

पिष्टंग a. [ पिष्ट-अङ्ग किञ्च ] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मधुसूदने ककुभः पिष्टंगोः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 3. —ग The tawny colour.

पिष्टंगकः An epithet of Viṣṇu or his attendant.

पिष्टंगिन् a. Brown, tawny.

पिष्टंगिका Bell-metal.

पिष्टाचः पिष्टिताचमिति, आ + चम वा षट्प्रा. ] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, mischievous being; नृपाश्चामितः पिष्टाचोऽपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. —Comp. —अलङ्का phosphorescence.

—द्रुः a kind of tree. —बाधा, —संवादाः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a ribberish or corruption of Sākrit, one of the lowest Pāṇini dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिष्टाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kuber, the god of wealth.

पिष्टाचिः Ved = पिष्टाच q. v.

पिष्टाचिका 1 A she demon, a female imp. —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिष्टाचिकया Mv. 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिष्टाचोऽयं उल्लेखः the same sense); तस्य खलियं यावज्जीवमायुध-पिष्टाचो न हृदयद्वयक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमातिनादपिष्यति भवतनायुध-पिष्टाचो A. R. 4.).

पिष्टितं [ पिष्ट क; Up. 3. 95. ] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु रा पिष्टितस्य लेखः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp. —अज्ञात-आज्ञा, —आज्ञित, —घुञ्ज m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संघरायो-दकपिष्टाः पिष्टिताज्ञानानां चरन्ति S. 3. 27. —2 a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wolf.

पिष्टुन् a. [ पिष्ट-उन् किञ्च; Up. 3. 55 ] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शङ्खानामनिर्गमनापिष्टुन् Si. 1. 75; तुलानुरागापिष्टुन् V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53. —Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रघनपिष्टुन् कौरव-तद्वन्मेधा, Me. 48. —2 Slanderous, back biting, calumniating पिष्टुन्जनं खलु विप्रति क्षिपिष्या Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —नञ्जनं —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिष्टुन्यति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिष्टुन्यते रथले क्षीरराक्ष्णं जनेनेः S. 7. 7.

पिष्टिलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष्टि 1. 7 P. (पिष्टि, पिष्टि) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथवा भवनं प्रवर्तमानं कथं पिष्टिविषं पिष्टयि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माधवपिष्टेय Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,



kill (with gen.); क्रमेण वेष्टुं धुवनदि-  
वामसि Si. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,  
pound -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To  
give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell.  
-II. P H., 10 U. (पेयति, पेययति-ते) To  
go, move.

विह p. p. [ विह-क ] 1 Ground, pow-  
dered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rub-  
bed together, squeezed or clasped  
(as the hands) -3 Kneaded. -ह 1  
anything ground, a ground sub-  
stance. -2 Flour, meal; विहं विनष्टि  
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless  
work or a profitless repetition. -3  
Lead. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed  
with flour. -पचन a pan for parch-  
ing flour, a boiler &c. -पशुः an effi-  
gy of a beast made with flour. -पा-  
कभृत् m. a boiler. -पाचक a boiler.  
-पिहः a cake or ball of flour. -प्रः  
see घृतप्रः -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding  
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,  
a vain or profitless repetition. -न्यायः  
see under न्याय -मेहः a variety of  
diabetes. -बलिः a kind of small bail  
made of the flour of barley, pulse  
or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal  
wood.

पिहक-कं 1 A cake made of the  
flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake,  
bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opa-  
city of the cornea. -कं Pounded  
sesamum-seeds.

विहपः—पे A division of the uni-  
verse; cf. विहप.

पिहपार Scented or perfumed  
powder.

पिहिकं A cake made of rice-  
flour.

पिह I. 1 P. (पेयति) To go,  
move. -II. 10 U. (पेययति-ते) 1 To  
go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell.  
-4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or  
take.

पिहित See under पिह.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव  
पदनभ्यामुतं पिपिय Mk. 10. 13; N.  
1. 1.

पीचं The ohin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,  
bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठाद्भुविह-  
द्वयुता Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.  
-2 The seat of a religious student  
made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of  
a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in  
general, basis. -5 A particular po-  
sure in sitting. -6 (In geometry)  
The complement of a segment.  
-Comp. -केलिः a male confidant, a  
parasite. -ग a. lame, crippled. -गर्भः  
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.  
-चक्रं a carriage. -पायिका a girl of  
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —युः f.  
basis, basement. —मदः 1. a com-  
panion, parasite, one who assists the  
hero of a drama in great under-  
takings, e. g. in securing his mis-  
tress; so पीठमदिका 'a lady who  
assists the heroine in securing her  
lover'. -2. a dancing master who  
instructs courtesans in the art of  
dancing. —सपे a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool).  
-2 A pedestal, base. -3 A section  
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-  
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-  
चरित.

पीह 10 J. (पीहयति-ते, पीडित) 1  
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,  
harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीह-  
च्छः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms.  
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. -2 To oppose,  
resist. -3 To besiege (as a city).  
-4 To press or squeeze together, com-  
press, pinch; कंठं पीहयन् Mk. 8; लभेत्  
सिकतासं त्रैलोक्यं यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2.  
5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. -5 To  
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. -6 To  
neglect. -7 To cover with anything  
inappreciable. -8 To eclipse. -9 To  
overpower. -10 To break, violate.  
-11 To take away remove. -12 To  
stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पीहकः An oppressor.

पीहनं [ पीह् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Painful,  
distressing, oppressing, inflicting  
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. -2  
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दीर्घलिङ्-  
धनिबिहन्नपीडनानि Gt. 10; गंतीहपी-  
डनसंस्तरकमिका Ch. P. 44. (b)  
Pressure; Mā. 9. 38. -3 An instru-  
ment for pressing. -4 Taking, hold-  
ing, seizing; as in करपीडनं or पाणि-  
पीडनं q. v. -5 Laving waste, devast-  
ation. -6 Threshing corn. -7 An  
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडनं q. v. -8 Sup-  
pressing sounds, a fault in the  
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [ पीह् भावे मिदां अङ् ] 1 Pain,  
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mole-  
station, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1.  
37 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं दारिद्र्यं  
&c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.  
17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. -3 Devastation,  
laying waste. -4 Violation, infringem-  
ent. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, com-  
passion. -7 Eclipse. -8 A chaplet,  
garland for the head. -9 A Sarala  
tree. -10 A basket. -Comp. -कर a.  
troublesome, painful. -करणं tor-  
turing.

पीडित p. p. [ पीह्-क ] 1 Pained,  
harassed, tormented, oppressed,  
pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed. Mn.  
2. 12. -3 Exploited, held, seized; U.  
7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid

waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7  
Bound, tied. -8 1 Paining, injuring,  
harassing. -2 A particular mode of  
sexual enjoyment. —त ind. Fast,  
closely, firmly.

पीत a. [ पा-कर्मणि क ] 1 Drunk,  
quaffed; वनस्पतं पीतमन्त्रिज्वरसं (गो  
सुमोच) R. 2. 1. -2 Steeped, soaked in,  
filled or saturated with. -3 Absorbed,  
drunk up, evaporated; Kn. 4. 44. -4  
Watered, sprinkled with water; पातं  
न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु या S.  
4. 8. 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतलो-  
त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -नः 1 Yellow colour.  
-2 Topaz. -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow  
pigment prepared from cow's urine.  
—तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment.

-Comp. -अग्निः an epithet of Agastya.  
—अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति  
निगदितः प्रोतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत Gt.  
12. -2. an actor. -3. a religious  
mendicant wearing yellow garments.  
—अरुण a. yellowish-red. (—जः) the  
middle of day-break. —अदमन् m.  
topaz. —कदली a species of banana  
(स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कावेरं  
1. saffron. -2 brass. —काष्ठं yellow  
sanders. —चंद्रं yellow sandal. —चंदनं  
1. a species of sandal-wood. -2.  
saffron. -3. turmeric. —चंद्रकः a lamp.

—तुंडः a Kāraṇḍava bird. —दारु n. a  
kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दग्धा  
1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose  
milk has been pledged. -3. a cow  
tied up to be milked. —दा the Sarala  
tree. —नील a. green. (—लः) the  
green-colour. —पाद a kind of bird  
(Mar. मेनार). —पुष्पः N. of several  
plants. —चंद्रक. —कर्मिकार &c. —मणिः a  
topaz. —मासिकं a kind of mineral  
substance. —मूलकं the carrot. —यूषी  
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish-  
red, orange-coloured. (—रक्तं) a kind  
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रगः 1.  
the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the  
fibres of a lotus. —लोहं brass. —वालुका  
turmeric. —वासन् m. an epithet of  
Kṛishṇa. —सारः 1. the topaz. -2. the  
sandal tree. (—रं) yellow sandal-  
wood. —सारि n. antimony. —स्कंधः a  
hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित a.  
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —कः The Asoka  
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2  
Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5  
Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood. -7  
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree.  
(waved-leaf.). -2 The hog-plum tree.  
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron.  
-3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The Yellow  
colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.



पौति: A horse. —f. 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern. —3 The proboscis of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

पौतिन् m. A horse.

पौतिका 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric. —3 Yellow jasmine.

पौतु: 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पौथि: 1 The sun. —2 Time. —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —6 1 Water. —2 Ghoe.

पौथि: A horse.

पौन a. [प्राक्-संस्मरणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'atrong'. —2 Plump, large, thick; as in पौनस्तयी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —Comp. —ऊधस् f. (पौनोऽस्ति) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् a. full-cheated, having a full bosom.

पौनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Cough, catarrh.

पौयु: 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold.

पौमसः —वे [पौय-ऊधस् U. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पौयुवल्हरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —Comp. —महस् m., —रुचि: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

पौल 1 P. (पालि) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

पौलकः The large black ant.

पौलु: [पौलु-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect. —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the hand. —लु n. The fruit of the Pilu tree. —Comp. —पुत्रः the Mūrvā plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् m. a Vaisheshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पौलुकः An ant.

पौव 1 P. (पौवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पौव, पौवर, पौवस a. Fat, corpulent. पौवन् a. (पौवरी f.) [पुण्य-कतिश्च संघः दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —m. Wind.

पौवर a. (रा or री f.) [चौ-वरश्च संघः दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. —2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow. —Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

पौवा Water.

पुंस 10 U. (पुंसयति) 1 To crush, grind. —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस m. [पति पापालवे इमं पुं Up. 4. 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमांसि, पुमानः; Instr. du. पुमां Voc. सिंग. पुमन् 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5 110. —2 A man, human being यत्पार्थः स पुमांस्तोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people; वधे: पुमां रघुपतिपदे: Me. 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A word in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुंसि बाहुरिचंदनं Ak. —7 The soul. —Comp. —अनुज a. (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुंसनुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother —अवयं (पुंसपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुंसर्थः) 1 the aim of man. —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —लेटः (पुलेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्षुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चलीः (पुंश्चलीः) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुंश्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n. the birth of a male child. —कारः, वः, योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —रजः (पुंरजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white elephant. —3. a white lotus. —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागकेशरः; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—m.) 1. the tree called पुनाग. —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —पुत्रजनं the male organ of generation. —पुमन् (पुंमन्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number: लाजाः पुमून् चक्षताः Ak. —योगः (पुयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2. reference to a male or husband; पुयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्न (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —रुद्रिण a. (पुंरुद्रिणं) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—नं) 1. masculine gender. —2. virility, manhood. —3. the male organ. —वधस् (पुंवधस्) a bull-calf. —वेषः (पुंवेषः) the muskrat. —वेष a. (पुंवेषः) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —वचन (पुंवचन) a. 1. causing the birth of a male child (—नं) the first of the purificatory Samakāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. foetus. —3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यस्या पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कलालपितृवश्च कलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुंस्त् ind. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (सी f.), पुक्कस a. (सी f.) Low, vile —शः —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्राया जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, —सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंस्त्वं —खं [पुमांसं रजति, सत्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुंश्चित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —यं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-छं 1 A tail; in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुल U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The binder part. —5 The end of any thing. —Comp. —अयं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंदकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.



**पुच्छतिः** -टी f. Cracking the fingers (टोटिका).

**पुंजः** a heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोब्बेदेव सकेनपुंजा Kn. 7. 26; प्रपुच्छति मूच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंज विषः Gl. 11

**पुंजयति** Dea. P. 1. पुंजीकृ 8 U. To be n. collect together.

**पुंजिः** f. A heap quantity, mass. -Comp -ट्ट a. heap'd. (-ट्टः) Vod. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher. पुंजिकः Mall.

**पुंजित** a. 1 Heaped, collected, heap'd together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

**पुट्** 1 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To interwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयतिने) (a) To grind, reduce to powder (b) To speak. (c) To shine. III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

**पुटः** -ट [पुट्क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपुटपुटो वनामिलः R. 9. 63, 11. 23; 17 12; M. 3. 9; अंजलिपुटः नामपुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धपायः पुटपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -ट्टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -ट्टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp. -उट्टं a white umbrell. -रट्टः cocca-nut - पिट्टः 1. a pot jar, pitcher. -2 a copper-vessel. -गट्टः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिमिको धर्मीरत्वाद्युग्मद्वन-व्ययः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य कङ्गो रसः U 3. 1. -2 digesting. -3. subliming. -प्रेट्टः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आलो-ध). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. -मेट्टं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

**पुटकं** 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

**पुटकिनी** 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

**पुटिका** Cardamoms.

**पुटित** a. 1 Robbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Spht -ते The hollow of the hands.

**पुटो** A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

**पुट्** 10 U. (पुटयतेने) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

**पुट्** 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To diminish. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

**पुण्** 6. P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

**पुण्** 10 U. (पुणयतेने) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

**पुण्** 1 P. (पुणते) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

**पुण्डः** A sign, mark.

**पुण्डरीकं** 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mā. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8 -3 A tiger -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp. -अण् an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -दण् a kind of bird -तुण् a kind of leech,

**पुण्डुर्यं** 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

**पुण्डुः** [पुण्डुर्ये रङ्ग] 1 A kind of sugar cane (red variety) -2 A lotus in general -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. -ट्टः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

**पुण्डुकः** 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

**पुण्य** a. [Up. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकनगरास्तपुण्येद-केषु आश्रयेषु Me. 1; पुण्य धाम चण्डीश्वरस्य Me. 31; पुण्याने हि नामगङ्गा-न्यपि महासुखीनि किं पुण्डरीकानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीको Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; K. 5. 73; so

पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -पुण्ये 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अस्तुतः पापपुण्ये हि विद्वत् कलनइत्ये II. 1. 81; महान् पुण्यपुण्यं कीर्तये नामगङ्गायाः Shā. 3. 1; K. 1. 63; N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -गण् The holy bath. -Comp. -अपुण्यः pleasing, agreeable or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अपुण्यं (for अपुण्यं) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यं भवन्ती जगताः। अस्तु पुण्यदिः; पुण्यदि नच मंगलं सुदिनं पातः प्रयातस्य ते Anar. 61. 'अपुण्यं' repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -आपुण्य a. pious, righteous. -उपुण्य the loss or resulting of good fortune. -उपुण्य a. having lovely gardens. -कृण् m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कृण् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-न.) a meritorious act -कृण् an auspicious time. -कीर्तनः, -अपुण्यः N. of Vishnu. (-नं) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -हृति a bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -हृत् a. virtuous meritorious. -हृत् a. meritorious work. -प्रेण् 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -प्रेण् a. sweet-scented. (-यः) the Champaka tree. -प्रेण्य a. fragrant. -प्रेण् 1 an alms-house. -2 a temple. -जण् 1. a virtuous man. -2. a damo, grub-bio. -3 a Yaska; R. 13. 60. 'प्रेण्यः' an epithet of Kibera; अपुण्यो यम-पुण्यजनेवते R. 9. 6. -जित a won by merit or good works -प्रेण्य a holy place of pilgrimage. -इण् 1. beautiful -2. of good appearance; R. 1. 86. (-न.) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुण् a. granting happiness or beatitude. -पुण्यः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रणयः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -रुण् the reward of good works (-लः) a grove. -भाण् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खरहरि सुनयः K. 43. -पुण्यः -पुण्यिः f. 'be holy-land'; a. Aryāvata. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -राण् 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोण् heaven, paradise. -शुण् an auspicious cimen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-



sons. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—*कः*) an epithet of Nīla (of Nishadha); Yundhāthira, and Janārdana : पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—*कः*) an epithet of Sitā and Draupadī. —स्थान *a.* sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं *1* religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). —*2* A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. —*3* = पुण्ये *5* —*कः* *N.* of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —*व्रत* the worship of Kṛiṣṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* *1* Meritorious, virtuous. —*2* Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. —*3* Happy, blessed. —*4* Pleasing, beautiful.

यत् *n.* *A* particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. —*Comp.* —*नामच* *a.* called पुत्र

पुत्तलः-ली *1* An image, idol, statuette, figgy. —*2* A doll, puppet. —*Comp.* —*दहनं*, -*निधिः* burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —*पूज* idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका *A* doll &c.

पुत्तिका *1* A small kind of bee. —*2* The white ant.

पुत्रः *1* A son; (the word is thus derived :— न श्रो न रश्मिस्मात्प्रायते पितरं सुतः । तस्माद्युव इति शेषः स्वमेव स्वयंयुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः ). —*2* A child, the young one of an animal. —*3* A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). —*4* (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind as in अपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —*त्रा* (*du.*) A son and daughter. —*Comp.* —*असादः* *1* one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. —*2* a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटुम्ब. —*आर्च* *a.* wishing for a son —*आचार्य* *a.* one having a son for his teacher —*अनृषि* *1* an unnatural mother. —*2* a tigress. —*इति*, -*इति* *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —*कर्मन्* *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —*काम* *a.* desirous of; sons. —*काम* *a* wish for sons; R. 1. 35. —*कार्य* *a* ceremony relating to a son. —*कृत्* *m.* an adopted son. —*कृतकः* one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयमाकमुपिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोऽयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदार्थं युगस्ते S.

4. 13. —*जम्भी* an unnatural mother (who eats her own children). —*जात* *a.* one to whom a son is born. —*पुत्र* son and wife —*धर्मः* filial duty. —*पौत्र* —*त्रा* sons and grandsons. —*पौत्रीण* *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (e.g. an adopted son). —*लाभः* obtaining a son —*वधुः* *f.* a daughter-in-law —*मखः* 'a friend of children, one who is fond of children. —*हिन* *a.* son-less, childless. —*संकरिन्* *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —*हतः* an epithet of Vasiṣṭha (whose hundred sons were killed) (—*ती*) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [ पुन अदुर्गंया सज्ञाय वा कन् स्वार्थे कवा ] *1* A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). —*2* A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —*3* A rogue, cheat. —*4* A locust, grass-hopper. —*5* A fabulous animal with eight feet ( शरम ). —*6* Hair. —*7* A pitiable person.

पुत्रका. —*पुत्रिका* *1* A daughter. —*2* A doll, puppet. —*3* A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अयुक्ताऽनन विधिना सुतां कुर्वति पुत्रिकां । यदुपर्य भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधारकम् ॥ —*4* The cotton or down of the tamariak —*5* (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अपुत्रिका, खट्वपुत्रिका &c. —*Comp.* —*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* *1.* a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. —*2.* a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यैतस्य इव Mit. on Y. 2. 128) —*3.* a grand son. —*प्रसूः* a mother of daughters. —*भर्तृ* *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रि *a.* (गी *f.*) Having a son or son; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —*णी* *1* The mother of a son. —*2* A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय पुत्रीय, पुत्रय *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री *1* A daughter. —*2* *N.* of Durgā, see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ *8* U. To adopt as a son; अर्ध-पुत्रः दशवासं दैवदारं पुत्रीकृतोऽसी इव भवत्येन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. *1* To wish for a son. —*2* To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्र्य *1.* 4 P. (पुत्र्या) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* *1* To destroy completely, annihilate. —*2* To overpower, drown (as a sound). —*3* To speak.

—*4* To shine. —*11.* 10 U. (पुत्र्यति ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —*दः* *1* An atom (परमाणु); पुद्गलाः परमाणवः Siddhanta. —*2* The body, matter. —*3* The soul. —*4* An epithet of Siva.

पुनर *ind.* *1* Again, once more' anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्ययं पुनः पुनर्विबुधः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; सो पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again' —*2* Back, in an opposite direction (usually with verbal), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्वा ह-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. —*3* On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless; still (with an adversative force); प्रमाद इव मूर्खे स्पर्शः स्नेहार्दशीतलः । अद्याप्यनेदयति मां त्वं पुनः पति नन्दित्ति U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तज्जगति U. 3. —*4* Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly, 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुत-निषिद्धचापल R. 3. 42; किपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. —*Comp.* —*अर्था* a repeated request. —*आगत* a come back repeated; Ms. 11. 196. —*आगमः*, -*मन* coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —*अधन*, -*अध* renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दाऽक्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 6. 168. —*आर्त* *1.* return. —*2.* repeated birth. —*आवर्ति* *a.* returning to mundane existence. —*आवृत्* *f.* —*आवृत्तिः* *f.* *1* repetition. —*2.* return to worldly existence; repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. —*3* revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —*उक्त* *a* *1.* said again, repeated, reiterated —*2* superfluous, unnecessary; शरीरं वाचा उक्तक्येव R. 2. 68; Si. 7. 64. (—*क्त*), पुनरुक्तता *1.* repetition —*2.* superfluity, redundancy, needless, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. पुनरुक्तम् *n.* a Brahmana (द्विजम्) पुनरुक्तवद्भासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e.g. पुनरुक्तश्रीध्वकशशिपुत्रांशुनायः । जगत्स्थि सदापादय्य जगोहरः शिवः S. D. 633; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्भासः). —*उक्तिः* *f.* *1.* repetition. —*2.* superfluity, needlessness, tautology. —*उत्थानं* rising again, resurrection. —*उत्पत्तिः* *f.* *1.* reproduction. —*2.* return of birth metempsychosis. —*उपगमः* return; कृतोपगमाः पुनरुपगमो बृंहकार्यं वने वः U. 2. 13. —*उपोहा*, -*उदा* a woman married again. —*वमनं* return, going



again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —जवः, —नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —वारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife ; Ma. 5. 168. —पुना ( पुनःपुना ) *N.* of a river in Behār. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. ( —वः ) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth ; metempsychosis ; समपि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवे परिगतशक्तिरात्मन् ; S. 7. 35 ; Ku. 3. 5. —2. a finger-nail. —भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —युः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition —3. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः ( usually dual ) 1. the seventh lunar mansion ( consisting of two or four stars ) ; गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसु 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः ( पुनःसंस्कारः ) repetition of any Samskāra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान ( पुनः संधान &c. ) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः ( पुनः संभवः ) being born again ( into the world ), metempsychosis.

**पुष्कटः** *N.* of a disease of the palate and gums.

**पुष्कलः** Flatulency or wind ( in the stomach ).

**पुष्कसः** 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

**पुर** *f.* ( Nom. sing. पुरी ; instr. दु. पुर्या ) 1 A town, fortified town. पुर-प्यभियक्तुस्त्रयसप्तदा R. 16. 23. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. —3 A wall, rampart. —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारे ( द्वार &c. ) the gate of a city.

**पुर** *a.* [ पू-क ] Full of, filled with. —1 A town, city ( containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent ) ; पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33 ; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 *N.* of the town पाठलिपुत्र *q. v.* —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdelium. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass ( नागर-मुस्ता ). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the overnor of a town. —अरातिः, —अतिः

अभुद्भू *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva ; पुरातिथिरस्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि aubhāh, see विपु. —अर्धविस्तारः a small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —भोकस् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —काष्ठं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —द्विष्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्योतिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1. ' city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मयनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsmen. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva ; Ku. 7. 30 —इन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

**पुरंजनः** The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

**पुरंदरः** [ पुरः शत्रूणां नगतामि दास्यति शत्रु ] 1 *N.* of Indra ; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3. Of Agni. —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 *N.* of the eighteenth lunar mansion ( ज्येष्ठा ). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

**पुरंजरः** The arm-pit.

**पुरंदे** Gold.

**पुरणः** The sea, ocean.

**पुरतस्** *ind.* 1 Before, in front ( opp. पश्चात् ) ; पश्यामि तमित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40 ; in the presence of ; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा हि दीनं वचः Bb. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards ; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विट्बना Ku. 5. 70 ( आदावेव Malli. ) ; Amaru. 43.

**पुरंध्रिः**, —ध्री *f.* [ पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति यु-क्ष्व कीर् पृथो वा ह्रस्वः Iv. ] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron ; पुरंध्रीणा चित्सं कुसुमकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12 ; Mu. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 32 ; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

**पुरला** An epithet of Durgā.

**पुरस्** *ind.* 1 Before ( in time or space ), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of ( by itself or with gen. ) ; अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदांच R. 2. 36 ; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30 ; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3 ; Ku. 4. 3 ; Amaru. 43 ; often used with कृ, गम्, वा, दृ ( see below ). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या ( पुरोऽनुवाक्या ) an introductory verse or hymn. —कारणं, —कारः see under पुरस्क below. —गः, —गम ( पुरोग-गम ) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun ; स किं वदंति वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55 ; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or preceded over by ( at the end of comp. ) ; इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः ' the gods with Indra at the head '. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. ( —तिः ) a dog. —गन्तु, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. ( —मः ) a dog. —चरणं ( पुरश्चरणं ) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —दुदः ( पुरदुदः ) a nipple. —जव *a.* ( पुरोजवः ) surpassing in speed, swift or than. —जन्मन् ( पुरोजन्मन् ) *a.* born before. —डाक्ष *m.* डाक्षः ( पुरडाक्षः ) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalās* or vessels ; Ma. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general ; Ma. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5 the leavings of an oblation ( इतिशेष ). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer ( नेत्र ) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled ; Ku. 6. 90. —प्रहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line ; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit ( in the near future ) ; R. 2. 22. —भाग ( पुरोभाग ) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of ; प्रायः समान-विश्वाः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20. ( पुरोभाग may here mean ' envy ' also ). ( —गः ) 1. the front part, forepart, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty ; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातन्त्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious ; V. 3. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, —वातः ( पुरोमारुतः वातः ) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front ; M. 4. 2 ; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. ( —रा ) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger ; S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant ; servant ; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. —3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent ; Ku. 6. 49. —4. ( at the end of comp. ) attend



or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) ind. with or after. —स्थायिच a. standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांयेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखिनि Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. —2 To introduce, present; मद्रचनात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. —3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतेऽस्मि S. 1. —4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. —5 To appoint. —6 To show, indicate, evince. —7 To lead. —1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्कारण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय a. 1 To be honoured. —2 To be placed at the head. —3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. —2 Reference. —3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. —4 Worshipping. —5 Accompanying, attending. —6 Preparing. —7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. —8 Attacking. —9 Accusation. —10 Consecrating. —11 Anticipating, expecting. —12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. —13 Sprinkling with holy water. —14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत p. p. 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. —2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. —3 Chosen, adopted, followed. —4 Adored, worshipped. —5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. —6 Prepared, got ready. —7 Consecrated. —8 Accused, calumniated. —9 Made perfect or complete, finished. —10 Anticipated, expected. —11 Appointed. —12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). —13 Sprinkled with holy water. —14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. —2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अशुक्ला पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. —2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. —2 In the first place, at the beginning. —4 Formerly, previously. —5 Eastward, in or towards the east. —6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; पुरोसाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वार्थमुर्व

ययुः Kn. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. —2 To make a family-priest of any one. —3 To appoint, place in office. —4 To entrust or charge with. —5 To place or set before or in front. —6 To honour, esteem, respect. —7 To devote or apply oneself to. —8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस m. A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. —2 Charge, commission. —3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. —2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. —2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. —2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्युपस्थाया R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. —2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. —3 At first, in the first place. —4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तदीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिभ्याकुला च Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. —5 Ved. For the defence of. —6 Securely from. —7 Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत a. formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. —2. a story of the past. —3. a former age; द्यूतमेतत्पुराकल्पे दृढं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत a. done formerly. (—तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. —योनि a. of ancient origin. (—नि) an epithet of Siva. —वसुः an epithet of Bhisma. —निद्र a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंयपणैति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त a. 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. —2. old, ancient. (—त्तं) 1. history. —2. an old or legendary event; पुरादृष्टोद्धारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपदवी Mā. 2. 13. —कथा an old legend.

पुरातन a. (नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. —2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Kn. 6. 9. —3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet

of Vishnu. —2 (pl.) The ancients, (—नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 The east. —4 A castle.

पुराण a. (पा or पी f.) [पुरा नवं Nir. 1] Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवयं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रायणमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. —2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. —3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence. —2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. —3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशांशुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टदशन्. —णः 1 A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादां तच्च दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यद्वराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhāsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः f. 1 A town, city. —2 A river. —3 A king.

पुरिषाय a. Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंदं छुनीहं नंदनं Si. 1. 51. —2 A stronghold. —3 The body. —Comp. —मोहः the Dhāttrā plant.

पुरीतत् m., n. [पुरी देहं तनोति तत् किं] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. —2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पू-इप्-क्वि Up. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. —2 Rubbish, dirt. —3 Ved. Water. —Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.



पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* ( *रू-वी f.* ) [ *पु-पालवपीषणयोः* क; Up. 1. 24 ] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —*रुः* 1 The pollen of flowers. —2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. —3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. —2 Repeatedly, often. —*Comp.* —*जित्* *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —*वृं* gold. —*वृंशकः* a goose. —*वृंश* (स) *घ.* *वृंश*, *वृंश* *m.* epithets of Indra. ( *Ved.* ). —*भोजस्* *m.* a cloud. —*लपद* *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —*ह-हु* *a.* much, many. —*द्वत्* *a.* invoked by many. ( *-त्तः* ) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16.5; Ku. 7. 45; Ma. 11. 122. —*द्वि* *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —*हृति*; an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [ *पुरि देहे शेते शीत एषो* Tv; *पुरु-अग्रमने कृषत्* Up. 4. 74 ] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mx. 3. 27; Ma. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. —2 Men, mankind. —3 A member or representative of a generation. —4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. —5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); *हो पुरुषो प्रमाणमस्याः सा त्रिपुरुषा-ची परिला Sk.* —6 The soul: *द्वाविमो पुरुषो लोके भरथाश्व एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c.* —7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33. R. 13. 6. —8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). —9 The pupil of the eye. —10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sānkhya it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Kn. 2. 13 and the

word सांख्य also. —11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहज-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —12 The Punnāga tree. —13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. —14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —*स्त्री* A woman. —*वृं* An epithet of the mountain Meru. —*Comp.* —*अंगं* the male organ of generation. —*अवः*, —*अम्* *m.* 'man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —*the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man.* —*अधिकारः* 1. a manly office or duty. —2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —*अंतरं* another man. —*अयणः*, —*अर्थः* 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —3. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —*अस्थिमालिन्* *m.* an epithet of Siva. —*आयः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a demon. —*आयुषं*, —*आयुस्* *n.* the duration of a man's life, अक्षयणमतिः कामं जीव्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. —*आशिन* *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —*इन्द्रः* a king. —*उत्तमः* 1. an excellent man. —2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —3. a best attendant. —4. a Jaina. —5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu. —*कारः* 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न तिष्ठति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्भवति यथा Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. —2. manhood, virility. —*कुम्पः* —*वृं* a human corpse. —*केसरिन्* *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखौ S. 7. 3. —*ज्ञानं* knowledge of mankind. —*वृन्* —*द्वय* *a.* of the height of a man. —*द्वि* *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. —*द्वेषिणी* an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —*नायः* 1. a general, commander. —2. a king. —*नियमः* (in gram.) restriction to a person. —*पशुः* a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —*पुंगवः*, —*पुङ्गवी*; a superior or eminent man. —*पुरं* N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. —*बहुमान* the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —*नेयः* a human sacrifice. —*वरः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*वाहः* 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —*व्याघ्रः*, —*गार्हृलः*, —*सिंहः* 1. 'a tiger or lion among

men', a distinguished or eminent man. —2. a hero, brave man. —*सन्वायः* a number of men. —*सूक्तं* N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः —*कं* Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवक्षसी पुरुषकोन्मितायकायः Si. 5.56.

पुरुषता, —*त्वं* 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. —2 Virility. —3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. —*तं* 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. —2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि विवर्जितं पुरुषायितं असितलालेखनेन वेदमयादभिमयति सुप्रतीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुवरसू *m.* [ cf. Up. 4. 231 ] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [ He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa, and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvaśya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, based on a passage in the Rīgveda, where it is said that Urvāsi agreed to live with Puruṣas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvāsi disappeared ].

पुरोदिः 1 The current of a river. —2 The rustling noise of leaves: ( *प्र-शब्द* ).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुरु. पुरं 1 P. ( *पुर्वति* ) 1 To fill. —2 To dwell, inhabit. —3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two aśaṇas).



**पुल** 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ने) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

**पुल** a. Great, large, wide, extensive. —ल: Horripilation.

**पुलकः** 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु बु-बुबु नितम्बवती दयितं पुलकैरुडुकुले Git. 1; युगमद्वितिकं लिखति सपुत्रकं युगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजाकषिड). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. —Comp. —अंशः the noose of of Varuṇa. —आलयः an epithet of Kubera, —उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

**पुलकयति** Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

**पुलकित** a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

**पुलकिन्** (जी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—m. A species of Kadamba tree.

**पुलकीकृत** a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

**पुलस्तिः-स्त्वः** N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

**पुलहः** N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

**पुला** The soft palate, uvula.

**पुलाकः**—कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

**पुलाकिन्** m. A tree.

**पुलायितं** A horse's gallop.

**पलिनः**—नं [ल-इन्द्र किं; Un. 2. 53.] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवेन विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिकाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुद्वज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

**पुलिनवती** A river.

**पुलिदः, पुलिदकः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

**पुलिरिकः** A snake.

**पुलोमन्** m. N. of a demon, the other-in-law of Indra. —Comp.

—अरिः-जित्, भिद्, द्विष्ट m. epithets of Indra. —जा, —पुत्री Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

**पुलोमा** N. of the wife of Bhṛigu and mother of Chyavana.

**पुष्** 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यते, पुष्णाति, पुष्टं पृषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वस्तमिव लोकमधु पुषाण Bb. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -5 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषेय लावण्यमयान विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तितोषीयते स्थायी तैस्ते पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुषुगुणः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bn. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न जोभां S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 16. 58; 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16. v. 1., Māl. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

**पुष्कः** Nourishment, nutrition.

**पुष्ट** p. p. [पुष्-क] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. —ष्टः N. of Viṣṇu. —ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

**पुष्टिः** f. [पुष्ट भव-किन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्मिन्पतामपि दृष्ट्वा पिष्टेऽपि तनोवि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरितुवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. —Comp. —कर a. nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. —कतः an epithet of Gineśa. —द्व a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (—नः) a cock.

**पुष्करं** [पुष्कं पुष्टिं सति, राक; cf. Un. 4. 4.] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करेणाहतेषु Me.

66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion —रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -7 An epithet of Śiva. -8 The Śārāsa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. —रः, —रं: N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —आरु 1, —आहः the (Indian) crane. —आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वेगे मुनवतिदिते पुष्करावर्तकान् Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. —तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. —नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पत्रं a lotus-leaf. —श्रियः, wax, —बीजं lotus-seed. —स्यामः an alligator. —शिखा the root of a lotus. —स्थपतिः an epithet of Śiva. —स्रक् f. a garland of lotuses. (—m. dual) N, of the two Asvinkumāras.

**पुष्करायते** Den. A To act as a drum.

**पुष्करिका** A kind of disease.

**पुष्करिणी** 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

**पुष्करिन्** a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses, —m. An elephant.

**पुष्कल** a. [पुष्कल-किञ्च; पुष्क-सिष्मा लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारे मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. —लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 Of mount Meru. —ङ् 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alma to the extent of four morsels of food.

**पुष्कलकः** 1 The musk-deer; सीसि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bol, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

**पुष्टिका** An oyster.

**पुष्प** 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पयत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः V. 3. 16.

**पुष्पं** [पुष्पं विकशे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men.



as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचायः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अवधः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासी तु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring. -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the joice of flowers. -दः a tree. -देवः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mabimnatotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामन् n. a garland of flowers. -द्रव 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -द्युः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana : cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मास 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रयः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वाडुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāga-keasara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिखः -लिह m. a bee. -वदुकः a gallant. -वर्षः, -वर्षणः a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका -वादी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. -वैष्णी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, -शरसनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass. -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rama); R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वन-पर्वणि &c., अधुकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिर-विरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितं पुष्टीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुष्पित् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -द्वयं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. -द्वया The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रयः = पुष्परयः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस 10 U. (पोसयति-ने) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ने) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत; caus. पावयति; desid. पुष्यति, विपविष्यते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपापस्य पवसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलू &c.

पूत p. p. [पूक] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); वृष्टिपूर्तं न्य-सेत्पादं वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सद्यःपूर्तं व-वेद्वाचं मनःपूर्तं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusā grass. -तं Truth. -ता An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. -कृत्यायि Sachi, the wife of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. -तुणं white Kusā grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -यान्यं sesamum. -पाप, -पापन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पूयः [पू-गं कृच्च; Up. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection,



quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree ( पूर्ण also ) ; R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64 ; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कृत *a.* heaped, collected. -पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठः -ठं a spitting-pot. -गुणिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलं the areca nut. -वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. ( पूजयति, पूजयाचकार-चके, अयुजन्त, अयुजन्त, पूजयेत्, पूजित ) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदयुजस्त्वहि पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतं Si. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक *a.* ( जिका *f.* ) [ पूज-कृ ] Honouring, adoring ; worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [ पूज-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान *a.* Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [ पू-भावे-अ ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage ; R. 1. 79. -Comp. -अहं *a.* venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित *p. p.* [ पूज-कृ ] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल *a.* Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य *a.* deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूय 10 U. ( पूययति-ने ) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पुत-*ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पुत 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पुतकारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पुतनः A dead body in a cemetery. -ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākāsāsi in general ; मा पुतनास्वसुप-गाः शिवतातिरेधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अरिः, -सुदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Krishna.

पुति *a.* [ पू-किञ् ] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling ; Bg. 17. 10.

-तिः *f.* [ पू-युच् वा भावे किञ् ] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -अंहः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Saralā tree. -गंध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि *a.* Stinking, foul smelling. -गंधिक *a.* stinking, fetid. -हृत् heart pea. -नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -वर्णं a foul ulcer ( discharging pus ).

पुतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं Ordure, excrement.

पुतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat ; Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पुन *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'पु to destroy').

पूपः A sort of bread ; see अय्य.

पूपला ( ली ), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पुलिका, पुपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय 1 U. ( पूयति-ने ) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; ( considered by some to be 4 A. also ).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter ; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220 ; 12. 72. -Comp.

-अरिः the Nimba tree -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं अय्य *q. v.*

पूर 1. 4 A. ( पूरयेत्, पूर्ण ) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पू *q. v.*). -2 To please, satisfy. -11 10 U. ( पूरयति-ने, पूरित ; strictly the *Caus.* of पू *q. v.*) 1 To fill ; कोन याति वरं लोकं सुखं पिबेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround ; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वरतः U. 4 ; so आशां मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [ पू-कृ ] 1 Filling, making full. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying ; अतिल-पूराः सुरतमदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंजुं,

बाष्पं, शोणितं &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -र A kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरवीडि तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक *a.* [ पू-ण्डल् ] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony) ; cf. रेचक.

पूरण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ पू-कृतिर ल्यु ] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) ( द्वितीय, तृतीय &c. ) ; न पूरणी तं सद्यपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Sa'lmali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil ( विष्णुतेल ) -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Med.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -प्रत्यया an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितु *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -म. An epithet of Vishnu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण *p. p.* [ पू-कृतिर ल्यु ] Filled, filled with, full of ; oft. in comp ; तं तथा क्षुपयति वरमं शुभं पूर्णकुलक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोकं, जलं &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete ; R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Euded, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -णी 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. -णी Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented. -अयुता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth



seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —अनकं 1. drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3 a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णाल also). —अनन्दः the Supreme being. —अर्हतिः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —इंद्रः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्यम् and उपमात्रिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुपोपमा); e. g. अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुखे कुरतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —ककुब्ध a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (—मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुंभः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्वत् पक्षेष्ट-यो पूर्णकुंभ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पर्वण्डु f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. —2. a cup-ful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्द-निर्भरो हस्तिपत्तिं पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापाह्वयमाजपूर्ण-पात्रं 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—इषांहुतसव-काले यत्कलांशकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्षापूर्वकं यदादिदालकारा-दिकं पुनः । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णजकं च तत् ॥ Mārāvali). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —ची (ची) जः the citron. —मासृ m. 1. the sun. —2. the moon. (—f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —हेमः = पूर्णहृतिः q. v. पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. —2 A cock. —3 The blue jay.

पुर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर्-कृति] 1 Full, complete. —2 Concealed, covered. —3 Nourished, protected. —सै 1 Fulfilment. —2 Cherishing, nourishing. —3 Granting. —4 A reward, merit —5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वायीकूपतडागादि देवताय-तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमात्रमः पूर्वमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इह which

is thus defined by Atri :—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्ट-मित्यभिधीयते ) ; of. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety; satisfaction. —3 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained.

पुरुषः = पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing., 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than. —4 Old, ancient; पूर्व-सूक्तिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशस्ते U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by formerly 'or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्वं &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime; पूर्ववयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संबन्धमाभाज्यपूर्व-माहुः R. 2. 58; गुण्यः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुहुः केचलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मित-पूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वस्य यमराक्षसा दशकं शरिणं विदुर्बु-धैः R. 8. 29; सो मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अबोधपूर्वं 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —वै An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलार्थं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3, पयः पूर्वैः सान्निभसिः कवोऽणसुपमुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वैर्वा युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —वै The forepart; अनवरतपशुर्ज्याकालनक्षत्रपूर्वं (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —वै 1 The east. —N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —वै ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्वं. —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecededly, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिव्यादयेत्. Ma 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्वं K.; भूतपूर्वखरालं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समय-पूर्वं S. 5. 'after a formal agreement.' —2 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण 'in front,' 'before', 'to the east of', withgen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्व 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्व-ततः-पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now'. —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आव-सथ्य). —अचलः, —अग्निः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वपरसमुद्रावगाहः साधुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वपरौ तोयनिधी-वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. —2 first and last. —3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. —4. connected with another. (—रे) 1. what is before and behind. —2. connection. —3. the proof and the thing to be proved. विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभि-मुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अंधविः the eastern ocean. —अजित a. attained by former works. (—तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः—र्धे 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धमिहा छयिच मैत्रौ खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्धं &c. —2. the upper part (of the body); अङ्गुलला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वोह्निक, पूर्वोह्नित a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (—रा) the north-east. (—रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body or animals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शपतनभयाद्भू-यसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. —2. the upper part of the body of men; सृ-जन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पूर्वक-बंधस्थिरापूर्वकायं Kn. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (—लः) former or ancient times. —कालि-क, —कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (—तं) an act done in a former life. —होतिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadā. —चोदित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. bore or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —9. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; Si. 6. 44; R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the



moon. (-जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-म.) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिक्षु *f.* the east. —दिश्व *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टे the award of destiny. —देवः 1 an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (पितृ). —4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men ; अक्रोचनाः शौचपयः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff. —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. —पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāṇchāla. —पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह) ; Pt. 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (-वोः) *m.* pl. forefathers. —फाल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. —भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the forepart. —2. the upper part. —भा- (अ)क्षय्या the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावो-क्तमप्यते Tarka K. —3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाविन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूतः *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त ; see मीमांसा. —रगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यथादृश्यवस्तुना पूर्व रगविश्लेषज्ञातये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R. ; पूर्वरगं विधायैव लक्ष्मणो निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरगं

प्रसंगाय नादकीर्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8. (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाद्दर्शनादपि मिथः संस्करागयो । दृश-विशेषो योमातो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (-न.) youth. —वतिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सकथं the upper part of the thigh. —सख्या day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean ; R. 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with ; अनामयमश्रुपूर्वकमाह S. 5. —2 Preceding, antecedent. —3 Previous, former, prior. —4 First. —ऋः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient. पूर्वतन् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east ; R. 3. 42. —2 Before, in front of. —3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. —2 Relating to something preceding, —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (जी *f.*), पूर्विण *a.* 1 Ancient. —2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. —2 On the day before, yesterday ; Ms. 3. 187. —3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. —2 Ancient, old. —3 Next, near. —4 Eastern. —5 Excellent.

प्ल 1 P., 10 U. (प्लति, प्लयति-ने) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack

पुलाकः = पुलक q. v.

पुलिका A kind of cake.

पूर्य An empty grain of corn.

पू 1 P. (पूयति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow ; cf. पुष्.

पुषः, पुषकः The mulberry tree.

पुषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -पूषो, -पूषः [पू कतिन् Up. 1, 156] The sun, सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमार्ण कलयति Bb. 2, 114 ; इधनौघधगप्यश्रिस्त्रिषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 43. —Oomp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आपयजः 1. a cloud —2. an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra ; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पू 6 A. (प्रियते-वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) ; कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्यापृत् —Caus. (पारयति-ने) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहवस्त्रं कागतसखवृत्ति R. 2. 38. —2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19 ; उमासु-खे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमश्रमपाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25. —II. 3 P. (पिप-ति) 1 To bring or carry over. —2 To deliver from, bring out of. —3 To fill. —4 To protect, maintain, sustain. —5 To promote, advance. —III. 9 P. (पूयति) To protect. —IV. 10 U. (पूयति-ने) ; sometimes पूर is regarded as a separate root 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. —2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). —3 To be able or capable ; न खलु मातापितरौ भवृषियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रुषुं पारयतः S. 6 ; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्न-सखां शकुंतलां निवेदयिषुं 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि व ३ Bv. 2. 59. —4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. —5 To withstand, oppose. —6 To live. —V. 5 P. (पूयति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. —2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक् 1. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ते) To come in contact with. —II. 7 P. (पृक्ते, पृक्ते) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं चक्षुः दाशरथिपृक्ते गध-रुषा शरं Bk. 5. 39. —2 To mix, mingle. —3 To be in contact with, touch. —4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. —5 To augment, increase. —6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृक्ते, पृक्ते-ने) 1 To touch, come in contact with. —2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक् p. p. [पृक्-क] 1 Mixed, mingled ; पृक्स्तु वारिगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.



13.-2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्च Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्ष *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [पृच्छ-पृच्छ संज्ञासंज्ञे] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृच्छ 2 A. (पृच्छे) To come in contact with, touch.

पृष्ट, पृष्ट 6 P. (पृष्ट-पृष्टि) To delight, please.

पृष्ट *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृत्ता after acc. dual.)

पृष्टन् Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृष्टना 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horses, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. —माहः an epithet of Indra.

पृष्टनायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical. पृष्टयति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृष्टया An army.

पृष्ट 10 U. (पृष्टयति) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृष्टः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly; संज्ञान् दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ma. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचित्वा पृथग्गता मित्रा Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्यनेन-रामात्-पानं वा Sk. Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् *a.* distinct, separate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, —क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल *a.* belonging to a different family. —संज्ञाः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —वर *a.* going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथगजनवच्छुचो वज्रं वसिनामुत्तमं गन्तुमर्हति R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 38. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिदः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप *a.* of different shapes or kinds. —विधयः *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various. —शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पृथिवी see पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. —Comp. —जः, —तनयः, —सुतः, —सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासुतना सटसुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभिनवस्तं पृथासुतः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —वतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः, —सिन्धु *m.*, —पालः, —पालकः, —सुख *m.*, —सुखः, —सुखः a king. —पाले the surface of the earth. —वतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, —लं the circuit of the earth. —वृक्षः a tree; पवनान् पृथिवीरुहानि R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (धु or धवी *f.*, compar. प्रधी-दन्, superl. प्रतिष्ठ) [पृथु-संज्ञा Un. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनिर्ध्वजं q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तदं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृष्टः पृथुरनिकृताः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —धुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhūva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. —धुः *f.* Opium. —Comp. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) a ram. —जवन-निर्ध्वज *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनिर्ध्वजं निर्ध्वजो नव V. 4. 26. —वज्रः —जं red garlic. —वध, —वधु *a.* famed, widely renowned. —रोमन् *a.* a fish. —धुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. —शिरः, a mountain. —श्री *a.* highly prosperous. —श्रेणि *a.* having large hips. —संवद् *a.* rich, wealthy. —संज्ञः a hog.

पृथुकः —कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. वेहे). —कः A child; निम्बुर्जनम्बः पृथुकान् पथिम्बः Si. 3. 30. —का A girl.

पृथुल *a.* Broad, large, wide; श्रेणि-पुथिम्बः पृथुलान् स्वर्जमाप सक्लेन तलन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथु-धी] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App I.). —Comp. —ईशः, —वतिः, —पालः, —सुख *m.* a king, sovereign. —स्नानं a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Ganeśa. —गृह a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (विषयः).



पुशन *a.* Ved. Clinging, attached to. — *n.* Clinging to, attachment.

पुश्नि (णि) *a.* [ सुश् -निं किञ्च पुषोः सलोपः Un. 4. 52 ] 1 Short, small; dwarfish. —2 Delicate, feeble. —3 Diversified, spotted. —4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्रिः A dwarf. —श्रि *f.* 1 A ray of light. —2 The earth. —3 The starry sky. —4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —5 The earth. —6 A cloud. —7 Milk. —Comp. —गर्भः, —धरा, —भद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —रुंगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. of Ganesa.

पुश्नि (णि) का, पुश्नी (णी) *N.* of an aquatic plant.

पुष् 1 *A.* (पुशेति) 1 To sprinkle. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To give. —4 To vex, pain, weary.

पुष् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. —2 Sprinkling. —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). —Comp. —अंशः, —अश्वः 1. wind, air. —2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पुष्तापतिः) wind. —बलः *N.* of the horse of wind.

पुष्त *a.* [ पुष्-अतच् किञ्च ] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A drop of water; पुष्तैरपां शमयता चरजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyn. —Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पुष्कः an arrow; तदुपोद्वैश्व नभश्चरैः पुष्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; पञ्चधैता हस्तवतां पुष्कः R. 7. 45.

पुशतिः A drop of water; पयःपुशंतिभिः स्पृष्टा वतिवाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पुषभाषा = पुषभाषा *q. v.*  
पुषाकरा A small stone.  
पुषातकैः Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पुषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पुषत् and उदर, the *त्* of पुषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पुषोदरादिष्वत् साधुः; see Gāya to P. VI. 3. 109.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [ पुष्ट-प्रच्छ-वा क ] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, —2 Sprinkled.

पुष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. —2 Ved. A rib. —3 Touch. —4 A ray of light.

पुष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain. —2 An elephant.

पुष्ट [ पुष्-प्रच्छ-वा यक् निं; Un. 2. 12 ] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. —2 The back of an animal; अश्वपुष्ट-मरुदः &c. —3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; 80 अवनिपुष्टचारिणी U. 3. —4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. —5 The flat roof of a house. —6 The page of a book. (पुष्टेन, पुष्टे 'behind, from behind'). —Comp. —अनुग, —गामिन्, —यायिन् *a.* going behind, following; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* the epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. —गोपः, —रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —गृधि *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तल्वनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —हृष्टिः 1. a crab. —2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back; मांसं पादयोः पतति खादति पुष्टमांसं H. 1. 81. —2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (—दं—दनं) back-biting; पुष्टमांसदनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; see पुष्टमांस above. —यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह *m.*, —वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शूना a wild goat. —शूनिन् *m.* 1. a ram. —2. a buffalo. —3. a eunuch. —4. an epithet of Bhīma. पुष्टकं The back. (पुष्टके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. —2. to resign, give up, discard.)

पुष्टत् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पुष्टतोऽन्विष्यात् Ma. 4. 154; 8. 300; Eg. 11. 40. —2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पुष्टतः. —3 On the back. —4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुष्टता कृ नेमा 1. to place on the back, leave behind. —2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. —3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पुष्टतः कृत्वा नैराश्यामवलंभितं H. 1. 144; लज्जां पुष्टतः कृत्वा K. : पुष्टतो गम् to follow; पुष्टतो भू 1. to stand at the back. —2. to be disregarded.)

पुष्टय *a.* Relating to the back. —डयः A back-horse. —ड्या 1 A mare for draught. —2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. —2 A ray of light.

पु 3, 9 P. ( विपति, पुनाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-भ्यति, परि-री-भु, पुर्ण; pass. पुश्यते; caus. पुश्यते-ने desid. विपरि-री-यति, पु-पुशति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. —2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). —3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). —4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. —5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. —2 The root of an elephant's tail. —3 A couch, bed. —4 A cloud. —5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेजुषः The wax, of the ear; see पिजुषः.

पेटः (—टा-टी-अं also) 1 A bag, basket. —2 A chest. —3 A multitude. —4 A retinue, train. —टः The open band with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. —2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटि A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष 1 P. (पेषति) 1 To go. —2 To grind. —3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. —2 Ghee. —स्व *A* ram (?).

पेय *a.* [ वा-पाने कर्षणे यत् ] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. —य 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice,

पेयुः 1 The sea. —2 Fire. —3 The sun.

पेयुष-यं 1 Nectar. —2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārāvāt; Ms. 5. 6. —3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The ocean. —4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ने) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. —2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पल्लवः पेलवपुष्पापन्नः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. —2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमतपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरनैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape-



पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (व-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Ms. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -ल Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bad on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be m. also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -का a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 *A.* (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [विष्-षञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [विष्-लृट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषकाः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेष् 1 *P.* (पेषति) To go, move.

पेष्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2. De-structive.

पे 1 *P.* (पायति) To dry, wither.

पेंगिः A patronymio of Yāska.

पेंजूषः The ear.

पेडर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पित्रं *q. v.*

पैथीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेंडिक्यं, पेंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicancy.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हरः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत् आगतं वि-

तुरिदं वा ढञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदमुद्धमजेन पैतुक् चिन्धेनास्य नर्वच्च यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतुमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत (ची *f.*), पैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैसल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (ची *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [विशचिन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां च रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चरुमोऽयमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ्] वा 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ही *f.*) [पिष्टश्चेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैसी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal; cf. गौरी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोमंड *a.* [पोः छन्दो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Defarmed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अयोगेह.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (काश). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोटुलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-त्; Up. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; विष स्तन्यं पोतः Bv. 1. 60; सुग-पोतः, शार्ङ्गलं Mu 2. 8; करिपोतः &c.; वीरपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -ह्वः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रुद्रः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वाणिज *m.* sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतु *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-ञ्] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.



पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.  
पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिदः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पु-वृ] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported. &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिव, पोषु *a.* [पु-णिनि वृ च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पु-कर्मणि पठ्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्वलीय *a.* ( *यि f.* ) Relating to harlots.

पौश्वलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौश्वल्य Harlotry, female incontinence; *Ms.* 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुसवनं.

पौस्र *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) 1 Fit for a man; *Bk.* 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्त्रं Manhood, virility.

पौस्यं *Ved.* 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* ( *डी f.* ) Boyish. -इं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंदरीक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; *Mā.* 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडुर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 *N.* of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 *N.* of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौंड्रं द्रुमौ महाशंभो भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः *Bg.* 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. *Ms.* 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौतिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* ( *की f.* ) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

-वः A grandson, son's son. -त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -त्रं The office of a Potri, *q. v.*

पौत्रिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं *K.* 237; *R.* 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness: अभिषक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन *V.* 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर् विशः अपत्ये अण्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; *Y.* 2. 130; *Ms.* 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; *Ms.* 9. 176.

पौर *a.* ( *री f.* ) [पुरे वसति त्रैविको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 *Ved.* Filling one's own belly. -रः 1 A townsman, citizen; ( *opp.* जानपद ); *Ku.* 6. 41; *Ms.* 27; *R.* 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -रं The language of the servants in a palace. -रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -*Comp.* -अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. -कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनावहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवैक्षितं *S.* 6. -जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. ( -द्वः *pl.* ) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः *U.* 1. -वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. -सहयं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरिय *a.* ( *यी f.* ) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* ( *री* ) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* ( *वी f.* ) [पुरोर्वापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru; *S.* 5. -2 *N.* of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* ( *वी f.* ) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरम्-भवायै त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्या वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः *Mā.* 9. 25; पौरस्त्य-संज्ञामरुत् 9. 17; *R.* 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* ( *णी f.* ) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* ( *वी f.* ) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Puruṣa. -वः A weight which can be carried by one man. -वी A woman. -वः 1 Human action, man's work. exertion, effort; क्षिप्रवृत्त्या पौरुषं *Bh.* 2. 88; वैवं निहस्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मज्ञकृत्या *Pt.* 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 ( *a* ) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः *R.* 15. 28; 8. 28. ( *b* ) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; *Bg.* 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* ( *यी f.* ) [पुरुष-उङ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेयावैचंदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषघ्न) -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* ( *ती f.* ) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिष्ठये भद्रवि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे *S.* 2. 15.



**पौरोगवः** A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

**पौरोडाशः** A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

**पौरोडाशिकः** A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

**पौरोधसं** The office of a family-priest.

**पौरोभाग्यं** 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, प्रियोपभोगचिन्हेषु पौरोभाग्यं; मिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obtrusiveness.

**पौरोहित्यं** The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

**पौर्णमास** *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -*सः* A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रि) -*सं* A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमासी**, **पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमास्यं** A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

**पौर्णिमा** An ascetic.

**पौर्णिमा** A day of full moon.

**पौष्टिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ma. 3. 178 ; 4. 127.

**पौर्व** *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

**पौर्वदे (दे) दिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1. 349.

**पौर्वपदिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

**पौर्वपर्यं** 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

**पौर्वाहिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

**पौर्विक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

**पौलस्यः** 1 An epithet of Ravana ; पौलस्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80 ; 10. 5. 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhis apa. -4 The moon.

**पौलस्ती** An epithet of Sarpasakha  
**पौलिः** *m. f.* **पौली** *f.* A kind of cake.

**पौलोम** *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to or descended from Pulomon or Pulomā. -*मः* N. of Indra.

**पौलोमी** Sachī, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; आशीरन्या न

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -*संभवः* an epithet of Jayanta.

**पौषः** N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -*वी* The day of full moon in the month of Pausa ; R. 18. 32. -*द* 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

**पौष्कर-रक** (री. की. *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

**पौष्करिणी** A lotus pool or pond.

**पौष्कलः** A species of grain.

**पौष्कल्यं** 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

**पौष्टिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -*कं* A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

**पौष्णं** The lunar mansion called Revati.

**पौष्प** *a.* (ष्पी. *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. -*ष्पी* 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

**पौष्पकं** Green vitriol.

**प्याद** *ind.* A patricle of calling (hol, holla).

**प्याय** 1 *A.* (प्यायेते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow ; see प्ये below.

**प्यान** *a.* Fat, grown fat ; cf. पान.

**प्यायन** *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -*नं* Increase, growth.

**प्यायित** *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

**प्ये** 1 *A.* (प्यायेते, पान) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -*Caus.* (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ma. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

*प्र ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c. ; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— (a) beginning, commencement ; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राङ्) ; (b) length ; (प्रवालवृक्षिक) ;

(c) power (प्रभु) ; (d) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकथं, प्रच्छाया, प्रगुण) ; (e) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र) ; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction ; (प्रयुक्तमन्त्रं) ; (g) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोक्षिता, प्रपञ्चि-दुष्क) ; (h) apart ; (प्रज्ञा) ; (i) excellence ; (प्राचार्यः) ; (j) purity ; (प्रसन्नं जलं) ; (k) wish ; (प्रायश्चित्त) ; (l) cessation ; (प्रशम) ; (m) adoration, respect ; (प्रजालः who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (n) prominence ; (प्रगत्, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

**प्रकट** *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undiagnised, public. -3 Visible. -*तं ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृतं to manifest, unfold, display ; ग्रन्थं च गृह्णति युगान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटोद्भू 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. -*प्रति-वर्धनः* an epithet of Siva.

**प्रकटनं** The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

**प्रकटति** Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

**प्रकटयति** Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mā. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Rata. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

**प्रकटित** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

**प्रकथ** 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

**प्रकथनं** Announcing, narration.

**प्रकंप** 1 *A.* 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्रकंपत युजः सत्यः Rām. ; प्रकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, be loosened. -*Caus.* To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

**प्रकंपः** Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्पातगाढप्रकंपा Subhash. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

**प्रकंपन** *a.* Causing to shake. -*नः* 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनालुचकंपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a bell. -*नं* Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

**प्रकंपित** *a.* Swinging, shaking.

**प्रकल** 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

**प्रकालन** *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -*नः* N. of a Nāga. -*नं* Hurting, killing.

**प्रकला** A minute portion. -Comp.



—विष् *a. ignorant.* (—*m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, —डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Sl.* 9. 45. —2 A branch, shoot. —3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरु-प्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः *N.* 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः *Mv.* 4. 35; 5. 48. —डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; *Bk.* 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. —2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार *R.* 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता *Ku.* 2. 24. —नः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —नं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्यं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; *R.* 6. 44; *Mk.* 5. 25. —2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. —3 Voluntarily, willingly; *Mu.* 1. 25. —मुञ्ज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; *R.* 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. —2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 *A.* 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. —2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोत्तमान् प्रकाशते *Kath.* —3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरस्यमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; *Sân.* K. 59. —2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. —3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् *Chân.* 20. —4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. —5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुरत्तं लोकमिमं रविः *Bg.* 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः *R.* 1. 68; 5. 2. —2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; *Bg.* 7. 25. —3 Vivid, perspicuous; *Ki.* 14. 4. —4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; *R.* 3. 48. —5 Open, public. —6 Cleared of trees, open; *R.* 4. 31. —7 Blown, expanded. —8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. —2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. —3 Sunabine. —4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. —5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. —6 Expansion, diffusion. —7 Open spot

or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽलोकयामि *S.* 4. —8 A golden mirror. —9 A chapter or section (of a book). —10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —ज्ञं Bell-mettle, brass. —ज्ञं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूयामितो पत्तं प्रकाशं धनिको धनं *Y.* 2. 56; *Ms.* 8. 193; 228. —2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगतं). —ज्ञे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. —2 Visibly. —3 In the presence of. —*Comp.* —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (—*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तुं —कर्मन् *N.* of the sun. —क्रयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेष्ट्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् *Mk.* 3. 7. —वंचका an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. —2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. —3 Expressing, indicating. —4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. —5 Bright, shining, brilliant. —6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 the sun. —2 A discoverer. —3 An expounder. —4 A publisher. —*Comp.* —ज्ञात् *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. —2 Appearance, manifestation. —3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. —4 Announcement, declaration. —नः *N.* of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. —2 Published; brought out (as a book). —3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. —4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —त्वं Light.

प्रकाशन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप 4 *P.* 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्देश्यं हि यः प्रकुपयति धुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति *Pt.* 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाद् *Subhāsh.*

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed. —2 Excited. —3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. —2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मुखार्णो प्रकोपाय न ज्ञातये *Pt.* 1. 389. —3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति popular disturbance. —4 An attack. —5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकु 8 *V.* 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो देवात्मकरोति विनहितं *Pt.* 4. 35; *Ki.* 4. 30; *Mv.* 2. 13; *Bk.* 2. 36; *Ra.* 1. 6; *Ma.* 8. 51. 60; 8. 230; *Amaru.* 13. —2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. —3 To assault, outrage, insult; *Bk.* 8. 19. —4 To honour, worship. —5 To express, utter. —6 To place in front, mention first. —7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). —8. Ved. To induce. —9 To win, conquer. —10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; सुकाकलप्रकरभांजि गृह्यहर्षणि *Si.* 5. 12; वायुप्रकरकुलवां वृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; *R.* 9. 56; *Ku.* 5. 68. —2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. —3 Aid, assistance, friendship. —4 Usage, practice. —5 Respect. —6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. —2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. —3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. —4 An opportunity, occasion. —5 An affair, a matter. —6 An introduction, prologue. —7 Relation. —8 Doing much or well. —9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सुवृत्तकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लीङ्गिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽपि नायकस्तु विशेषमाधो-ज्यवा बर्णक । साधारण्यकामार्थपरा धोरवशातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणो A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—नाटकेषु प्रकरणिका साधवाहादिनायिका । समानवर्षजाने तुभवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-



serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेन्त् Mál. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नामा &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. 8. -5 Difference

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमेनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-थेः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्वक्तुं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमन्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शौर्यं हि यस्या प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः हरिरीणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते धुधेः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि देव अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्या 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयतः सहते नान्यसमुच्चतिं वया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7. 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महाधुमावप्रकृतिः Mál. 1 -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मा-श्रुपगतं च S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वधूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्, -7 (In gram.) The radical or

crude form of a word to which essential terminations and other affixes are applied. -8 A model, pattern, standard (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35; वृषतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सर्वांगानि), i. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्य-मात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रगुणबलानि च Ak. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ma. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sānkhya; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पंच महाभूतानि), i. e. पृथ्वी, अपू, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -इक्षः king or magistrate. -कृपण a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज a. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव a. natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -संभलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणादिक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकर्ष 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुः प्रकर्षाद्भवद्वर्गः रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षणः a. Painful, harassing, troubling. -ज 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित a. 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -तं Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित्व a. Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy. -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणपौरुषं Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, sprinkle.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; बहुवि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते S. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकं of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -ज 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section



of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. —केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. —कः, —कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap ( चामर ); Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —कः A horae. —कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length ( of a book &c. ).

प्रकृत 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, landing. —ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्ति: *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan ( schemes &c. ). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Mu. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed ( as a tear ). —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकेत *a.* Ved. One who knows. —तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligences, knowledge.

प्रकोपः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; कनकबलयमंशरिकप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square ( surrounded by buildings ) इमं प्रेयसं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्सर्वः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace ( = प्रकोष्ठ ); तस्थुर्विनम्रशक्तिपाल-संकुले तद्वग्नद्वारमहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रखर *a.* Very sharp or violent.

—रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence ( Atm. ). ( with inf. ) प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमर्हं R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards ( with loc. ).

प्रक्रमे *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overooming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 ( *a* ) Stepping forward, proceeding. ( *b* ) Procedure, course; Mā. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapāṭha. —Comp. —भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. ( It is the same as भग्नप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाये निशाया नियतेर्विषयादर्शं गते इत निशाया याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशाया would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विशिष्यं कियतां ब्राह्मणतमि-रुस्तासतिः पत्यले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विशिष्य रचयंतु शूकरपरा मुस्तासति पत्यले; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमण 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रमित *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. —तः 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied ( वृत्त ). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रक्षेपः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्षेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्षणः, प्रकाणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्षर See प्रखर.

प्रक्षरण Trickle out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षल 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away; ( अयशः ) तेनामहु-ग्रहेणाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयत्सनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालन 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —ण The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in; नामेष्टं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Me. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षिप्तं Kaiyaṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; Mā. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; as in प्रक्षिप्तोऽयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपण 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing ( as price &c. ).

प्रक्षीवित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound; मित्रहस्य प्रक्षुब्धं गद्यायं चि-भीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभण Exoiting, agitating.

प्रक्षेडनः —ता 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्षेडित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रखर-किरण. -2 Very acrid or pungent,



sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रस्वर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. -Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. -Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp. ); अमृत, शशांक &c.

प्रख्या 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यव-सत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिनां Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भ्राता a commo- dity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वत्क a. having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यान 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापन 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed.

-2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

प्रगत p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जाडु, -जाडुक a. bandy-legged bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमन 1 Advance, 'progress. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shouting.

प्रगल्भ 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभि- मितमे प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिक- चिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टंकि- काया। Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; ईदृक्प्रगल्भा प्रतिहार- रणी R. 620 - 4 Ready-witted,

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (बौद्ध- वाक्); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. -लभ्ता 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resolute- ness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित a. 1 Arrogant. 2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -ह 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -ह ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगाढ m. An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (अद्).

प्रगीत a. 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. -त 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति f. A variety of metre.

प्रगुण a. 1 Straight, honest, up- right (tit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकार- प्रगुणमणीयं स्वबहुरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condi- tion, having excellent qualities; अ- मजयास्प्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तदुमतोऽनुमतः सचिदेयसौ R. 9. 49. -3 (a) Wor- thy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

प्रगुणनं Putting straight, arrang- ing.

प्रगुणयति Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

प्रगुणित a. 1 Made oven or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रगुण्य a. 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे ind. Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्यं रथास्वेमनिवादिनां प्रगे गणो द्वापणामभ्युत्थोऽनादृहिः Si. 12. 1; सायं स्नायास्वेम तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. -तन a. to be performed in

the morning. -निश-शय a. who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रगथनं Stringing together, weav- ing.

प्रग्रह 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friend- ly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रग्रह vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. -Caus. To receive, accept.

प्रग्रहीत p. p. 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not sub- ject to the rules of euphony (संघि); see प्रग्रह below.

प्रग्रह 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदृक्देव- द्विवचनं प्रग्रहः P. I. 1. 11. (i. e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual termina- tions of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sen- tence.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (a) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रहाः अवतरन्वायुमान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see प्रग्रह. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikāras* tree.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, re- straint. -5 Hindering, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रग्रहाः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bear- ing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः-वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To be- gin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, प्रघटका A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or radi- ments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m. a superficial reader, smatterer.



प्रश्नः (नः), प्रश्नः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-portico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रश्न a. Voracious, gluttonous. —सः 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रश्नतः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रश्नः A guest (v. l. for प्राण or प्राण्यं q. v.

प्रश्न a. 1 Wandering, roaming. -2 Turning round. —ः A guest ; see प्राण्यं.

प्रश्नः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रश्नः 1 An army in motion. -2 A foregoing army.

प्रश्न 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down ; स्वजनश्रु किलानिर्गतं दहति प्रेतामिति प्रश्नते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call ; योऽस्वात्मनः कारुणितान् क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रश्नते Ms. 12. 12 ; 2. 17 ; 3. 28 ; 10. 14.

प्रश्न m. 1 The planet Jupiter. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रश्न a. 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. —ः A species of oleander. —Comp. —आतप. fierce heat. —योग a. large-nosed —स्य a. having a hot or burning sun ; R. 1. 1, 10.

प्रश्नत-त्वं 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

प्रश्न (चा) य See under प्रश्नि.

प्रश्न 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work ; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. —Caus. 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रश्नः 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

प्रश्न 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. —णी A wooden-ladle.

प्रश्नित p. p. 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

प्रश्नः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering ; Ku. 3. 41. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation ; U. 1 ; Mu. 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied ; विलोक्य तैर्यथुना प्रश्नः Trik. -4 Conduc behaviour. -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise. -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage ; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage, path ; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रश्नित a. 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रश्नित्व a. 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रश्न 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble ; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on ; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (able). —Caus. 1 (चल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

प्रश्न a. 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous ; Ku. 5. 35 ; Mā. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely.

प्रश्न 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रश्नित (प्रचलत्) a. 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about ; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचलनं Stirring, shaking, a stir ; किं इदमर्थप्रचलनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain.'

प्रचलाकः 1 Arobery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. —का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन m. A peacock ; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित a. Rolling about, tossing. —ने Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रश्नि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop ; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. —Pass. 1 To grow, be developed ; प्रश्निमानावयवा रराज स R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper ; अपि प्रश्नियते इडिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रश्न (चा) यः 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number ; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The natural accentless tone (रश्नुते). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रश्नयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रश्नयिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रश्नित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रश्नु 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite ; चापलाय प्रश्नुति R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रश्नुदः 1 Driving onward, urging ; inciting. -2 Instigating

प्रश्नुदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging, inciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रश्नुदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed ; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Deceit, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रश्नुदित्व a. Driving on, urging &c. —नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रश्नुत a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful ; नित्यमयया प्रश्नुतित्वनामना च Bh. 2. 47 ; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive ; प्रश्नुतुरंदरधुः Glt. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. —ः A thief. —Comp. —पुष्पः a. populous. (—ः) a thief.

प्रश्नुता-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity. प्रश्नुतिकरणं Adding to, increasing. प्रश्नुतिकृत a. Augmented, increased. प्रश्नुति 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रश्नेत m. 1 An epithet of Varuṇa ; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रश्नेतु m. A charioteer, coach-man. प्रश्नेलं Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रश्नेलकः A horse.

प्रश्नु 6. P. (प्रश्नुति, प्रश्नुत, अप्राप्ति, प्रश्नुति, प्रश्नु, प्रश्नु ; caus. प्रश्नुयति, pass.



पृच्छते *desid.* (प्रिच्छति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पृच्छ रामो रमणो-भिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पृच्छ K. 192; कुशलमवले पृच्छति त्वं विद्युक्तः Me. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छन्-त्ता A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; ( वन् ) प्रच्छाद-यद्भेयात्मा नीहारेण चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छाद्य स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन् 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् n. Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed, clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -जं 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -जं ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छेदक a. Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.) -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादने 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छेदने 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छाने 1 Sacrificing. -2 Making sore.

प्रच्छायं [ प्रच्छा छाया यञ् ] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायुलमनिद्रा दिवसः परिणामरन्गी-याः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल a. Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth,

-6 To drive, urge on. -Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्यवन् 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping ( स्रव्णे ).

प्रच्यवन् 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्युत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्युतिशंकया क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Sānti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन a. ( नी f. ) Producing, generating, procreative. -नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation ( penis or vulva ). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle ( उपसर ).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु a. 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजन्तुका The body.

प्रजन्तु f. The vulva ( Ved. )

प्रजा ( Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or दुस्; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29. ) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood ( of animals ); प्रजाध्वतकाशितां R. 2. 73; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्त्र्य प्रजा, संप्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; जनदुः सप्रजः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also);

R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. -अयसः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Daksha. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45.

-ईप्सु v. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पतिः f., उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तंतुः a line of descendants, lineage, race -द a. 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दानं silver. -द्वारं N. of the sun. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. -2. a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषेकः 1. impregnation, seed ( implanted in the womb ); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पः a king. -पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरब्रह्मद्वो ह कांतिमदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; ( see Ms. 1. 34 ). -4. an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Vishnu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पाल्यं royal office. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -वृज् m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. ( -त् ) water,

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् a. 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth ( अभिरू, वरि &c. ).

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -नी 1 A brother's wife ( भ्रातृन्या ) प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, tal.; Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words ( used in greeting a lover ); अह्येष्यमिदुज्जा योववित्तमप्रजा । विषय कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजलपन् 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित a. Talked, prattled. -त् Talk.



प्रजविन् See under प्रज्ञ्.

प्रजायु 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजामरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजाविरमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकुशो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागरास्त्रि-लिभूतस्तस्याः स्वमे समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रजु 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -Caus. To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन a. Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविन् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -Caus. (प्रज्ञयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञतिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारस्तृष्ण-प्रज्ञः प्रज्ञयाः सदृशगमः R. 1. 15; शंसं निर्हति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यशश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. -Comp. -अक्षुम् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhṛitarāshṭra. (-n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वाद्ः a wise saying. -बुद्ध a. old in wisdom. -सर्वाय a. intelligent, wise. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. -नं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी. f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (10 प्रज्ञ्).

प्रज्वल 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणागानि प्रज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. -Caus. (°ज्व-ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलने 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. -नं Burning.

प्रहीने 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward; see under हीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणद् 1 P. To sound, resound. echo; कल्यादः प्राणद्वं चोराः Mb; शिवाः प्रणदति &c.

प्रणदने Sounding, a sound.

प्रणवित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; holla. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमंति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तौ भक्तिप्रवणे चेतसा प्रणमाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंबवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; cf. दंबप्रणाम). -Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामाचिताभ्याः कुल-देवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Ku. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A how, aslutation, obeisance; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न भूषतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स दशरि वेतसनाचरितं प्रणतिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकीं Ki. 6. 5; निजितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शङ्खु प्रणतिरेव

कतिर्य R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat.); as in साष्टांगप्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91; मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं बृहभध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवम् K. 142. -Comp. -अञ्जलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टांग see अष्टांग.

प्रणश 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृति-भ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्मणश्यति Bg. 2. 63; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -2 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्य शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. -नं Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य विद्विषा R. 3. 60.

प्रणष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable Om; आसीन्महीक्षितामायः प्रणवश्चंडसाभिद R. 1. 11; Ma. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणादी 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A water-course, drain.

प्रणार्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः—ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनपयसा चक्रवातेः प्रणाली Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः—शने See under प्रणम्.

प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कान्ता द्रोपराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिप्रणयि प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 65. v. 1. -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तुप्रणिहितेशणां R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-



tead ; मामाकाशप्रणिहितधुञ्जं निर्दयाश्ले-  
बहेतो Me. 106 ; नीर्वीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु  
करे प्रियेण सख्यः क्षणमि यदि किञ्चिदपि  
स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out (as  
spies). -6 To place or lay in  
the front. -7 To include, enclose.  
-8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9  
To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing,  
application, use. -2 Great effort,  
energy. -3 Profound religious me-  
ditation, abstract contemplation ;  
R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respect-  
ful behaviour towards (with loc.).  
-5 Renunciation of the fruit of  
actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance,  
access. -7 (With Buddhists) A  
prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out.  
-2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an  
emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ;  
Me. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attend-  
ant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.  
-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Em-  
ploying, using,

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied.  
-2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched,  
stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Con-  
signed, delivered, entrusted. -5  
Having the attention fixed upon  
one object, with the mind concen-  
trated, intent. -6 Determined, decid-  
ed. -7 Cautions, wary. -8 Obtain-  
ed, attained. -9 Spied out. -10  
Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Ap-  
plied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall  
prostrate before, bow respectfully  
to, salute (with acc. or dat.) ; प्रणि-  
पत्य क्षुरास्तस्मै शमयिष्ये क्षुरद्विषां R. 10.  
15 ; वानीक्षं वारिभर्य्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपत-  
स्थिरे Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at  
one's feet, prostration, submission ;  
R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation,  
reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4:35 ;  
R. 3. 25. -Oomp. —पुःसरः, —पूर्वकं  
ind. with an obeisance. —प्रतीकार *a.*  
averted or counteracted by prostra-  
tion. —रसः a magical formula pro-  
nounced over weapons. —शिक्षा  
teaching (one) to salute.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth  
(as an army), conduct ; वानरद्वेजं प्र-  
णीतन (बलेन) Rām. -2 To offer,  
give, present ; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकारम-  
जा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, set  
(as fire) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To conse-  
crate by reciting sacred Mantrae,  
hallow, consecrate in general ; त्रिधा  
प्रणीतो ऋतुना Hariv. -5 To indict

(as punishment) ; Ms. 7. 20 ; 8.  
238. -6 To lay down, teach, promul-  
gate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो  
मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमा-  
चारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7  
To write, compose (as a work) ;  
प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं राम-  
चरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8  
To accomplish, effect, perform, bring  
about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9  
To lead or reduce to any condition.  
-10 To show, display. -11 To direct  
fix or turn towards (as the eyes).  
-12 To show affection or love, love.  
-13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14  
To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in  
the breath (Atm.).

प्रणयः 1 Rapousing, seizing (as in  
marriage) ; Māl. 6. 14. -2 (a) Love,  
affection, fondness, attachment,  
liking, regard ; साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः  
स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S.  
3 ; (where in both cases a sense 6  
may do as well) : S. 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ;  
Me. 105 ; R. 6. 22 ; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A  
wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ;  
Māl. 8. 7 ; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly  
acquaintance or regard, friendship,  
intimacy ; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity,  
confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सल्लि-  
नेन कृताः प्रणयः S. 5. -5 Favour, kind-  
ness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि  
स्वयं ग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6  
An entreaty, request, solicitation ;  
तच्छ्रुतायाद्युग नार्हसि त्वं संवर्धिनो मे प्रणयं  
विहंतुं R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Rever-  
ence, obeisance. -8 Final beautytude.  
-9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance.  
(प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly :  
without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणया-  
त् openly, frankly). -Oomp. —अपराधः  
an offence against friendship or love.  
—उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to  
declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2.  
impatient through love. —उपेत *a.*  
candid, frank. —कलहः a lover's  
quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel ;  
नारदस्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहद्विप्रयोगोपपातः Me.  
(considered spurious by Malli.).  
—कुपित *a.* angry through love, feign-  
ing anger ; Me. 105. —क्रोपः feigned  
anger of a mistress towards her  
love, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः ex-  
cessive love, intense attachment.  
—भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2.  
faithlessness. —वचनं expression of  
love. —विमुख *a.* 1. averse from love.  
-2. disinclined to friendship ; Me. 27.  
—विहतिः, —विघातः non-compliance, re-  
fusal (of a request &c.). —सृष्ट *a.*  
inspired by love ; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2  
Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying  
out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6.

9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 De-  
creeing, sentencing, awarding ; as  
देवस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward,  
adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affec-  
tionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid,  
frank. -3 Earnestly desirous of,  
longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मुग  
तृष्णिकायां S. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; (श्रीः)  
सुखान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामस्यतद्विद्व-  
त्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate,  
kind, attached ; Māl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30.  
-2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desir-  
ous of, longing for, fondly solicit-  
ous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिन्स्तनयान्वहंतः S.  
7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4  
Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend,  
companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11.  
-2 A husband, lover. -3 A suppli-  
cant, humble petitioner, suitor ; स्व-  
र्थात् सतां युद्धतरा प्रणयैकियैव V. 4. 15 ;  
1, 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ;  
Ku. 3. 66. —नो 1 A mistress, beloved,  
wife. -2 A female friend.

प्रणयका 1 A leader or commander  
(of an army). -2 A guide, head,  
chief.

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, ad-  
vanced, presented. -2 Delivered,  
given, offered, presented. -3 Brought  
into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effect-  
ed, performed. -5 Taught, prescrib-  
ed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7  
Brought to, set. -8 Written, compos-  
ed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10  
Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Indicted  
(as punishment) ; see प्रणे above.  
—तः Fire consecrated by prayers.  
—ता A sacrificial vessel. —तं Any-  
thing cooked or dressed, such as a  
condiment.

प्रणोतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guid-  
ance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker,  
creator. -3 The promulgator of a  
doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An  
author.

प्रणेत्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led,  
tractable, yielding, submissive, obe-  
dient. -2 To be executed, or ac-  
complished. -3 To be settled or  
fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To  
mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3  
To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off,  
remove ; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or  
thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive,  
stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way,  
frighten away. —Caus. 1 To prompt



incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one. प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing  
प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतृ 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; कृत्यात्स्व विभवेयंशंसि कचयो दिक्षु प्रतृष्वन्ति नः Bk. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्विचस्वस्य प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लतः प्रतानोद्ग्रथितः स केसो R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, lowspreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिच् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or स्त्री *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Ms. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Ms. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -Caus. 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism;

प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् ब्यानो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat', also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -म. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिच् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्केण 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पताल. -लः The open hand with fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल *Ve.* 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to तो दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचरुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा पायाद्रिपुं प्रति Ma. 7. 171; प्रदुर्दुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Hām.; यथावजः प्रत्यरिसेन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समसिद्धेस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time,

about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. कालयुनं वाद्य चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ma. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वन्न मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense) ; वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिञ्चति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशोतिरस्य दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति कु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मप्रति S. 5. 18; मंदोत्सुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रमुष्णः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; मक्तेः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसेवत्सरे 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्निश्लभा हयते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूप्रमति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). -Comp. -अक्षरं *ind.* in very syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं लुपमयप्रबंध Vās. -अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. -अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-नं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिगितः Gtt. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). -अनंतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षात्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. -अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostility



attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्य-  
नीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a  
hostile army ; यस्य सूरामहेष्वासाः  
प्रत्यनीकता रणे Mb. ; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्य-  
नीकेषु योधाः Bṛ. 11. 32 (प्र. may have  
here sense 1 also) . -3. (in Rhet.) a  
figure of speech in which one tries  
to injure a person or thing connect-  
ed with an enemy, who himself can  
not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रति-  
कर्तुं निरस्त्रिकया । या तदीयस्य तत्सत्त्वे प्रत्य-  
नीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an  
opposite conclusion. —अंत a. con-  
tiguous, lying close to, adjacent,  
bordering. ( -तः ) 1. a border, front-  
ier ; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering  
country ; especially, a country occu-  
pied by barbarians or Mlechchhaa.  
देशः a bordering country. पर्वतः an  
adjacent hill ; पादः प्रत्यंतपर्वतः Ak.  
—अपकारः retaliation, injury in re-  
turn ; शास्त्रेत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण  
दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अर्द्ध ind. every  
year. —अमित्र a. hostile. ( -त्रः ) an  
enemy. ( त्रं ) ind. towards an  
enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं  
ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every  
particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1.  
lower, less honoured. -2. very  
low or degrading, very in-  
significant. —अस्मन् m. red chalk.  
—अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by  
day ; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी  
Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard,  
sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter stroke.  
-2. reaction. —आचारः suitable con-  
duct or behaviour —आत्म ind. singly,  
severally. —आत्मक a. belonging  
to oneself. —आत्म्य similarity with  
oneself. —आदिश्वः a mock sun.  
—आरंभः 1. recommencement, second  
beginning. -2. prohibition. —आशा  
1. hope, expectation ; Mā. 9. 8. -2.  
trust, confidence. —उत्तरः a replay, re-  
joinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a  
bird resembling an owl. —एकं ind.  
in each Rik. —एक a, each, each one,  
every single one. ( -कं ) ind. one,  
by one, one at a time, severally ;  
singly, in every one, to every one ;  
oft. with the force of an adjective ;  
निवेश दृष्टकारणं प्रत्येकं च सतं मनः R.  
12. 9 entered the mind of every  
good man ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2.  
31 —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठं ind.  
1. severally, one by one. -2. near  
the throat. —कश a. not obeying the  
whip. —कूपः 1. an effigy, image,  
picture, likeness. -2. an adversary,  
Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark.  
—कितवः an opponent in a game.  
—कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a  
moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavour-  
able, adverse, contrary, hostile, op-  
posite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विषौ विकल

रवमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24.  
-2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant,  
disagreeable ; अप्यच्युष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा  
Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. con-  
tradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6.  
perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn.  
आचरणं, आचरितं any offensive or  
hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81.  
उक्तं-क्तिः f. a contradiction. कारिन्,  
-कृत्, -चारिन्, -वृत्तिः a. opposing. दर्शन  
a. having an inauspicious or ungrac-  
ious appearance. प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् a.  
acting adversely, taking an adverse  
course. भाविन् a. opposing, contra-  
dicting. वचन् disagreeable or un-  
pleasant speech. वाद्ः contradiction.  
( प्रतिकूलता, स्व adverseness, opposi-  
tion, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to op-  
pose' ). कुल ind. 1. adversely,  
contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted  
order. क्षण ind. at every moment  
or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56.  
गजः a hostile elephant. गात्रं ind.  
in every limb. गिरिः 1. an opposite  
mountain. -2. an inferior mountain.  
गृहं, गेहं ind. in every house. ग्रामं  
ind. in every village. चंद्रः a mock  
moon. वर्ण ind. 1. in every  
( Vedio ) school or branch, -2. at  
every footstep. छाया 1. a reflected  
image, reflection, shadow. -2. any  
image, picture. जंवा the forepart  
of the leg. जिह्वा, जिह्विका the  
soft palate. तत्र ind. according to  
each Tantra or opinion. तत्रसिद्धांतः  
a conclusion adopted by one of the  
disputants only ; ( वादिप्रतिवादिभिरुक्तमात्र-  
मुपगतः ). त्र्यहं ind. for three days  
at a time. वृद्ध a. Ved. disobedient.  
दिनं ind. in every day ; Me. 58.  
दिशं ind. in every direction, all  
round, everywhere. देश ind. in  
every country. देहं ind. in every  
body. देवतं ind. for every deity.  
द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent,  
adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. ( -द्वं )  
opposition, hostility. द्विह्य a. 1.  
hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल)  
; Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ;  
S. 4. 4. ( -म ) an opponent, adversa-  
ry, rival ; R. 7. 37 ; 15. 25. द्वारं  
ind. at every gate. धुरः a horse  
harnessed by the side of another.  
नप्त m. a great-grandson. नव a.  
1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly  
blown or budded ; Me. 36. —नाडी a  
branch-vein. नायकः the adversary  
of the hero of any poetic composi-  
tion ; as राजा in the Rāmāyaṇa,  
शिखपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष  
a. like, similar. ( -क्षः ) 1. the opposite  
side, party or faction, hostility. -2.  
an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ;  
प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife' ;  
B.v.2. 64 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षम-

शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used  
in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or  
'similar'. -3. a defendant or respond-  
ent (in law). ता 1. hostility,  
opposition. -2. obstacle. —पक्षित a.  
1. containing a contradiction. -2.  
nullified by a contradictory premise ;  
( as a *hetu* in न्याय ) ; of. सत्यतिपक्ष.  
—पक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary.  
—पथं ind. along the road, towards  
the way ; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्दिगदीर्घी-  
कृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at  
every step. -2. at every place,  
everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in  
every word. पाणः 1. a stake. -2.  
a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake.  
—पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं  
ind. with regard to each part, of  
each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतं यतः  
S. 1 'let care be taken of each  
character'. —पादयं ind. in every  
tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin,  
requiting evil for evil. —पुं ( पुं ) रूपः  
1. a like or similar man. -2. a sub-  
stitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4.  
the effigy of a man pushed by  
thieves into the interior of a house  
before entering it themselves ( to  
ascertain in any body is awake ). -5.  
an effigy in general. ( -पुं ) ind. man  
by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a  
copy of an original manuscript. —पू-  
वाह्ण ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind.  
every morning. —प्राकारः an outer  
wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or  
service in return ; R. 5. 56. —प्रभुः  
an equal in rank or station. —बल a.  
1. able, powerful. -2. equal in  
strength, equally matched or power-  
ful. ( -लं ) 1. a hostile army ; अश्व-  
ज्वालावलीदधतिबलजलधरंतरौर्ध्वमानौ Vo.  
3. 5. -2. strength. —चाहुः the fore-  
part of the arm. —चिं ( चिं ) वः, -चं 1.  
a reflection, reflected image, Ku.  
6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a  
picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट  
a. vying with, rivalling ; चटपतिभट-  
स्तनि N. 13. 5. ( -टः ) 1. a rival, an  
opponent. -2. a warrior on the oppo-  
site side ; समालोक्याजौ रवौ विदुयति  
विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a.  
1. fearful, formidable, terrible,  
frightful. -2. dangerous ; Pt. 2.  
166. ( -यं ) a danger. —संडलं 1. a se-  
condary diac ( of the sun &c. ). -2.  
an eccentric or bit. —संदिग्धं ind. in  
every house. —सह्यः an antagonist, a  
rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमहगुह्य &c.  
Mā. 5. 22. —माया a counter-appeal or  
charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards.  
—माला capping verses ( Mar. माली ).  
—मासं ind. every month, monthly.  
—मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख  
a. 1. standing before the face, facing,  
प्रतिमुखगत Me. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-



sent.-(**खं**) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (**खं**) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —सुद्धा a counter-seal. —सुहृत् *ind.* every moment. —नृतिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war ( lit. in fighting in a war-chariot ); दोग्यतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king —रात्रि *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. ( **रं** ) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar ( at the end of comp. ); चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवाचिः S. 1. ( **रं** ) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपि *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लोल *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse ( opp. अनुलोल ). -2. contrary to caste ( said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband ). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left ( वाम ). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृतः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. ( **रं** ) any injurious or unpleasant act. ( **रं** ) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inverse, inverted. 'ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the caste. i. e. born of a mother; who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ma. 10. 16, 25. —लोलक *a.* reverse, inverted. ( **रं** ) inverted order. —वत्सर *ind.* every year. —वनं *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. —वर्ष *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata :—प्रतिवस्तुमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र बाधद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तपेन आजते सूर्यः शूराश्चैनं राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वतः a contrary wind. ( **रं** ) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवतं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासर *ind.* every day. —वितपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विषं an antidote. ( **वा** ) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —विरः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

-2. a neighbour. —वेशिनं *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेद्यः a neighbour. —वेरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनत्त नागम् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिनं *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school ( of the Veda ). —शाखर *a.* side-branch. —संवत्सर *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, हस्तका a deputy, an agent, a substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृत्य स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्थोत्पादने चैव न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः II. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārahāpapa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation ( of a word ) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger ( वातावर ).

प्रति(ती)काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in thia sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; वृष्टाप्रकृतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Rām. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिभिः श्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र च Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ma. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तव्य, —कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid ( as a debt, &c. ). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated ( by a physician ). —ई Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* ( **र्त्त** *f.* ) Requiring, recompensing. —*m.* An-opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; ( उचलः ) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वसुपकारिकृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति(ती)कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमाथेताऽज्ञात्वाऽनारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधिः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requires the services of the other. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 ( With Buddhists ) A confession. —प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप्त 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despaired, elighted. -7 Falsely accused. —तं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Conteat.

प्रतिक्षुर्त Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.



प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत p. p. Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित p. p. Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रहाति Pt. 2; अमोघः प्रतिग्रहावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रयाह कालिङ्गस्त-मर्षैर्जसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain; सुष्टं प्रतिग्रहयता स्वमर्थं पात्री-कृते दस्तुरिवाति येन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत p. p. 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमर्थया पुत्र इति प्रतिग्रहीतः S. 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation; रत्नः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहीन् m. A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ m. 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहाः 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् a. One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रह्य a. Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिष a. Hostile, adverse. —यः

1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(ती)घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् a. 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. v. l. -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित a. Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obacure.

प्रतिच्छद्वन् A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छद्वः, प्रतिच्छद्वकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्त्य a. Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हर-चापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैवाचीर्णः प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जनेनैव नितो-तदुस्तरं नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसी Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. —Comp.

—अंतरं (in logio) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रं, —पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंगः breach of promise.

—विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. —विवाहित a. betrothed. —संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logio) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —अं A promise. —Comp. —अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or ad-  
ducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय a. To be promised &c. —यः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त p. p. Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय a. To be returned &c. —यं 1 Apawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिक् m. 1 A day. -2 the sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट p. p. 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5



To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To :draw near, approach (as the night) ; (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त p. p. Down-cast.

प्रतिनन्द् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. —Caus. To fill with noise, make resonant ; Sānti. 2. 17 ; Ra. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिन्द in this sense).

प्रतिनादित a. Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन्द 1 P. 1 To bless ; तौ शुभ-रूपत्वा च प्रीत्यां प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 7. 146 ; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly ; प्रतिनन्द स सतां, पूजां Mb. ; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully ; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —Caus. To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति-न्ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute ; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13. 1. 81 ; 4. 54 ; 5. 63 ; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, viceroy. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत a. Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित p. p. 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्दिश्य a. That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it ; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7 ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्तात्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट a. Perverse, obstinate, hardened. —Comp. —मूर्खः a. perverse fool, confirmed blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमारधयेत् Bb. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिवृत् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to ; उमाशुभं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विंश्र्यां प्रतिपद्य लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.) ; इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain ; Si. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, सहितस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपद्ये सकलान् युगानपि R. 8. 5, 13 ; 4. 1, 41 ; 11. 34 ; 12. 7 ; 19. 55 ; Bg. 14. 14 ; Si. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to ; Si. 15. 22 ; 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain, regain ; receive ; S. 6. 30 ; Ku. 4. 16 ; 7. 22. -7 to admit, acknowledge ; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मतासि मैत्रिलि Bk. 8. 95 ; S. 5. 23 ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize ; सुमेत्र-प्रतिपत्तरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon ; तद्भुव्यहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थसुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand ; निर्वाहः प्रतिपक्षवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18 ; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपक्षकर्तुं Ku. 3. 14 ; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent ; तथेति प्रतिपत्ताय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance' ; शासन-महतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 'act upto or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.) ; स कालयवनश्चापि किं कुण्ठे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv. ; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb. ; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये S. 5 ; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्सुमांसे Mb. -14 To give or return (as reply) ; कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6 ; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति S. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-Caus.) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart ; अधिष्यः प्रतिपाद्यमात्मनिशं प्राप्तेति वृद्धिं परां Bb. 2. 16 ; Ms. 11. 4 ; युगवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof ; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect,

accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint, to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Getting, acquirement, gain ; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः ; स्वर्ग &c. -2 Perception, observation ; consciousness, (right) knowledge ; वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1 ; तयोरेव प्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bb. 3. 99 ; युनिनामपि निजस्व-प्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance ; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखो Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure ; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4 ; Kn. 5. 42 ; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिः सैव R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with ; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination ; व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरा R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence ; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4 ; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour ; सामान्य-प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16 ; 7. 1 ; R. 14. 22 ; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. —Comp. —दक्ष a. knowing how to act. —पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. —भेदः difference of view. —विशालद a. knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् a. 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् f. 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. —Comp. —चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people ; प्रतिपद्येद्विनीभोयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. —सूर्यः a kind of kettle-drum. प्रतिपदा-वृत्ति The first pay of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to ; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,



understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* ( दिका *f.* ) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितु *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, observed, -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपू *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (where in the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुल्यकार्म्यां कर्तार इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातु *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्रवृत्तं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (घेडुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7-91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिश्चतुर्गुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलाहुरामकुर्वद्बद्धप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव विन्मल्यं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजा-व्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमेतरा प्रतिबध्नीते S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as five in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमश्नुना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappoint-

ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* ( दिका *f.* ) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधित *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः -धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधिः *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधित *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिम्बनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोधयमानमपि सुप्तं (हृत्-हृदयं) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा शुभो भर्तुरर्थेन प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धपि किं करिष्यामि S. 4; Mā. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽज्ज बंधनमंगसुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदबोधितमहंस्ति प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58' sleeping not to wake again; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः स्रद्धा विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 5.



प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. —नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment ; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part ; cf. S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous ; प्रतिभात्यय ब्रह्मनि केतकिनां Ghaṭ. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear ; श्रीरत्नसुदिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9 ; R. 2. 47 ; Ku. 5. 38 ; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of ; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper ; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding ; Ki. 16. 27 ; Yikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination ; (प्रज्ञा नव-नवोभयशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. —मुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception ; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind ; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11 ; दम-घोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानय Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभातु *n.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer ; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call ; कामिनि तामुपगीति प्रतिभा-

षते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception ; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure ; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराध-कृतं Si. 9. 58 ; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with ; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee ; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9 ; Y. 2. 10, 54 ; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —मा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol ; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to' ; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c. ; गुरोः कृशाद्यप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image ; मुखमिदुर्ज्ज्वल-कपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशमविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73 ; R. 7. 64 ; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon ; R. 10. 65 ; so प्रतिमंदुः, प्रतिमाज्ञांकः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity ; Māl. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks ; पशुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43 ; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमुक्तमहंति 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. —Caus. 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requit, retaliation, retribution ; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. —Caus. 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. —त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration ; Si. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue ; सतो युगांत-राधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāśi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियान्नं Requit, retaliation ; as in वैरप्रतियान्न.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue ; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतियात 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72 ; 15. 18 ; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against. प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिक, प्रतियोद्ध *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything) ; often used in works on Nyāya ; as अष्ट is the प्रतियोगी of षट्प्रभावः ; (यस्याभावो



विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी ). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy ; दृढत्वशेषं प्रतियोगिनैः Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रति-योगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविवक्ष्यत्वमभावलक्षणम्. प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part.. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -4 Quarrel, contest. -3 Echo. -3 Ved. Life ( प्राण ).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. —m. 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिरुद्ध 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिरुभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling. प्रतिरुभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to ; न चेद्दृष्टं प्रति-वक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; पर-भुतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-सिद्धं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. —क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply ; प्रति-वाचमवत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभुने Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return ( as adog ).

प्रतिवद् I P. 1 To speak in reply, answer ; प्रियवद्ः प्रत्यवदस्तु रेभरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. —m. 1 A defendant, respondent ( in law ). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवष् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46 ; Mā. 5. 10. -3 To set, stand ( as with jewels ) ; see प्रत्युद्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding off, keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. ( नी f. ) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् 1. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. —II. 6 P. To get, obtain. —Caus. 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against ; अर्थवाद एवः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयत U. 1 ; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्गेण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिवाशिष्ट a Most excellent.

प्रतिवशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. —Comp. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. ( —m. ) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. ( नी f. ) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्दूहे दास्यसि S. D. Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवर्द्धित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection. प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object ; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे समादिष्ट Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-mand. -4 A rival command or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशासितः f. Sending on an errand. प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent ; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1. 210 ; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with lat. of person to whom the promise is made ) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुपत्नीरस्त्वदीप्सिते R. 14. 29 ; 2. 65 ; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting ; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13. 40 ; 16. 31 ; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain ; Ms. 2. 206 ; R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit ; दृष्टं प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिरथो विलिख्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion ; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition ; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction. -5 A Negative particle. -6 An exception. —Comp. —अश्रं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal ;



S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु-  
नाकिरिदोस्ते युनेन प्रतिगर्जितु । कलङ्गिने जडस्ये-  
ति प्रतिषेधोपमेव ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेधः. *a.* 1 Warding-off, prohibiting, preventing. —2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.  
प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing —2 Prohibition. —3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्काः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्काशः 1 A spy, emissary. —2 A whip.

प्रतिष्काशः A whip, leather-thong.  
प्रतिष्ठम् *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle ; बाहु-  
प्रतिष्ठं विद्वद्भ्यः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. —2 To be supported. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To stay, abide, be situated. —*Caus.* 1 To place firmly on, station. —2 To set up, erect, establish. —3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). —4 To entrust with, consign to. —5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Famous. —2 Standing firmly ( Ved. ).

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position ; अपौरुषेयाप्रतिष्ठा Mā. 9 ; S. 7. 6. —2 A house, residence, home, habitation ; R. 6. 21 ; 14. 5. —3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis ; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25 ; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7 ; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280 ; Si. 2. 34. —4 Basis, foundation, site ; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. —5 A prop, stay, support ; ( hence ) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament ; स्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23 ; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Mv. 7. 21. —6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority, Mn. 2. 5. —7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity ; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām. (= U. 2. 5 ). —8 Installation, inauguration ; Mu. 1. 14. —9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment ( of one's desire ) ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. —10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. —11 A receptacle. —12 The earth. —13 The consecration of an idol or image. —14 A limit, boundary. —15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. —2 Site, situation, position. —3 A resting-place. —4 The foundation of a

city. —5 A leg, foot. —6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race ; cf. V. 2. —7 N. of a town on the Godāvari and capital of Sālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. —2 Installation, inauguration. —3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितु *m.* A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. —2 Fixed, established. —3 Placed, situated ; Pt. 1. 81. —4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. —5 Completed, effected. —6 Prized, valued. —7 Famous, celebrated. —8 Settled, determined. —9 Comprised, included. —10 Established in life, married. —11 Endowed. —12 Applied, applicable. —13 Conversant with. 14 Secured, got, acquired. —*n.* N. of Vieṣṇu.

प्रतिष्ठिति *f.* Ved. 1 Standing firmly. —2 A station, position.

प्रतिस्निविह *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.  
प्रतिस्निवेदक *a.* Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिस्निस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिस्निह 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in ; तस्माद्युक्तसंधानं प्रतिस्निहर सायकं S. 1. 11 ; R. 3. 64. —2 To retract, take back. —3 To compress, reduce in bulk. —4 To change.

प्रतिस्निहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. —2 Diminution, compression. —3 Comprehension, inclusion. —4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्निहन् *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn ; एव प्रतिस्निहता S. 1. —2 Comprehended, included. —3 Compressed.

प्रतिस्निक्रमः 1 Re-absorption. —2 Rejection ( प्रतिच्छाया ).

प्रतिस्निख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिस्निगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिस्निगिन् *a.* Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिस्निचरः 1 Moving backwards. —2 Re-absorption. —3 Especially re-absorption ( of the world ) back into Prakṛiti. —4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिस्निदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिस्निधा 8 U. 1 To re-adjust. —2 To aim at, direct. —3 To conceive, comprehend. —4 To be, fasten. —5 To put on, wear. —6 To restore, return. —7 To compose oneself. —8 To fit ( as an arrow to the bow-string. )

प्रतिस्निधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. —2 The period of transition between two ages. —3 A means, remedy. —4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. —5 Praise.

प्रतिस्निधिः 1 Reunion. —2 Entering into the womb. —3 The period of transition between two ages. —4 Stop, cessation ( उपरम ).

प्रतिस्निमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिस्निमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. —2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिस्निर *a.* Dependent, subject.  
—*r.* —*+* 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. —2 An ornament. —3 A watch, guard. —*r.* 1 A servant, follower. —2 A bracelet, marriage-string ; सस्तरंगप्रतिस्निरं करेण पाणिः ( अग्रहण ) Ki. 5. 33 ( = कौतुकम् ) ; Mā. 5. 18. —3 A garland, wreath. —4 Day-break. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A form of incantation. —7 Healing or dressing a wound. —*r.* 1 A female servant. —2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिस्निर्गः 1 Secondary creation ( as by the agents of one Supreme Being ). —2 Dissolution. —3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिस्निधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिस्निह 1 P. 1 To go back, return. —2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; वैश्यः प्रत्यस्निहेदं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —*Caus.* 1 To push backwards, replace ; कनकचलयं सस्तरं सस्तरं मया प्रतिस्निधत्वे S. 3. 13. —2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिस्निरणं Leaning or resting upon.  
प्रतिस्निरणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. —2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिस्निरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिस्निह *p. p.* 1 Sent out, despatched. —2 Celebrated. —3 Repulsed, rejected. —4 Intoxicated ( प्रमत्त according to धरणि ).

प्रतिस्निनात *p. p.* Bathed.

प्रतिस्निनेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्निन्दनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्निस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्निस्पर्धिन् *a.* Rival, rival of. —*m.* A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्निस्वनः, प्रतिस्निस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation ; Si. 13. 31. —2 A focus.

प्रतिस्निहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return ; ( तं ) विधत्तमुद्धतसदाः प्रति-



हृत्तुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्थेवाप्रतिहतयः सैकं सेतुमोषः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविद्राः क्रियाः समचलोक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पारं प्रति- जहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Mā. 1. 3. -5 To counteract, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरज्जुनसुदयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित p. p. Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तु m. 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgātri. q. v.

प्रति (ती)हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -धूमिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीपय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहिर्द फलेः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वटः इयमं इति प्रतीतः R.

13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं मियां (दुर्गा) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -Pass. 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -Caus. (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एष प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्व-चारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत p. p. 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार q. v.

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश q. v.

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामेयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्षयतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } a. Expectant, waiting  
प्रतीक्षक } for.  
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात q. v.

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईश N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य a. 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीषकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप a. [ प्रतिगताः अपि यत्र, प्रति-अप्य अप ईषे च ] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्र-दीपवन्नादि वेकुं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -रः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand father of Bhishma. -य N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं ॥ त्वल्लोचनमनं पश्यं त्वद्वक्त्रमदृशो विभुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -य ind. 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्वि-प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -य a. 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, -गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरुणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -इक्षिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विप्राकिञ्च a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Mā. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक a. Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to. प्रतीपयते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहाम &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.



प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतीवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतनेत्र नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वं प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper.

-2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound.

—*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशमवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुद् 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip.

-3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोषः Gratification satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतृ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. —*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; किंत्वेन कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विज्ञानक्षयि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतारः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —*ग* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कमेणा । उपाश्रयतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्प्रतोलीमनुलपतायः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रतन *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिति S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. —*क्षं* 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of). —*Comp.* —*कृता* (i. e. कृत्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. —*ज्ञानं* ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. —*दर्शनं* ocular evidence, direct proof. —*दर्शनं* *m.* an eye-witness. —*दृष्ट* *a.* personally seen. —*परीक्षणं* personal examination. —*प्रमा* correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. —*प्रमाणं* 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. —*फल* *a.* having evident or visible consequences. —*भूत* *a.* manifested. —*भोगः* enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. —*वादिन्* *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. —*विहित* *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. —*सिद्ध* *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Don. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. —*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेण दंतं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि S. 6; तदेवः पत्रारुद्धं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमज्ञयने न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. —*Comp.* —*वयस्* *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची *alea*) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, sub-

sequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Westward, westerly. -6 Inner; interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. —*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. —*Comp.* —*अक्षं* (प्रत्यगक्षं) an inner organ. —*आत्मन्* *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. —*आनन्द* *a.* inwardly joyful. —*आशापतिः* (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. —*उदक्* *f.* (प्रत्यगुदक्) the north-west. —*चेतन* *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (—*नः*) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. —*दक्षिणतः* (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. —*दृश्* *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. —*धामन्* *a.* internally illuminated. —*मुख* *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. —*स्रोतस्* (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (—*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Māl. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायणवर्णयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised. प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभिमुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Me. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्कंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मुहुः परप्रत्ययवैयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; चलच्चक्षुषि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-



noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक-कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-ण) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताबुद्धः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राक्षसं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. -*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंदो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शब्दार्थप्रत्यर्थिनो रवयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणविजयः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking; P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -दने (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवस्थिते S. B.; Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातु *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थाने 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवघातः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ma. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अद्यत्सि तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवघातस्य मन्वते Jābāli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष 1 A. 1 To look into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षतोः प्रमद्वन-भूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1. To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back; return. प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट 6 P. 1 (a) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमननविधिः S. 6. 5. (b) To repulse; प्रत्यादिष्टेन मभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टो स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनया S. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; R. 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेश 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114; 95; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूप-गवितायाः भियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -न-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent. प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ *q. v.*).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासक्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण-मृदु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.



प्रत्याहृत *a.* Distracted, repelled  
प्रत्याहृताको निरिग्रहभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again  
bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw,  
draw back. -3 To utter (a speech).  
-4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking  
back, recovery. -2 Withholding.  
-3 Restraining the organs of  
sense.

प्रत्याहारा 1 Drawing back, mar-  
shalling back, retreat. -2 Keeping back,  
withholding. -3 Restraining the  
organs. -4 Dissolution of the world.  
-5 (In gram.) The comprehension  
of several letters or affixes into one  
syllable, effected by combining the  
first letter of a Sūtra with its final  
indicatory letter, or in the case of  
several Sūtras, with the final letter  
of the last member; thus अण् is the  
प्रत्याहार of the Sūtras अङ्गण् ; अच्  
(vowels) of the four Sūtras अङ्गण्,  
अलङ्क, एओङ्, ऐओच् ; हल् of the  
consonants; अल् of all letters. -6  
Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered.  
-2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in  
return, replied.

प्रत्युक्ति *f.* A replay, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः चरणे Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return  
to life. —*Caus.* To restore or bring  
to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to  
life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2  
Coming to life.

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary ;  
कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरात-  
कं । प्रत्युत्त इतुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो  
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3  
On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रातिः *f.* 1 An  
undertaking. -2 Preparations for  
war. -3 Marching out to attack an  
enemy. -4 A secondary act or  
effort tending to a main object. -5  
The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2  
Making preparations for war. -3  
Rising from one's seat (as a mark  
of respect) to welcome a visitor ;  
Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations  
for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or  
encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, re-  
generated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick.  
-3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Pre-  
sent, existing at present. —*अं* Multi-  
plication. —*Comp.* —*मति* *a.* 1. pos-

sessed of presence of mind, ready-  
witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. sub-  
tle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration,  
an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम 1 P. 1 To go forth or  
advance towards to meet (as a mark  
of respect) ; प्रत्युद्गमामातिथिमातिथेयः ।  
R. 5. 2 ; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः ।  
हुने निकुंजे मियः Gtt. 11 ; Bv. 3. 3. -2  
To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's  
seat as a mark of respect to greet or  
welcome a guest ; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः  
सत्तेन्या R. 13. 64 ; 12. 62. -2 Gone  
forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.* प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Go-  
ing out or rising from one's seat to  
meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of: gar-  
ments ; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7.  
11 (v. 1. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय' ) ; see  
उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-ob-  
taining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, coun-  
terpoise. -2 An effort or measure  
against, counteraction ; Bh. 3. 88.  
v. 1.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up  
again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To:requite a fav-  
our, render a service in return. -2  
To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः ॥ Returning a service  
or kindness, requital of an obliga-  
tion, service in return. -2 Mutual  
assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.  
1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a  
resemblance. -2 A pattern, model.  
-3 A counter-comparison ; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, re-  
covered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any  
one in order to bring him to com-  
pliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-  
hood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering.  
-2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with,  
studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, im-  
planted, firmly fixed or lodged ;  
Mā. 5. 10 ; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युत्पत्, -प्रत्युत्पन्न *n.* Morning, day-  
break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पत्, -पत् Day-break, morning

dawn ; प्रत्युत्पत् स्फुटितकमलामोक्षमैत्री-  
कपायः Me. 31 ; महत्येव प्रत्युत्पत् S. 2.  
—*पः* 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the  
eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पत् *n.* Day-break, morning,  
dawn.

प्रत्युह 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2  
To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To  
reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass.  
-5 To offer, present.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hind-  
rance ; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्व-  
कर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To in-  
crease (wealth &c.). -2 To spread  
abroad (as fame, rumour &c.) ; तथा  
यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To be-  
come famous or celebrated ; अतस्तदा-  
ख्यया तीर्थपावनं भुवि पथये R. 15. 101 ;  
अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः उद्योतमः  
Bg. 15. 18 ; Si. 9. 16 ; 15. 23 ; Ku.  
5. 7 ; Me. 24 ; R. 5. 65 ; 9. 76. -4  
To appear, arise, come to light ; अमो  
द्यतासां मदनां दु पथये Ki. 8. 53. -5 To  
occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-  
ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, pro-  
claim ; सञ्जना एव साधुनां प्रथयति गुणो-  
त्कर्षः Drl. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To  
show, manifest, display, evince, in-  
dicate ; परमं यदुः प्रथयति जयं Kl. 6.  
35 ; 5. 3 ; Si. 10. 25 ; Ratn. 4. 13 ;  
S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, en-  
hance, augment, stretch ; Bh. 2. 45.  
-4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend.  
-6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ-स्युद्] 1 Spreading, ex-  
tension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing,  
projecting. -4 Showing, evincing,  
displaying. -5 A place where any-  
thing is spread. -6 Celebrating, pro-  
claiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-स्] (Nom. pl. *m.*  
प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost ;  
R. 3. 44 ; H. 2. 39 ; Ki. 2. 44. -2  
First, chief, principal, most excel-  
lent or eminent, matchless, incom-  
parable ; Si. 15. 42 ; Ms. 3. 147. -3  
Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4  
Prior, previous, former, earlier ;  
प्रथममुक्तपेक्षया Me. 17 ; R. 10. 67.  
-5 (In gram.) The first person  
(= third person according to Euro-  
pean phraseology). —*म* 1 The first  
(third) person. -2 The first con-  
sonant of a class. —*न* The nomi-  
native case. —*म* *ind.* 1 First, firstly,  
at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4. -2  
Already, previously, formerly ; प्र-  
मोदितं aforesaid ; R. 3. 68. -3 At  
once, immediately. -4 Before ; यात्रा-  
ये चोद्यमास तं शकेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4.  
24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चात्तं चरमं चैव संवि-  
शेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently,



प्रथम—नंतर or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to ( हन- ).  
—Comp. —अर्धः —the first half.  
—आगमिन् *a.* first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —अश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhman ; i. e. Brahmacharya. —इतर *a.* 'other than first', the second. —उदित *a.* first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमादितं बवाः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्न *a.* first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ *a.* pregnant for the first time. —ज *a.* 1. first born. -2. original, primary. —दर्शन first sight. —दिवसः the first day ; Me. 2. —पुरुषः the first person (= the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल *a.* highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस् *n.* early age, youth. —विष्ठा Ved. a first wife. —विरहः separation for the first time. —वृत्तान्तः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रया Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; प्रथितयज्ञां भासकविसौमित्र-कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, 'greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Rk. 4. 17 ; ( गुणाः ) पारंभक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 13. 49.

प्रथिधि *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest, ( superl. of पृथु *q. v.* ).

प्रथीयस् *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Large, wider, broader ; ( compar. of पृथु *q. v.* ).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened ( cf. पृथुक ).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —णः, —णः Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a river-entia salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —णं *ind.* 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ms. 3. 87. ( प्रदक्षिणीकृत or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect ; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्यो हुताग्नीन् S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्नीन् R. 2. 71 ). —Comp. —अक्षि-स्त *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्वितग्निराद्वे R. 3. 14. ( -*f.* ) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 ( *a* ) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2. 16. ( *b* ) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृतिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदन्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —*Pass.* To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach ( as learning ) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद *a.* 1 ( At the end of comp. ). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुखं, तापं, सत्यं &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदातृ *m.* 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वर, अग्नि, काष्ठ &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; वै-खानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A glad. -6 An oblation. —Comp. —दूरः a very magnificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिग्ध *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिष् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकार-पुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; Bg. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon ; विद्ययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35 ; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात केयः Me. 114 ; Ma. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district ; पितुः प्रदेशस्तत्र देव-सूत्रम् Kn. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; ५० कंठं, ताळुं, हृदयं, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example ( in grammar ).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश ( शि ) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिध *p. p.* Besmeared, beaubeed, anointed. —र्यं Meat fried in a particular way.



प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly —Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपक 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अथैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो ह्यतिदिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्य-प्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. (नो f.) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —ना A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमासीविषे Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. —प्रज्ञ a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः f. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. —Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषणं i Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 (a) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्येव प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); वज्रः सुंदरीजनमन-स्त्रोषप्रदोषः Gt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Ma. 1. 12. —Comp. —आगमः nightfall. —कालः-समयः-वेला even-  
ng-time, nightfall. —निमिरं even-

ing darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे स्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय a. delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शने. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Propheying.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत 1 A. To shine forth. —Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित a. Illuminated, lighted up. प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य मियदुहितरं वत्सराजाऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रदाणक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रदु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणमद्वजं वलाति Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्व a. Fluid, liquid. —वः Running.

प्रद्ववः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रदाविन a. 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार् प्रद्वार A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्रद्विषत् a. 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधानं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहिता प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीधुता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्र-प्रधानपिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्वजेषाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mu. 6. 33; V. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधानं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमाय, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1.; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; शुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 78. -2 The first evolver, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अनाद-रं प्रधानस्यासिद्धिमित्याह S. B.; see प्रवृत्ति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. —नः, —नं 1 The prin-



cipal attendant or companion of a king ( his minister or confidant ). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp —अभि 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमरः the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Viāhpu. —उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. —कर्मेन् *n.*, कार्ये 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. —धातुः the chief element of the body, i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person ( in a state &c. ); Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भास्व *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. —वासस् *n.* a principal garment, ( du ) he two chief garments. —वृष्टिः *f.* at heavy shower of rain. —सिद्ध *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता स्वं = प्राधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. —Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावन् Air, wind. —नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधुतिर् *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधु 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधु 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —Caus. 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate ( a woman ). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रध्वः 1 Assailing, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रध्वक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रध्वण-णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रध्वित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

प्रधु *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow ( as a conch ); संखी प्रध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting perspiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वस् 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. —Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वस्तः Utter destruction, annihilation. —Comp. —अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वस्तनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वस्तिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रध्वन्तु *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रध्वन्तु See under प्रजन्तु.

प्रध्नायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रध्नालः —ली *f.* See प्रजाल and प्रजाली.

प्रधिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रधुत् 4 P. To dance. —Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रधुतिर् *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रधुत्त *a.* Dancing. —न्तः A dance.

प्रध्वक्षः The extremity of a wing ( as of an army ).

प्रध्वस् 1 Display, manifestation; रमप्रायः प्रध्वस् K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रध्वस्तेन. -5 Manifolness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. —Comp. —वृद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. —प्रचर्च a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रध्वचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रध्वचन् 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रध्वचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रध्वचय प्रचर्चन् Gt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रध्वचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रध्वह 1 P. To repeat aloud. —Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

प्रधातकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रध्वणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रध्वत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —Caus. 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रध्वतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रध्वतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रधातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतदप्रधातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केधप्रधातः. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in धीर्यप्रधातः. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. —Comp. —अंशु *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रधातनं Causing to fall, throwing down ( on the ground ).

प्रधातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रध्वय *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —यः 1 A long



journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (a) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलधुं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीशं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे चरतं तु शिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (b) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमस्यां कथं प्रपस्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रपेदे पाथि एकभावं R. 16. 30; युहूर्तकर्णात्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं साधु वयः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपञ्चोऽस्मि S. 5; ऋषिनिर्करेरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकारं न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वयुर्गोमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपस्यते वेदुर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पद्मयो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपद् 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपद्वेन Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; ह्यं प्रपक्षा तपसे तपोचनं Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं शाशि मां त्वां प्रपक्षं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रपक्षान्भिः प्रपक्षस्तन्मभिः S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. -पालः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्रपाद्: Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाढः See प्रपुनट.

प्रपणी *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -णी *A* fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Rout-  
ed defeated.

प्रपलायित् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्यानाय-  
मलसालिला यस्य कूपः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ma. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.)  
-2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The under-  
part of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालित् *m.* An epithet of Bala-  
rama.

प्रपितामहः 1 A: paternal great-  
grandfather. -2 An epithet of Kṛi-  
shṇa; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman.  
-4 Of the Supreme spirit. -ही A  
paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2  
To torture, torment, harass, afflict.  
-3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2  
An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, dis-  
tended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना(क्षा)टः -डः N. of a tree  
(चक्रमृदं).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2  
N. of the two Aśvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowing, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपू 9 P. To fill up, complete.  
-Pass. To be filled or completed;  
be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, com-  
pleting. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3  
Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching  
to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपोत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1.  
78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वा *Ved.* A woman having ex-  
cellent hips or going in a graceful  
way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossom-  
ed, full-blown; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्र-  
फुल्लं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रहृ )

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion,  
blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossom-  
ing, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लः सहकारमेव  
वृक्षांतरं कांक्षति वपट्पद्माली R. 6. 69; 2.  
29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded  
or dilated like a full-blown flower  
(as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining.  
-5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp.  
-नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes ex-  
panded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a  
beaming or cheerful countenance,  
looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie,  
fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check.  
-3 To compose, put together, ar-  
range.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fasten-  
ed. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्ध *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninter-  
ruptedness, continuance, continuity,  
uninterrupted series or succession;  
विच्छेदमाप मुचि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239;  
क्रियाप्रबंधाद्यमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58;  
Māl. 6. 5. -3 A continued or connect-  
ed narrative or discourse; अलङ्कित-  
साधनसंघः प्रबंधो बहुदाहरः Śi. 2. 73. -4  
Any literary work or composition;  
प्रथितयशसां भासकविभिरादिनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षश्चेत्यम-  
प्रबंध &c. Vāa. -5 Arrangement, plan,  
scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp.  
-अर्थः the subject-matter of a com-  
position or treatise. -कल्पना a  
feigned story, a work of imagina-  
tion founded on a substratum of  
fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकासराणां प्रज्ञाः कथां  
विदुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant  
rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबध्नः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व)र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or power-  
ful, mighty, valourous (as a man);  
R. 3. 60; Ra. 3. 23. -2 Violent,  
strong, intense, excessive, very  
great; प्रबलतमसामेवंमायाः क्षुभेषु हि  
वृत्तयः S. 7. 24; प्रबलपुरोवातयाः सुखा  
M. 4. 2; प्रबला वेदना R. 8. 50. -3 Im-  
portant. -4 Abounding with. -5  
Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of  
a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पद्म). -लं  
ind. Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon,  
oppress. -2 To trouble, torment,  
harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छिन्नानेव त-  
स्तु प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12.  
2. -3 To drive away, remove, get  
over; कथं च देवं शक्यते पौरुषेण प्र-  
बाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy.  
-5 To repel, repulse.



प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. —2 Harassing, oppressive. —3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. —2 Refusing, denying. —3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. —2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब(व)हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा(वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वीर्यां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. —2 Coral. —3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. —2 An animal. —Oomp. —अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. —2. the coral tree. —वक्त्रं a red lotus. —फलं red sandal-wood. —भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore arm.

प्राहुबक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. —2 At the same time.

प्रबाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. —2 At the same time.

प्रबुध 4 *A.*, 1 *P.* 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुध इव सुप्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. —2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साधेऽस्मिन् स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुधां न सुप्तां Me. 90. —3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुवसि वारिभरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 56. —2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमस्यनन्दप्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. —3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वदुर्ध्वैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. —4 To instruct, teach; explain. —5 To persuade, induce. —6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. —2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. —3 Knowing, conversant with. —4 Full-blown, expanded. —5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). —6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awakening (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अमप्रबोधाय सुखाय R. 12. 50; मोहादभूत्कहतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. —2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). —3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधाय संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6. —4 Vigilance, watchfulness. —5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधवेदोदयः R. 5. 65. —6 Consolation. —7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

—8 Explaining. —Oomp. —उत्सवः *N.* of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f*) Awakening, rousing. —नं 1 Waking. —2 Awakening, rousing. —3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. —4 Knowledge, wisdom. —5 Instructing, advising. —6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. —7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध(वि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārttika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. —2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. —3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्र 2 *P.* 1 To proclaim, announce. —2 To exclaim, shout. —3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. —4 To praise, laud. —5 To read before. —6 To describe.

प्रभञ्ज 7 *P.* 1 To break down, shatter. —2 To stop, arrest, suspend. —3 To frustrate, disappoint. —4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभङ्गः 1 Breaking, crushing. —2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभञ्जनं Breaking to pieces. —नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; P. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 *P.* 1 To appear, seem. —2 To shine forth, gleam. —3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनोव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. —4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिसूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Ra. 1. 20; Me. 47. —2 A ray of light. —3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. —4 An epithet of Dargā. —5 *N.* of the city of Kubera. —6 *N.* of an Apsara. —Oomp. —करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. the ocean. —5 an epithet of Siva. —6. *N.* of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. —कीटः a fire-fly. —तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पल्लवित *a.* overapod or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. —प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. —मंडलं a circle or halo of light; मङ्गलप्रभातमंडलया चक्राक्षे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. —लेपित *a.*

covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. —तं Day-break, dawn; अक्षयोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. —2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष 1 *A.* 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. —2 To proclaim; publish. —3 To disclose, reveal. —4 To expound, explain. —5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 *A.* 1 To shine. —2 To appear. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. —सः -सं *N.* of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 *U.* 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. —2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्राभिज्ज. —Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. —2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). —3 To split, divide.

प्रभिज्ज *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. —2 Broken to pieces. —3 Cut off, detached. —4 Budding, expanded, opened. —5 Changed, altered. —6 Deformed, disfigured. —7 Relaxed, loosened. —8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. —9 Pierced, bored. —10 Different distinct. —जः An elephant in rut. —Oomp. —अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —करद *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. —2 Division, separation. —3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. —4 Difference, distinction. —5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. —2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 *P.* 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचिर्धैः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूव प्रविशमेन सह त्विजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. —2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. —3 To multiply, increase; see प्रवृत्. —4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's



power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि नात्रसंगमात्प्रभवस्यायुरपेक्षितं यदि R. 8. 44; कोन्यो हुतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभवित्यति S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभवित्यात्मनः S. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mā. 4; तस्यप्रभवति अशुशासने देवी Vē. 2; विधिरपि न वेभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mth. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); युद्धः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. -Caus. 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. -वा 1 Source, origin; अनेतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिञ्चनः सत्प्रभवः ससंपत्ता 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; तस्या एव प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः Mā. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमचलं S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (अमात्र q. v.). -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15. प्रभवन् 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभवितु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. -एतुः 1 A lord, master; परमभविष्यते रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभावानिचलस्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis q. v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 61, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. -ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभावत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन *a.* Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Diaclosing, revealing.

प्रभु *a.* (सु भू f.) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्नपि नाकतोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्षे किमताम्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेदः प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -युः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्द्वयपुत्र्यवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of Brahma. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good house. -भक्ति *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभुत् *p. p.* 1 1 Spung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Pre-sided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. -यव-संभन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -यवत् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभुति *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुत् *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभुतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -ind. From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैवात्म्यप्रभुति पोषितां श्रिया U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभुति henceforward; ततः प्रभुति, अतः प्रभुति &c.

प्रभंश् 1 A. 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभंश्यमानभरणप्रसूता R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभंश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -Caus. To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभंश्यां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभंशयुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभंशित्व *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभंष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -ष्ट A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभंष्टकं See प्रभंष्ट above.

प्रमत्त *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ-मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमथमानो (सुधा) गिरिणेव ध्रुवः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horae. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) at tending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -आलयः hell.

प्रमथन् 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mā. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -त Butter-milk with out water.

प्रमथित्व *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाया 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -याः *m. pl.* Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथित्व *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क चते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Mā. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.) अतोऽर्थात् प्रमाद्यति प्रमादात् विपश्चित् Ma. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,



swerve or deviate from ( with abl.); स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away ( time ).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; कथं प्रमत्तः प्रयत्नं कृतमिव ( न स्मरिष्यति ) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent; inattentive, heedless, regardless ( generally with loc. ). -4 Swerving from, failing to do ( with abl. ). -5 'Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated ( fig. also ). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Māl. 9. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रमद्वनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; B. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sing *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem ( for the use of the wives of a king ). -जनः 1. a young woman. -2. woman-kind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्त्विति न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 ( *a* ) Fainting, swoon. ( *b* ) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादित्व *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against ( with loc ); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; मीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितं च स्वता प्रमिमितेऽनुभवद्वैतरूपयोः Si. 16. 40; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -Caus. To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions. -2 ( In logic ) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general ( of length, breadth &c. ); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; ग्रन्थिष्वं स्वाभिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; धृत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1. ' having heard this your Majesty will decide ( what to do ) ' ; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; ( the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थोपपत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also ). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -णः -णी A rule, standard, authority. -Comp. -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, ( as a logician ). ( -ज्ञः ) an epithet of Siva. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant, पुरवः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत ( ' नीभूत ) *a.* autho-

ritative. ( -तः ) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; वैश्वामित्रोक्तः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तदभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; देवेन प्रमुखा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातु *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विद्वत् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 ( At the end of comp. ) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāpas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *n.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -दं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal grandfather. -ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितु *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surpass, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss



(one's way.) -7 To perish, die. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.  
**प्रमीत** *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). —*तः* An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

**प्रमीतिः** *f.* Death, destruction, de-  
 cease.

**प्रमीह** *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact.  
 -2 Passed as urine.

**प्रमीला** 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

**प्रमीलित** *p. p.* With closed eyes.

**प्रमुख** *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with, प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —*स्त्रः* 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. —*स्त्रं* 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतश्च and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the senses of 'in front of', 'before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

**प्रमुञ्च** 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.) —*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from —*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

**प्रमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. —*Comp.* —*कृतं ind.* bitterly.

**प्रमोक्षः** 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

**प्रमोचनं** 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

**प्रमुह** 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Māl. 5. 23. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोद्य चातकान् Māl. 9. 41.

**प्रमुह** *f.* Extreme joy.

**प्रमुदित** *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —*Comp.* —*हृदय* *a.* delighted at heart.

**प्रमोदः** 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदद्वयैः सह चारयोविता R. 3. 19; Ma. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

**प्रमोदनं** 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. —*नः* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

**प्रमोदित** *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —*तः* An epithet of Kubera.

**प्रमोदिन्** *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

**प्रमुञ्च** 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

**प्रमुञ्चित** *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —*तः* A kind of riddle

**प्रमुह** 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

**प्रमुग्ध** *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

**प्रमुह** *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

**प्रमोहः** 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरपति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

**प्रमोहित** *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

**प्रमृत** *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. —*मृ* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

**प्रमुञ्च** 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेत्ययः प्रमुञ्च R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, or away or out, blow out, efface; Mā. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate;

प्रणिपातलवनं प्रमादुकामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमाजितं स्वया प्रमादेष्टुः S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate. प्रमाजनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

**प्रमुह** *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

**प्रमेहः** A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

**प्रम्ले** 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

**प्रम्लान** *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

**प्रयत्** 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

**प्रयत्नः** 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नेऽपि गृहे दिन-इत्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदर्शितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-स्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

**प्रयत्नवत्** *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

**प्रयम्** 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

**प्रयत** *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. —*तः* A holy or pious person.

**प्रयतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

**प्रयामः** 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearth (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

**प्रयस्** 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

**प्रयासः** 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

**प्रयस्** *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

**प्रयस्त** *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

**प्रया** 2 P. 1 To walk, go; व्रस्ताहुतं नगरवृत्तवर्मयासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

**प्रयाण** 1 Setting out, starting, departure. -2 A march, journey; ययि तावच्छुद्ध कथयतस्त्वयमाणाजुह्वं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरा शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 the hinder



part of any animal. —Comp. —कालः, —समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. —2 Going, motion.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. —2 Deceased, dead. —तः 1 An invasion. —2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (ज) 1 Sending. —2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. —2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. —2 N. of Indra. —3 A horse. —4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2. 21 ; (said to be n. also in this sense). —Comp. —भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, inquiring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अवयवि च तिर नस्तत्प्रयोधप्रयुक्ता R. 5. 74 ; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. —2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रयुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे स्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. —3 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. —4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः ( बाललाः ) R. 2. 10. —5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on ; अथावमनेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. —6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. —7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्परणतिं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 35 ; परिवर्द्धि प्रयोजनस्य मम Mu. 1. 8 To lend for use, put to interest ( as money &c. ) ; Ms. 8. 146. —9 To harness, yoke. —10 To appoint, invest, install ( in an office ). —11 To cast, hurl, throw ( as a missile ) ; direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्युपभितो द्रुया स्यात् R. 2. 34. —12 To be fit, become. —13 To impose, inflict ( with loo. or gen. of person ). —Caus. 1 To use, employ ; Ms. 3. 112. —2 To exact ( as interest ). —3 to perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed —2 Used, employed ( as a word &c. ) ; Pt. 1. 202. —3 Applied. —4 Appointed, nominated. —5 Acted, represented. —6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. —7 Endowed with. —8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. —9 Lent or put to interest ( as money ). —10 Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21 —11 Directed, hurled at —12

Shaken, set in motion. —13 Inflicted upon. —14 Connected with. —15 Thick, compact, closely united. —क्त A cause. —Comp. —संस्कारः a. polished ( as a gem ).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation —3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. —4 Consequence, result. —5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. —2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्त्वा a. 1 One who uses or employs ( as a means, word &c. ). —2 One who performs or directs, an executor. —3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. —4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. —5 One who acts or represents ( a drama ). —6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. —7 One who shoots ( an arrow ). —8 The agent of an action. —9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अर्थ शब्दो भूतिप्रयोगः—अल्पप्रयोगः ' this word is generally or rarely used '. —2 A usual form, general usage. —3 Hurling, throwing, discharging ( opp. संहारः ) ; प्रयोगसंहारादिभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. —4 Exhibition, performance, representation ( dramatic ), acting ; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 ' not seen acted on the stage '. —5 Practice, experimental portion ( of a subject ) ; ( opp. ज्ञाने ' theory ' ) ; तद्वन्नयानिर्णयं मां च ज्ञाने प्रयोगे च विमुक्तुः M. 1. —6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. —7 An act, action. —8 Recitation, delivery. —9 Beginning, commencement. —10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. —11 A means, instrument. —12 Consequence, result. —13 Combination connection. —14 Addition. —15 ( In gram. ) A usual form. —16 Offering, presenting. —17 ( a ) Principal, loan bearing interest. ( b ) Lending money on usury —18 Appointment. —19 A sacred text or authority. —20 A cause, motive. —21 An example. —22 Application of magic, magical rites. —23 A horse. —Comp. —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; i. e. where the Sutrādharma goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus perform a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing ; the S. D. thus defines it :— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगेऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रवैशेष्ये प्रयोगाति-

शयस्त्वदा 291. निपुण a. 1. skilled in practice ; M. 3. —2 practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of. —2 In consequence of. —3 According to. —4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् a. 1 Using, employing. —2 Having an object in view. —3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. —कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. —2 An author. —3 A founder, an institutor. —4 A money-lender. —5 A law-giver, legislator. —6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. —2 Use, need, necessity ( with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user ) ; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनेन वृद्धेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. —3 End, aim, object, purpose ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मदीऽपि प्रवर्तते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना द्वायाः पुत्रः पित्रप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāshi. ; गुणवत्सापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. —4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 7. 100. —5 A cause, motive, occasion. —6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. —2 Selfish. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. —2 To be practised. —3 To be produced or caused. —4 To be appointed. —5 To be thrown or discharged ( as a missile ). —6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. —ज्ये Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, united. —2 Separated. —तः 1 A million.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. —2 A ram. —3 Wind, air. —4 An ascetic. —5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. —2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन a. Exciting or enticing. —नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. —2 Illustration, explanation. —3 Seduction. —4 Exhibition ( of a person ) for being seen and liked ( by the people ) ; अलोकसामान्यगुणस्वरूपाः प्ररोचनार्थं प्ररुच्यन्ते Mal. 1. 10 ( where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्ररुच्यन्ते in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world ). —5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. —6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-



ed ; see S. D. 388 ; ( प्ररोचना also in the last two senses ).

**प्ररुदित** *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

**प्ररुह** 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up ( as a wound ).

**प्ररुह** *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

**प्ररुह** *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; यस्यायमंगात् कुतितः प्ररुहः S. 7 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्ररुहमूलः. -5 Grown long ; as in प्ररुहकेशः, प्ररुहदन्तः.

**प्ररुहिः** *f.* Growth, increase.

**प्ररोहः** 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination ; as in यचाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot ( fig. also ) ; पल्लप्ररोह इव सौधतलविभेद R. 8. 93 ; कृष्णात् प्ररोहजटिलानिद मन्त्रिवृद्धात् 13. 71 ; Kn. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offsprings ; इराशेषकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नन्दचक्रप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वति सामंतशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजोति R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

**प्ररोहण** 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

**प्ररोहिन्** *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

**प्रलप** 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वचे वै वेदंति ( वैवेदीति ) प्रतिपदमुद्वु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्रलपत्येव वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

**प्रलपन** 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

**प्रलपित** *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk ; see प्रलपन above.

**प्रलापः** 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तराप्रलापोजनितकुपे भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 20 —Comp. —हन् *m.* a sort of oolliarium

**प्रलापिन्** *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; इह अतंचद्रप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

**प्रलभ** 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf. विरलभ.

**प्रलभः** 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

**प्रलभने** Deceiving, cheating.

**प्रलभ्य** *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

**प्रलंब** *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्रलंबकेशः. -2 Prominent ; as in प्रलंबनासिकाः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —चः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarāma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse ( गद्या ). —Comp. —अहः a man with hanging testicles. झः, मधनः, —हन् *m.* epithets of Balarāma.

**प्रलंबन** Hanging down, depending. **प्रलंबित** *p. p.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

**प्रलंबीकृ** 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

**प्रललाट** *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

**प्रलवः** 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

**प्रलवित्र** An instrument for cutting off.

**प्रली** 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into ; आत्मना कुतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10 ; रात्र्याग्रे प्रलीयते तत्रैवात्म्यकसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तद्विलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Māl. 9. 21.

**प्रलयः** 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69 ; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe ( at the end of a kalpa ), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवद्बो विक्रमुमेते चयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयोत्तान्मिविति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 ( In Rhet. ) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गोदमिन्द्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratāparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. —Comp. —कालः the time of universal destruction. —जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —वहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

**प्रलीन** *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

**प्रलुद** 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुदितमवनी वि-

लोक्य कुतं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

**प्रलोठन** 1 Rolling ( on the ground ). -2 Heaving, tossing.

**प्रलुब्ध** 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure ; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute ( through lust ). —Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

**प्रलोभः** 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement ; seduction.

**प्रलोभन** 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

**प्रलोभनी** Sand.

**प्रलोभिन्** *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

**प्रलोभ्य** *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

**प्रलून** *p. p.* Cut off.

**प्रलेपः** An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिप्यक्तमृत्तमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

**प्रलेपक** *a.* Anointing, anearring. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

**प्रलेहः** A kind of broth.

**प्रलोल** *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

**प्रवच** 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address ; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

**प्रवक्तृ** *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, doolbror. -2 A teacher, expounder ; Ms. 8. 20 ; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

**प्रवचन** 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation ; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing ; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines ( in the form of a treatise ). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. —Comp. —पदु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

**प्रवगः**, —प्रवंगः, प्रवंगमः A monkey, see वृवग, वृवंगः, वृवंगम.

**प्रवट** Wheat.

**प्रवण** *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to ( off. at the end of comp. ), वंचनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on ; prone to, full of ; दुग्धिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमितिः कैश्चिद्व्युना Bh. 3. 29 ; Si. 8. 35 ; Mu. 5. 21 ; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed to-



wards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —ण 1 A place where four roads meet. —ण 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणकु 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over; तपसा तपवणोक्तो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (ती or स्त्री *f.*) About to go on a journey. —Comp. —पति-का the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदन् Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुवाकप्रवादन्तु वरमयोः सार्ध-लौकिकः Mā 1. 13. व्याधो मातुषं खाद-तीति लोकप्रवादं द्विवारः H. 1; Rato. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवादं युवि मंहारं प्रवक्तु रामनिशाग्रिहारो Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादित् *a.* Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting.

प्रवद् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवपणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् *a.* 1 Advanced in age, aged, old; केष्येते प्रवयस्तरां विदुश्चः U. 4; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted; संकतके चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. —रः 1 A call summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. —र N of a river falling into the Godāvari. —र Aloe-wood. —Domp. —वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवत्स 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विधाय वृत्तिं भायायाः प्रवत्सत्कार्यकारः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. —Caus. To banish, send into exile. प्रवत्सन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासा (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेणी (वनितामण्डित्) R. 16. 4; S. 4. 3; U. 6. 38; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. —Comp. —गत, —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासित् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; प्रवहस्ते वारं श्रियमयमपारं विशदु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Kn. 1. 54; Me. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवहमुन्नितं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a.* Carrying off or forward. —कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहन् 1 Driving forth. -2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहित् *a.* 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवाहिः-ह्री Ses प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाह्य *a.* 1 Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जवानपद्मलोमार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a.* 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation. प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. —तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातजननस्या देवो M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरया S. 6. -3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering (कायदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strewn about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात *p. p.* 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.



प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारण 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविदुत *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविषलः-ल A small part of a *vipala q. v.*

प्रविभज 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तदिनः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः Division, Distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव दुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविद्विक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary, -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविद्ग 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3

To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; स्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चात्तर्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भयसा पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिसुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. चञ्चुप्रवेशो ह्यसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last) S. D. thus defines it: -प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयावर्तिन्यः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्त) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आम्बोदानय हरिवृत्तराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणायवीण. Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 43.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुरिषक्षोर्णी क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; स्वामितेवकयोरेषं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतः प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेषं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिद्वपारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense).

-कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -कं The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -ना Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up,



established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, -commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -तः A round ornament. -त्तं An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्थं चतुर्विधा Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17. v. 1.; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संवेदयद्बुधुः प्रमाणमेतः करणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. -22. 6 Conduct; behaviour, R. 14. 73. -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4. V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -Comp. -ज्ञा a spy, secret emissary or agent. -निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृष्ट 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. -Caus. To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धन् Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवृष्टः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवृष्टं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवृष्टिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* best, chief; choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत् *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपयुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवृज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रवृजन् 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवृजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (मिथु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant -तः 1 A female ascetic. -2 A apikengard. -त्तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रवृज्या 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mā. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or मिथु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रवृज्यां कल्पद्रुमा इव श्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रवृज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रवाज् *m.*, प्रवाजका A religious mendicant, recluse. -जिका A female ascetic.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रवृश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंसति Gīt. 1; यज्ञवाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसीतं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -म. A panegyrist. प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मगोष्ठ्युद्धवः पद्मश्रद्धः शंभुशरीरवतः । तौ तुल्यौ त्वं मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसापमोच्यते । Kāv. 2. 31. -मुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction; rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस or ज्यायस; superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशश्चन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशश्चरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशानं पावकाक्षं U. 6;



Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —Caus. 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; समासारप्रशमित-वनोद्भव Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं (अपचारं) अन्विष्य प्रशमये; R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयति विवादं कल्पते रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमयितुं पूर्वपापि च R. 8. 15; K1. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन a. (नी f.) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपलातिप्रशमनफलः संपदो ह्युत्तमानं Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधि-प्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56; (सखाये प्रतिपादं Kull; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमयेनं स-मुपास्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित p. p. 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तमणीयतोयान- -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव नम प्रशानं Mā. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमखं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). -Comp. —आत्मन् a. composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज a. weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम a. content. —वेष्ट a. resting ceased to work. —बाध a. having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः f. 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation, abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशमः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed). —ल A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशाख 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कावे Mark. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गतितावधिकारं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atin.); इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेष्वो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with अन्-व. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तृ m. 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट p. p. Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टः, प्रशिष्ट f. Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल a. Very loose; S. 3. 9. प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यै-पणीयमानमवेदि तत्संनद्धमिश्रधाम Sānka-radigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः f. Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ-भावे नञ्] 1 A question, query; an inquiry; interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -Comp. —उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —ह्रिः -त्ति f. a riddle, an enigma —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्नयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्नविधिः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रशयः-प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतेः प्रश्रयनममूर्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं

respectfully, modestly. -2: Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुथ a. 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerve.

प्रश्रुष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (शुक्तिश्रु). —ह्रः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेशः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ट a. 1 Standing or: being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; युद्धस्य प्रष्टः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. -Comp. —वाह m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टोही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रष्ट 1, 4 A. (प्रस-स्यते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —ने 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; इह प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसंज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराग्रयः प्रस-ज्यते, वैषम्यनेषुपये नैष्वरस्य प्रसज्यते S. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रस-जत Dk.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so दृष्ट, निद्रा &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Mā. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.



—*क्त ind.* Incessantly, continuously  
Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्यक्ति *q. v.*). —4 Energy, perseverance; संसर्गे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोगे सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्याप्यायतकोमल-इव सततं धूतप्रसंगेन *कि* Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्वृत्तिकप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे: Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विजय-प्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1. —7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Mā. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नैवेद्यजगतः कारणधूपयते कुतः वैद्यनैवेद्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चान-वस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid*; तस्याधुतप्रसंगात् Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. —9 Connected reasoning or argument. —10 A conclusion, an inference. —11 Connected language. —12 Inseparable application or connection (= व्याप्ति *q. v.*). —13 Mention of parents. —14 Introduction, insertion. —15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. —2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. —3. occasionally, incidentally. —4. in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. —2 Dependent on, contingent on. —3 Occasional, incidental. —4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. —2 Applicable, holding good. —3 Contingent, possible. —Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. —2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. —2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रतं प्रसद् श-श्वन्मलयस्थतीषु R. 6. 64. —2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्या-पयमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (*lit. and fig.*); दिशः प्रसदुर्मेवतो वजुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससा-दोदादंभः कुंभयोगेनहोजसः 4. 21. —4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रण-म्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादयेत्स्वामहमीदमी-द्वं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; R. 3. 283. —2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. —3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसत्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. —2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. —2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed गंगां शरजयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसक्तां Mu. 3. 9; गङ्गीरायाः पयसि सति तथैतसीव प्रसक्ते Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. —3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामदुवां प्रसक्तां R. 2. 63. —4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). —5 True, correct; प्रसक्तस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसक्तपायस्ते तर्कः Mā. 1. —6 Settled down, tranquil. —ना 1 Propitiation, pleasing. —2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (—*m*) N. of Vishnu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. —2. almost true. —सुख, —पदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुर्वद्दि-प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. —2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. —3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. —4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा राधः पानककुलवा युद्धतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासज्जिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. —5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gūṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it:— शुष्कैषनाशिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्तद्वैश्व यः । आश्रित-व-न्यधसादेसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावद-न्यधकपलरूपमर्थैर्मन्त्रं प्रसादः or शुभमात्रा वाक्साध-कतलवदरमिव निवेद्यती घटना प्रसादश्च R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. —6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. —7 A free gift, gratuity. —8 Any propitiatory offering. —9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टा a turban of honour. —प्राङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. —2. not caring for any body's favour. —प्राज्ञ an object of favour. —स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. —2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिक *a.* ( *दिका f.* ) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Gladdening, cheering. —4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* ( *की f.* ) 1: Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; कलं कतसद्वृक्षश्च नद्यर्धं प्रसादितं Ma. 6. 67. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Cheering, gladdening. —ना a royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. —2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. —3 Pleasing, gratifying. —4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. —2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. —2 Appeased, propitiated. —3 Worshipped. —4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीक 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धतारिः P. 2. 30. —भं

*ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथेति हरति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ma. 8. 332. —2 Very much, exceedingly; तस्मादिमं गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Ra. 6. 25. —3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. —Comp. —द्वनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. —2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. —2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस(श)लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. —2 Turned towards the left. —3 Favourable.

प्रसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्वेजस्वी प्रसहमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14.



-2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्वर्तते प्रसहते कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह.

प्रस (सर) ह m. Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —हृ 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey, —न 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्रवदंष्ट्रां कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. —चोरः a plunderer highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाह्य Overpowering, defeating. प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाह्य Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः, —नं, —नी A comb. -Comp. —विधिः decoration, embellishment. —विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः Pt. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकांलभितममयावन्मल्लिष्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसिता Sk. 8.; R. 23. -4 Very clear. —दं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, abut. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9. 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुतिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसू-च्छ 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रसाह्य.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Childbirth, delivery, confinement; as in आसक्तप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones children; oft. at the end of comp.; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भू-रहां विरक्ता Si. 7. 42; नीता लोभप्रसवरजसा पांडितामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुंद-प्रसवविधिलं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; An. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Mā. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. —उत्पुल्ल a. about to be delivered or conjoined; पतिः प्रीतः प्रसवो-न्मुखी विषां वृजं R. 3. 12. —युद्धं a lying-in chamber. —यन्त्रि a. productive, prolific. —चयनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना, —स्पष्टा panga of child-birth, throes. —स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2 a nest.

प्रसवका the Piyāla tree.

प्रसवने 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु m. A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसविनी A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; क्षीप्रसूधाधिवेत्तया Y. 1. 73. —f. 1 A mother; मातरपतिरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. —तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. —ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production. -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. -10 A mother. -Comp. —ज pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. —वायुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्या-गमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. —हनुः, —वाणः, —वाणः epithets of the god of love. —वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहिताया महानद्या प्रसूतस्तत्र चातकृत Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलाभिलाषप्रसूता हृ-जंताः R. 13 12; अन्वेषणप्रसूते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कृशाङ्गः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति विज्ञो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुलामध्ये लब्धशब्दः क्षणेन (द्वयादि), Ra. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिभाषी कंठ्यं देहवातः Mā. 1. 41. ; भिरवा भिरवा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकाः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु कर्णयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्परीरं Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रससार चोत्सवः Ka. 16. 85. -8 To belong, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in tense; प्रसूततरं सखं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break



forto or out (as fire). —*Caus.*  
1 To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44.  
2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कान्तः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो युद्धति दूरादापि Pt. 2. 20. —3 To—prent out or expose for sale; केदारः कणियुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं कल्पं Sk.; Ma. 5. 129. —4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). —5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forwards, advancing; S. 1. 29. —2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. —3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation; Si. 9. 71. —4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. —5 Prevalence, influence; S. 3. 10. —6 A stream, flow, torrent flood; पपात स्वेदांशुप्रसर इव हृषिक्षुनिकरः Gt. 11. —7 A group, multitude. —8 War, battle. —9 An iron arrow. —10 Speed. —11 Affectionate solicitation. —12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. —13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. —2 Escaping, running away. —3 Spreading forth or abroad. —4 Surrounding an enemy. —5 Aniability. —6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः —णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. —2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. —3 Stretching out. —4 Spreading over the country to forage. —5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. —2 Stretching out; as in प्रसारणं. —3 Surrounding an enemy. —4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. —5 The change of a semi-vowel (य, र and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. —6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.  
प्रसारित *p. p.* 1. Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. —2 Stretched out (as hands). —3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. —2 Stretched out, extended. —3 Spread, diffused. —4 Long, lengthened. —5 Engaged in, attached to. —6 Swift, or quick. —7 Manifested, displayed; U. 6. 14. —8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, त A measure equal to two *palas*. —त The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons an adulterine (कुङ्गेलकस्य).

प्रसृतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. —2 Flowing. —3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिक्षीणः कश्चित्प्रसृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45; Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. —2 To let loose. —3 To sow, scatter. —4 To injure, hurt. —5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. —2 Hurt, injured. —ह्रा A finger stretched forth or extended; (अंगुल्यः प्रसृता यस्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. —2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुषिणं प्रसृष्टं Mb.; आलोकं विषमिह सर्वतः प्रसृष्टं U. 1. 40. —3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसृष्टः Going to the part of the sacificial enclosure called सद्म q. v.

प्रसृष्टं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. —2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. —3 Entering the सद्म.

प्रसृष्टि *a.* 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. —2 Creeping along.

प्रसृष्टः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. —2 Sprinkling, wetting. —3 Emission, discharge; Rs. 3. 6. —4 Vomiting. —5 Watering of the mouth or nose. —6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसृष्टिका A small garden.

प्रसृष्टः, —प्रसृष्टः 1 A sack, bag for grain. —2 A leathern bottle. —3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To leap forward. —2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.).

प्रसृष्टं 1 Springing across or leaping over. —2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसृष्टिका Dysentery.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. —2 Fallen, dropped. —3 Defeated. —जः 1 An outcast. —2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रसृष्टः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To jostle; रघुः प्रसृष्टश्चक्राश्वाः Pk. 14. 98. —2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रसृष्ट 1 Staggering. —2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तारः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. —2 A couch or bed in general. —3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. —4 A stone, rock. —5 A precious stone, gem. —6 A paragraph, section of a work. —7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तारण-णा 1 A bed, couch. —2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. —2 A bed of leaves and flowers. —3 A bed or couch in general. —4 A flat surface, level, plain. —5 A thicket, wood. —6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. —7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तिर-म *a.* 1 Making a noise sounded. —2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. —2 To begin, commence; प्रस्तुतं विवादवस्तु M. 1. —3 To cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. —4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; Māl. 3. 3. —2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. —2 A fit time or opportunity; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. —2 An introduction. —3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाम-मात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. —4 An occasion, opportunity, time; season; fit or proper time; स्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिष्या-य ब्रूहतां प्रस्तुः प्रस्तावमदिशद् ब्रूया Si. 2. 68. —5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. —6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. —7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sa'man*. —8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident, ally, occasionally. —2. suitably). —Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. —2 Beginning, commencement; आर्य-बालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 64. —3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) प्रस्तावना इयं कथ-नादकस्य Māl. 2. —4 Sounding forth. —5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his



qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आनुल.)

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अयुना प्रस्तुतमनुजियत. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अपस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. -Comp. -अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -Caus 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दंपती स्वं प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on. प्रथ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in, as in वनप्रथ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थे 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, ईद्वप्रस्थ &c. -2 Tableland on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेश्चगनाभिर्गन्धि किञ्चित् कण्टकैश्चरमधुवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. -Comp. -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रस्थानचिह्नवर्तनचलनार्थे S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amarn. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. 4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -ना Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायित्व *a.* 1 Departing, going forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुष्टा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रस्फुरन्मयनं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुट Subhash.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्पन्द 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्पन्दः, -दन् Flowing forth, exudation; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रसित्व *a.* Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour out; let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्रवेन) अभिवर्षती वस्तालेकप्रवतिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकात्) घटत्तन-प्रस्रवणैर्वर्षयन् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाविता प्रस्रवणैः समन्ततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine -णः N. of a mountain: जनस्थानमध्वनो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रावि *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व(स्वा)नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable om (repeated at the beginning of a Pāṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, but.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay; प्राचानिषत् रक्षांसि येनातानि धने मम। न प्रहणमः कथं पापं वद पूर्वपकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गद्गद्प्रहततनुः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कुती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-



feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मि: The moon.

प्रहस 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile ; लता प्रहसायभव, पुरंदरे R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसंतं प्रहसंयेता इवतं प्रहसति च SubhAsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up. प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke ; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce a kind of low comedy ; 8. D. thus defines it:—भाणवस्तपि संप्रयोगलास्यांगैर्विनिर्मितं भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्ते निर्यानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 et seq. ; e. g. कंदर्पकलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (प्रहिका or वासंती म. v.). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित p. p. Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display ; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage ; cf. प्रहास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासित्व a. 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Mā. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —m. A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Rāvana.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रहति यदा कामात् Bg. 2. 55, 39 ; मोक्षमेतै प्रहास्येते Rām. -2 To let go, cast, discharge ; प्रहजुः झलपट्टिजात् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —Pass. -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणि f. 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. —ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशायत्य वृक्षस्य वस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रहिषात् R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिरस्ते हरिर्भी सुरा-नर्मा प्रहिषात् R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहायः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहि A well.

प्रहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुता—तं An offering of food to all created beings (वृत्तयः), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a household ; cf. Ms. 3. 74. प्रहुतिः f. Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लक्ष्म्या प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शत्रून् न प्रहृतेमनागति S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59 ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-चरितानि गामानवेद्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile ; वा (हर्षतो) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेश्वर्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12 ; Bg. 1. 9 ; Mā. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तु a. or s. 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump ; R. 7. 44 ; सुप्रिहार, तलप्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादप्रहार ; लक्ष्मप्रहार. -6 Shooting. —Comp. —आर्त a. wounded by a blow. (—तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice ; न प्रहृयेत् मित्रं पाद Bg. 5. 20 ;

11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture ; युवः प्रहर्षः प्रहृयन् नारमनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्षं (विं) जी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आरमन्, —विचि, —मनस्य a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप a. 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहृष्टकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle ; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance ; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः f. प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विश्वमुलमंडन :—यन्कीकृत्य कमर्थं स्वस्वार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यांतरावर्था कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or साध्वी ; तरुणालिङ्गितः कंठे निर्नवस्यलमाश्रितः । गुल्फां सन्निवेशयि का कुजति युधुमुद्रुः ( where the answer is ईषद्वजलमूकमः ) is an instance of the former kind ; सद्गिरि-मध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितातरकाचसिरेव निर्य । यद्योक्तवदित्यपि वैव ह्ती का नाम कति विवेद्याशु ॥ ( where the answer is सारिका ) ; of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका ; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहृष्ट 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रहृष्टिः f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रहा (हा) वः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hirapya-Kasipu. [ According to the Padma-Purāṇa, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal



enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

**पह्ला (ह्ला) दन्व** *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. — *n.* Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा पह्लादनार्थः R. 4. 12.

**पह्ला** *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si 12. 56. — 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly, down; एष महोस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47 6. 37. — 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्वेवनिर्बन्धवो हि संता R. 16. 80. — 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. — *Comp.* — *अंजलि* *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

**पह्लयति** *Den.* P. To make humble, subdue; तद्विद्वरं कापि ब्रजति विनयः पह्लयति नो U. 6. 11.

**पह्लिका** See प्रह्लिका.

**पह्लायः** A call, summons, invitation.

**प्रांशु** *a.* [प्रकृत्याः अंशोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty of lofty, or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुमहाधुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. — 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. — *युः* A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलये फले मोहादुद्गहिरि वामनः R. 1. 3.

**प्राक्** *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रयाता-स्तो मन Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवल-त्वेन Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. — 2 At first, already; प्रमन्यतः प्रागपि कोशलं R. 7. 34. — 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. — 4 In the east, to the east of; ग्राम-प्राक् पर्वताः. — 5 In front. — 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कंधारत्. — 7 At dawn or daybreak.

**प्राकट्यं** Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

**प्राकरिणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उद्देश्य in works on Rhetoric); अवाकरिणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरिणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

**प्राकरिणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

**प्राक्पिकः** 1 A catamite. — 2 A man supported by another's wife.

**प्राकाश्यं** 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विधुतिषु Ku. 2. 11. — 2 Willfulness. — 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

**प्राकारः** 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. — 2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेम-प्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

**प्राकारीय** *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. — 2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

**प्राकाशः** Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. — 2 A kind of ornament.

**प्राकाश्यं** 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. — 2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वयुजोऽप्येन युगिनो गच्छति किं जग्मना Pt. 1. 91.

**प्राकृत** *a.* (ता-सी *f.*) [प्रकृतेर्यं प्रकृत्या निर्द्वेषो वा अणु] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्याताममित्रो मित्रं च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). — 2 Usual, common, ordinary. — 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभ्रममानमात्मानं न रुजस्ति K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. — 4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. — 5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti'. — 6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. — *n.* A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. — *n.* A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्तत्समो देशस्थित्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33. also 34, 35; स्वमन्यस्मादुहजजनयोगे प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽस्ति Vb. 1. — *Comp.* — *अतिः* a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. — *उद्गाहीनः* a natural neutral, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally.

— *उबरः* a common or ordinary fever. — *प्रलयः* complete dissolution of the universe. — *मित्रः* a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural

enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

**प्राकृतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्द्वेषः टञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. — 2 Illusory.

**प्राक्तन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्म-विद्याः Ku. 1. 30. — 2 Old, ancient, early. — 3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. — *n.* (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) *n.* Fate, destiny.

**प्राख्यं** 1 Sharpness. — 2 Pungency. — 3 Wickedness. — 4 Ardour, zeal.

**प्रागल्भ्यं** 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाधवत्तरं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. — 2 Pride, arrogance. — 3 Proficiency, skill. — 4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमप्रागल्भ्यं &c. — 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतवचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. — 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्व नरस्य विद्या शब्दं यथा काण्ड वस्य हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Mā. 3. 11. — 7 Pomp, rank. — 8 Resoluteness, determination. — 9 Impudence.

**प्रागारः** A house.

**प्राग्रं** The highest point. — *Comp.* — *सर्* *a.* first, foremost; स्वमहता प्राग्र-सर्ः स्मृतोऽस्ति नः S. 5. 15. — *हर* *a.* chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरः प-ञ्चिजेः Ku. 7. 40; R. 16. 23.

**प्रागाटः** Thin coagulated milk.

**प्राग्रयः** *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

**प्राघातः** War, battle.

**प्राघारः** Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

**प्राधुनः** प्राधुनकः, प्राधुनिकाः, प्राधुनिकः, प्राधुनिकः A guest, visitor; चिराय-राधस्थितिर्मासलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राधुनिको ब-भूव Bv. 2. 66; अरुणप्राधुनिकी कृता ज-नेः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

**प्रांगः** A small kind of drum (पणव).

**प्रांगणं** (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. — 2 A floor (as of the house). — 3 A kind of drum.

**प्राञ्च, प्राञ्च** *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. — 2 Eastern, easterly. — 3 Prior, previous, former. — *m* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. — 2 Eastern grammarians. — *Comp.* — *अग्र* *a.* (प्राग्रय) having the point turned towards the east. — *अभावाः* (प्रागभावाः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-



duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्राग्भिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state ; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहोयसे Māl. 4 'you are none the wiser for it'. —आगत (प्रागागत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) *a.* north eastern. —उदेंच *a.* (प्रागुदेंच) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रागुदीची) *f.* the north-east. —कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n.* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. —कालः (प्राक्कालः) *a.* former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कुल (प्राक्कुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass) ; Ma. 2. 75. (-ञं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृते (प्राक्कृते) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form. —गमिन् *a.* (प्राग्गमिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. —वर्णा (प्राक्वर्णा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) *n.*, —जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) *f. s.* former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2 The people of this country (pl.). (-ञं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वार, द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राग्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata* ; आचारेणवसन्तोषि पुनर्लब्धये यदि । सोमियेयो जिता पूर्वै प्राग्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —फ(का)ल्युनी (प्राक्फल्युनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, पूर्वा °भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. -2 N. of Brihaspti. —काल्युनः, —फाल्युनः (प्राक्फाल्युनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain ; Māl. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end (of anything) ; कंदर्पेवचंचंडात्कृतिभूत-प्राग्भारभैरैस्तैः Māl. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, flood ; Bh 3. 129 ; Māl. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous ex-

istence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राग्मुख) *a.* 1. turned towards or facing the east ; Ku. 7. 13 ; Ma. 2. 51 ; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east ; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशाला विशेषः Malli. ; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं = प्राह्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तान्तः (प्राग्वृत्तान्तः) a former event. —शिरस्-स, —शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवने (प्राक्सवने) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (-*f.*) a river.

प्राची The east ; तनयमचिरात् प्राची-वार्कं प्रभूय च पावने S. 4. 18. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूर्त्तं the eastern horizon ; प्राचीमूले तदुभिव कलामात्रहोषो हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राग्मर्वाश्च] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —न, —नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind.* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. —Comp. —अग्र *a.* = —प्रागग्र q. v. —आचीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. —आचीतस्, —उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm ; Ma. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa q. v. —माया an an cientatory. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —पहिम् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —सतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Saraevati. -2 The people of this country. —Comp. —भावा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly. प्राचंडर्च्य 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look ; प्राचंडर्च्य वहति नखाद्युधस्य मार्गः Māl. 3. 17. प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. -2 A female falcon. प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall. प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Manu. -2 Of Daksha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

प्राह् *a.* (Nomi. sing. प्राह्-इ) Asking, inquiring, questioning ; as in शब्दप्राह्. —Comp. —विवाकः (प्राह्-विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law ; Ma. 8. 79, 181 ; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Ma. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -न A whip, goad ; त्यक्त-प्राजनरदिवरंकितवतुः पार्थाकितैर्मर्गैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्राजापतिर्वैष्णवश्च यज्ञः] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati. -2 Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā) ; Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajāpati ; R. 10. 52. —च्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faith fully together ; सहोभी चरता धर्ममिति वाचाभ्यास्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो-विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30 ; or इत्युक्त्वा चरता धर्मे या दीव्येदर्थिने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पाव्येत्तज्जः षट् षड्विंशत्युत्सहात्मना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रयाग) ; (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausā. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A kind of fast or penance ; षडहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सयं षडहमयाद्राधितम् । षडहं परं च माश्रीयात् प्राजाप-त्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —च्यं Giving away the, whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिन् *m.* A hawk.

प्राजित् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohiṇī.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [यज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever ; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man ; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विभ्यति Ve. 2. 14 ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 The wife of a learned man. -3 N. of a wife of the sun (स्यैवली). —Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्त्र, —मानिन् or प्राज्ञमानिन् *a.*



fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

**प्राज्य** *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many ; त्वं भवतु वि-  
होताः प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजासु *S.* 7. 34 ; *R.*  
13. 62 ; *Si.* 14. 25. -2 Great, large,  
important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Ku.* 2. 18 ;  
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणनिव परित्यज्य सहसा  
*G. L.* 5. -3 Lofly.

**प्रांजल** *a.* 1 Straightforward, can-  
did, honest, sincere. -2 Straight,  
erect.

**प्रांजलि** *a.* [ प्रसूती अंजली येन ] Fold-  
ing the hands in supplication, as a  
mark of respect or humility.

**प्रांजलिक**, **प्रांजलित्व** See **प्रांजलि**.

**प्राण** 2 *P.* 1 To breathe, respire,  
inhale air. -2 To live, be alive; यवहं  
पुनरेव प्राणिमि *K.* 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं  
*Bk.* 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow (as the  
wind).

**प्राण** *m.* = प्राण below.

**प्राणः** 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The  
breath of life, vitality, life, vital air,  
principle of life (usually pl. in this  
sense, the Prāṇas being five ; प्राण,  
अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान) ; प्राणैरुप-  
क्रोशमलीनसैर्वा *R.* 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; (इदि  
प्राणो ग्रहेऽपानः समानो नाभिर्निर्दिष्टः । उदान।  
कन्देशस्थो ध्याना सर्वशरीरगः ॥) -3 The  
first of the five life-winds or vital  
airs (which has its seat in the  
lungs) ; *Bg.* 4. 29. -4 Wind, air in-  
haled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength,  
power ; as in प्राणसार *q. v.* -6 The  
spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The  
Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of  
sense ; *Ms.* 4. 143. -9 Any person  
or thing as dear and necessary as  
life, a beloved person or object ;  
कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणा प्राणा न हृ-  
पतेः *H.* 2. 92 ; अप्रपतेर्विमर्दको बहिष्-  
राः प्राणाः *Dk.* -10 The life or essence  
of poetry, poetical talent or genius ;  
inspiration. -11 Aspiration ; as in  
महामाण or अहममाण *q. v.* -12 Dige-  
stion. -13 A breath as a measure of  
time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** -अ-  
तिपातः killing a living being, taking  
away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-  
धिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior  
in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a  
husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अंता  
death. -अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal.  
-2. leading to the end of life, ending  
with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital  
(as a sentence). (-कं) murder.  
-अपहारित्व *a.* fatal, destructive to  
life. -अपानं नौ air inhaled and ex-  
haled. -अपानः destruction of life, killing  
a living being ; *Bh.* 3. 63. -आचार्यः  
a physician to a king. -आत्मन् *m.*

the vital or animal soul. -आत् *a.*  
fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाधः  
injury to life. -आयतनः restraining  
or suspending the breath during the  
mental recitation of the names or  
attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an  
oblation to the five Prāṇas. -ईशः -ई-  
श्वरः 1. a lover, husband ; *Amaru.* 67 ;  
*Bv.* 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी  
a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणः,  
-उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death.  
-उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing  
or reviving the spirits. -कुरुकुरु-चाया  
peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः  
the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to  
life. -ह्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying.  
-हिह *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destruc-  
tive. -हेद्दः murder. -ह्यागः 1. sui-  
cide ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिबुनवाक्येव-  
भिरिति *H.* 1. -2. death. -द्व *a.* life-  
giving. (-द्वं) 1. water. -2. blood.  
(-द्वः) Vishnu. -दक्षिण gift of life ;  
प्राणदक्षिणां दत्ता to grant one his life'.  
-दंडः capital punishment. -द्वयितः a  
husband. -दातु *a.* 'life-giver', savi-  
our, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning  
life. -2. the gift of life, saving  
one's life. -दुरोद्धरं, -युतं fighting for  
life. -द्वेषः an attempt upon any  
body's life. -धर *a.* living, ani-  
mate. (-रा) a living being. -धारणं  
1. maintenance or support of life.  
-2. vitality. -3. a means of sup-  
porting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, hus-  
band. -2. an epithet of Yama.  
निग्रहः restraint of breath, check-  
ing the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover,  
husband. -2. the soul. -रस्त्री the  
voice. -परिक्रयः taking one's life.  
-परिग्रहः possession of life, life,  
existence. -पद्, -दायक, -दायित्व *a.* re-  
storing or saving life. -प्रयाणं de-  
parture of life, death. -प्रियः 'as  
dear as life' a lover, husband. -भक्ष  
*a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.*  
the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life,  
living, animate, sentient. (-मः) 1 a  
living being ; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद  
*R.* 2. 43. -2 *N.* of Vishnu. -भोक्षणं  
euioide. -यतः = प्राणायाम *q. v.* -यात्रा  
1. support of life ; maintenance,  
livelihood ; पिबपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भग-  
वन् *Mā.* 1. -2. the act of breathing.  
-योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2.  
wind. (-रः) the source of life. -रंध्रं  
-1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. -रोषः 1.  
suppressing the breath. -2. danger  
to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life,  
death. -विद्योगः separation of the  
soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.*  
a vital function. -वयः cost or sa-  
crifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme  
being. -संयमः suspension of death.  
-संज्ञया, -संकथं, -संवेदः risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great  
peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting  
the Vedic text. -समन् *n.* the body.  
-सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a hus-  
band, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.*  
'having life as the essence,' full of  
strength and vigour, muscular ;  
गिरिवर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) विभति  
*S.* 2. 4. -हर -हारित्व *a.* 1. causing  
death, taking away life, fatal ; पुरो  
मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति *Glt.* 7. -2. capital.  
-हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of  
deadly poison.

**प्राणकः** 1 A living being, an ani-  
mate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

**प्राणय** *a.* Strong, powerful. -यः 1  
Breathing. -यः Air, wind. -3 A sacred  
bathing place. -4 The lord of creat-  
ed beings.

**प्राणनः** 1 The throat. -2 Water.  
-नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life,  
living. -3 Producing life.

**प्राणंतः** Air, wind.

**प्राणती** 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3  
Hic-cough (हिक्का).

**प्राणमय** *a.* Living breathing. **Comp.**  
-कोशः the vesture of the vital airs ;  
see कोश.

**प्राणवत्** *a.* 1 Furnished with or  
having breath, living, animated ;  
यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः *S.* 1. 1. -2 Strong,  
powerful.

**प्राणित** *a.* Kept alive, animated.

**प्राणित्व** *a.* Breathing, living, alive.  
-मः 1 A living or sentient being, a  
living creature ; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः  
*S.* 1. 1 ; *Ms.* 5. -2 A man. -**Comp.**  
-अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a  
whole class of animals. -युतं gam-  
bling with fighting-animals, (cock-  
fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -वीर्य  
cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to  
life, doing harm to living creatures.  
-हिता a shoe, boot.

**प्राणाय्य** *a.* (यकी *f.*) Proper, fit,  
suited.

**प्राणीत्यं** Debt.

**प्रातरुद** 1 At day-break, at dawn,  
early, in the morning. -2 Early on  
the morrow, the next or tomorrow  
morning. -**Comp.** -अह्नः the early  
part of the day, forenoon. -आशः  
morning meal, breakfast ; अप्रयथा  
प्रातराशाय कुर्याम स्वामलं वयं *Bk.* 8. 98.  
-आशित्व *m.* one who has breakfasted  
or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.*  
-कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a  
morning ceremony ; a morning duty  
or rite (worship, prayer &c.)  
-कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time.  
-नेयः a bard whose duty it is to  
wako the king or any great personage



In the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. —दिन forenoon. —द्वेहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. —2. the morning devotions or Sandhya adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्स्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. —2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकाः संवत्सः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदैवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. —2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. —2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. —कः Five. —कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. —2 Intellectual, mental. —अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभान्यं Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; अग्नीप्रातिभाष्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. —2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोभिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोभ्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. —2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवाशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). —2 A next-door neighbour (निर्गतगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशास्त्र्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. —2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. —3 Working miracles. —3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीषः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. —2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैष). —2 A Yogi just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. —2 Former, previous. —3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्समोदुरः Ms. 1. 6; R 11. 15; प्रादुःप्रात्क हव जितः पुरः परज St. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. —2 To arise, come to light. —3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वदुः प्रादुर्भावत् K. P. 10. —2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. —3 Becoming audible. —4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुर्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. —2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented. —2 Limited, local. —3 Significant. —कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (की *f.*), प्रादोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. —2 Relating to or derived from Pradhāna, q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. —2 Ascendancy, supremacy. —3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रह्वोश्च अस् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. —2 Bent, inclined. —3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). —4 Favourable. —एवः A carriage. —एवं *ind.* 1 Favourable, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे भुजमृध्वंवाहुः सस्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43. —2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रह्वोश्च] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतस्तीक्ष्णर्भाः S. 4. 7. —2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Mā. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, ज्वनं. —3 Boundary extremity. —4 Extreme



verge, end ; यौवनप्रातः Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip.-6 The back part.-Comp. —ग्र a. living close by. —दुर्ग a. a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort.—विरस a. tasteless in the end —सूय a. see प्रातरसूय. —अथ a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रातः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रातर [प्रकृतमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. —Comp. —सूयः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire ; R. 17. 1.-2 To attain to, go to, reach ; यथा महाद्वयं प्राप्य क्षित्तिं लोहं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264 ; R. 1. 48 ; Bk. 15. 106 ; so आभ्रमे, नदीं, वने &c ; प्राप्यावन्ति Me. 30 -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake ; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion) ; परिच्छिन्नस्तारज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, वृद्ध &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.) -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). —Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey ; सपत्नीः प्रापयन्पथि सिंधवो नमः निष्ठाः Si. 2. 104 ; वसतिं प्रिय कमिनां विचारस्वद्वे प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32 ; Ve 3. 7, R. 14 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide ; अभिमन्युतनपमस्यप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived.' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक a. (पिका f.) [प्राप्-प्वल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापण 1-Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. —Comp. —अनुज्ञ a. one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart.—अपराध a. guilty of an offence. —अर्थ a. successful. (—र्थः) an object gained. —अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable. (—रः) a fit or suitable time. —उदय a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. —कारिन् a. doing what is right. —काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable ; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (—लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (—लं) ind. seasonably, opportunely, timely ; Pt. 1. 63.—जीवन a. revived, restored to life. —दोष a. guilty. —पंचत्त्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead ; of. पंचत्त्व. —प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement ; U. 7. 2. —बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. —भारः a beast of burden. —मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. —यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. —रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4 fit, proper, worthy. —व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). —श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another) ; Ku. 2. 55 ; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1. Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit ; द्रव्यं, वस्तु, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. —A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q.v.). 11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny ; Pt. 2 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखगम). —Comp. —आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play) ; उपायापायार्थकांक्षां प्राप्ताप्राप्तां प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. —सप्त a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तय pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained -2 Attainable, procurable ; destined to be got ; प्राप्तयमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader ; आढ्यादि प्रापणिकावज्जं Si. 4. 11.

प्रावृत्त्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा(वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanūmant. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power ; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prābhākara, a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राधुतं प्राधुतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king ((Nazerāpā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. —कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. —Comp. —वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect ; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क a. (की f.) Charming, enchanting, delightful ; अहो प्रमोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् वञ्, इ-अय वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. 2 Seeking death by fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like मास, उपवास &c.) ; see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-



jority, plurality; majority of cases.

-4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life N. B.- At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्राय 'about to fall'; सुतप्राय: 'almost dead'; a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोक्षप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp —उपगमनं, उपवेक्षः, -उपवेशनं उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्तुषतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशनसदृशं व्रतमारिधतस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. —उपविष्ट, -उपवेशित a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. —वर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon.. —भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायण 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first. —यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायज्ञश्च ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावर्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायश्चो हंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि इव्यं विप्रयोगे रुपाद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्राये नाम तपः पोकं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति ध्येते) Hemādri. -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तीन् a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायश्च ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वयुगेनूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्सर्जति प्रचलितविभवं शगमिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांयादः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्राज्ञप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यसि जी-चित्तं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहवंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमस्तुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक a. (की. f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की. f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेचिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की. f.) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्राग्भू 1. A. To begin, commence; प्राग्भूते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; see आग्भू.

प्राग्भू p. p. Begun, commenced. —वधं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्राग्भिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्राग्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्राग्भेवि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; फलाकुमेयाः प्राग्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव. R. 1. 20

प्राग्भणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रागोदः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रागो.

प्राणी A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. 3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विप्रवर्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; रत्नगतिं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7; 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयस्व तथा सीतं Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन पवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थयतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (थि. f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्षसि धनपति-पुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेय खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सपिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद्वरमपार्थनामंतः पुरेभ्य कथेयत् S. 2; (the object is ex-

pressed by the loc., as in शकुंतलाय प्रार्थना ). -Comp. —भंगः refusal of a request. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिर्ज्ञानिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited -2 To be wished or desired. —यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितु m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विद्व्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थित्व a. 1 Begging, requested. -2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियज्ञः प्रार्थि गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -2 Attack- ing, assailing.

प्रालंब a. Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 28. —वः 1 A kind of pearl-orna- ment. -2 A female breast. —जं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय साचिकृतचाराववत्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden neck- lace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयप्लवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिष्ठेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. —अग्निः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57. —अंशुः, —करः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor, —लेखः a hail-stone.

प्रालवः Barley.

प्रालवणं a. A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी. f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक a. (की. f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वरसेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra) -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.



प्रादरणीयं An upper garment.  
प्रादरः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district.  
—Comp. —कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रादरकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लब्ध्वाविशालं प्रादरकं वृक्षतैर्हि युक्तं Mk. 2. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रादरकोऽनुपेषितः Mk. 1

प्रादरिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रादृतः p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened.—तः, —तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).

प्रादृतिः f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. —2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रादृत्तिक a. (की. f.) 1 Secondary. —2 Well-informed. —कः A messenger.

प्रादृष् f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रादृषि पश्य नृस्य R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रादृष् प्रादृक्षिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षार इतेः प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अत्ययः (प्रादृष्टत्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः, (प्रादृद्कालः) the rainy season.

प्रादृषः —वा The rainy season; monsoon.

प्रादृषिक, प्रादृषीण a. (की. f.) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रादृषिज a. Produced in the rainy season. —जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रादृष्येय a. 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा किं क्षया जनयितुमिह प्रादृष्येय...वास्तिन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. —2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). —3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —वृक्षः 1 The Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufaja tree. —वृक्षः Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रादृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufaja tree. —इयं Lapis lazuli.

प्रादृष्यं A fine woolen covering.

प्रादृषन a. (नी. f.) To be given or done on entering. —नः A workshop, manufactory.

प्रादृषिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). —2 In the habit of entering.

प्रादृष्यं, प्रादृष्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. —2 Vagranoy, wandering habit.

प्रादृष् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. —2 To taste. Ma. 2. 62. —3 To enjoy, sport with. —4 To drink.

प्रादृष् f. Ved. Food.

प्रादृः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. —2 Food.

प्रादृकः An eater.

प्रादृनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting —2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. —3 Food.

प्रादृनीयः a. Eatable, serving as food. —यं Food.

प्रादृति p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्रादृति पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. —2 Eating.

प्रादृति 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. —2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. —3 Anything eatable.

प्रादृस्यं Excellence, praise-worthiness, pre-eminence.

प्रादृक्षं 1 The office of a Prasāstri. —2 Government, rule.

प्रादृ a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —दृः 1 Eating. —2 One who eats Soma. —3 An enemy of Vritra.

प्रादृनिक a. Containing questions. —कः 1 An examiner. —2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्रादृनिकः M. 2; तद्भवत्वा प्रादृनिकपदमध्यासितत्वं M. 1.

प्रादृ 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. —2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रादृः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. —2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. —3 Insertion.

प्रादृकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. —2 A die.

प्रादृनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. —2 Throwing down.

प्रादृनिक a. Armed with a dart. —कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रादृत p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. —2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रादृसंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रादृसंगिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Derived from close connection. —2 Connected with, innate. —3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रादृसंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. —4 Relevant. —5 Seasonable, opportune. —6 Episodical.

प्रादृसंग्यः A draught ox.

प्रादृसादः [प्रदीक्षस्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे चर् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीयति प्रादृसादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal

mansion. —3 A temple, shrine. —4 A raised platform for spectators. —Comp. —अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. —आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace. —कुकुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. —वृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of ornament. —शाचिन् a. sleeping in a palace. —छंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय a. Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुख्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक a. (की. f.) 1 Given as a favour. —2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. —3 Beautiful, lovely

प्रास्तिक a. (की. f.) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की. f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' —2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. —3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), अप्रास्ताविकी महत्वेना कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. —2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की. f.) 1 Weighing a Prastha q. v. —2 Bought for a Prastha. —3 Containing a Prastha. —4 Sown with a Prastha.

प्रास्त्रवण a. (नी. f.) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्नेः The forenoon.

प्राह्नेतन a. (नी. f.) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राह्नेतरी-ना ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; चंपुप्रिया Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām.; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्रचतुस्तये प्रियमप्यमिष्टया R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved



Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; **स्त्रीणांमाद्यं प्रणय-वचनं विप्रमो हि, प्रियेभ्यः** Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; **प्रिये चारु-शिले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये** Gt. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; **प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे** V. 1. 16; **मदप्रियार्थं प्रियासोः** Me. 22; **प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'**; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; **प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं** S. 4. —4 Pleasing—यं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अप्रायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अमृः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. —2 amiable. (—ईः) N. of Vishnu. —अमु *a.* fond of life. —आरुप *a.* announcing good news. —आरुपानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.*, —उक्तिं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उत्पन्नः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —वचिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रा a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1 acting kindly, doing good to. —2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन् *a.* acting or treating kindly. (—*m.*) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor; —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जनिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; **अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः** U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; **एवमस्तु-कोऽपि प्रियदर्शने देवः** S. 6. (—*n.*) 1. a parrot. —2. a kind of the date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas;

R. 5. 53. (—*n.*) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दृशिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (—*m.*) an epithet or king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसा-दन् propitiation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; **प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः** U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेच्छु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावंः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —मंडन *a.* fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (—युः) an epithet of Balarāma. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वस्तु *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (—*n.*) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंयु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाक् *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (—*f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिक् a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —अवस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1 a dear friend. —2 The tree Khadira. (—स्त्री *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य *a.* 1 a lover of truth. —2 pleasant though true. —सन्देशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2 the tree called चपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद् *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —वः 1 A king of bird. —2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. —2 The tree called नीप. —3 The creeper प्रियंयु. —4 A bee. —5. A kind of bird. —6 Saffron. —कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार, *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंद् R. 16. 48. —2 Agreeable. —3 Amiable.

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियंयुःप्रामांयप्रकृतिरपि Mā. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). —2 Long pepper. —यु. *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, —स्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. —2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्यु, प्रियंभाबुक् *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāla; see प्रियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री 1 9. P. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीतं, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68; सख्यः पितृन् प्रिययुगागमात् Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. —2 To be pleased, take delight in; कश्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनचरते Mb. —3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. —4 To be cheerful or gay. —Caus. (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c.—II. 4. A (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30. Y. 1. 245. —2 To feel affection for, love. —3 To assent, be satisfied. —III. 1. P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. —2. Old. ancient. —3. Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. —नं 1. Pleasing, satisfying. —2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कतैरिक्] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं हृणीष्व R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. —2. Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. —3. Content. —4. Dear, beloved. —5 Kind, affectionate. —Comp. —आरामन्, —चित्त, —मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; सुवना-लोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. —2 Favour, kindness. —3. Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. —4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूतं, सुगया°. —5 Friendliness, amity. —6 Conciliation. —7. A symbolical expression for the letter य. —8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता स्याः प्रीति-रिति श्रुत). —Comp. —कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —पुत्रा N. of the wife of



अभिदृष्ट. —तृ N. of cupid. —दृ a. inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (—दृ:) a jester or buffoon in a play. —दत्त a. given through affection. (—दत्त) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. —दान, दाय: a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Mā. 4; R. 15. 68. —धनं money given through love or friendship. —पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. —पुरोन a. affectionate, loving. —पूरी, —पूर्यकं ind. kindly, affectionately. —प्रदुख a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. —भाक् a. enjoying friendship, loved. —मनस् a. 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy —2. kind, affectionate. —नय a. arising from love or joy. —युक् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. —वचस् n., वचनं a friendly or kind speech. —वर्धन a. increasing love or joy. (—वर्ध:) an epithet of Vishnu. —वाद: a friendly discussion. —विवाह: a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). —आहुं a sort of Śrāddha in honour of the Manes of both parents. —स्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् a. 1 Fall of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. —2 Pleased, satisfied. —3 Content, glad. —4 Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवृत्ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, spring. —Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 P.; (श्रोतृति पुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume. —2 To reduce to ashes —11. 9. P. (पुष्पाति) 1. To become wet or moist —2. To pour out, sprinkle. —3. To fill.

पुष्टि a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted. —2 Burning.

पुष्ट p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुष्प: 1 The rainy season. —2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.)

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2. P. 1 To go forward. —2 To arrive at, reach. —3 To go out of, depart from; धीरा प्रेरयास्माहोकादचरा भवति Ken. 4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेष 'after death'; प्रेष below.

प्रेत p. p. [प्र-इ-क] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाह् किलालितं तं वृत्तिं प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. —तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are per-

formed. —2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ma. 12. 71. —Comp. —अधिप: an epithet of Yama. —अन्नं food offered to the Manes —अस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. —धारिन् an epithet of Siva. —आवास: a burial-ground, cemetery. —ईश: —ईश्वर: an epithet of Yama. —उद्देश: an offering to the Manes. —कर्मन् n. —कुर्य, —कुर्या obsequial or funeral rites. —गत a. dead. —गृहं a cemetery. —गोप: the keeper of the dead. —वारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —दाह: the burning of the dead, cremation. —धूम: the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. —नदी the river वैतरिणी. —नर: a goblin, ghost. —निर्वातक:, —निर्हारक: a man employed to carry out dead bodies. —पक्ष: 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. विष्णु. —पटह: a drum beaten at a funeral. —पति: Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). —पुरं the city of Yama. —भाव: death. —भूमि: f. a cemetery. —मेघ: a funeral sacrifice. —राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी) —राज: an epithet of Yama. —लोक: the world of the dead. —वनं a cemetery. —वाहित a. possessed by a ghost. —शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धि: f., —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —आहुं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हार: 1 one who carries out a dead body. —2 a near relative.

प्रेति: f. 1 Death, dying. —2 Departure, flight. —3 Food.

प्रेतिक: A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य ind. Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत्रैव नो ह्य Bg. 17. 28; Ma. 2. 9. 26. —Comp. —जाति: f. position in the world to come. —नय a. enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. —भाव: the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; समापातं प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ma. 8. 147. —2 To look on, be a spectator; पुष्पाकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. —3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षक: A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षण 1 Viewing, seeing. —2 A view, look, a appearance. —3 The eye; चकितहारिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. —4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. —5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. —6 A place where public exhibitions are held. —Comp —कूर्त the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle. प्रेक्षणिक्ता A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय pot p. 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible apparent. —2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; B. 14. 9. —3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. —2 A look, view, sight, appearance. —3. Being a looker-on. —4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. —5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. —6 Intellect, understanding. —7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार: —रे, —गृहं, स्थानं 1 a theatre or play-house. —2 a council-chamber. —कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं हुक्मपायै: Ki. 18. 28. —समाज: an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षात् a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् a. (पी. f.) 1 Looking at, viewing. —2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. —3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in युगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय. q. v.

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. —Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेक्ष: —खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106. —ण 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. —3 A minor drama in one act, having no Śātradhāra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it: —गर्भाचमर्षरहितं प्रेक्षणं हीननायकं । अद्भुतपारमेकात्मविषयप्रवेशकम् । निवृद्धसंकटवृत्तं सर्ववृत्तिसमाहितं ॥ 574; c. g. बालिवय.

प्रेक्षा 1 A swing. —2 Dancing. —3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. —4 A kind of building or house. —5 A particular pace of a house.

प्रेक्षित p. p. Swing, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेक्षोल 10 U. (प्रेक्षोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेक्षोल: प्रेक्षोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating; Mā. 9. 17. —2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेष &c. See under प्रे.



**प्रेतवन्** *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

**प्रेप्सा** 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

**प्रेष्ठ** *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

**प्रेमन्** *m. n.* [ विषय भावः इमानिश्च प्रीतिः वकाचत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv. ] 1 Love, affection; तस्मैमेहेनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gft. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection, -सद्भिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. -भावः affection, love.

**प्रेमवती** A mistress or beloved.

**प्रेमिन्** *a.* (जी. *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

**प्रेयस्** *a.* (सी. *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). -*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Māl. 10. 24. -*m. n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

**प्रेयोदरः** A heron (fond of offspring).

**प्रेर** *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24. v. l. -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यथैरयत्तया S. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

**प्रेरक** *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

**प्रेरणः** -जा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; श्रीमदानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

**प्रेरित** *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. -6 Touched. -तः An envoy, a messenger.

**प्रेतवन्** *m.* Ved. The ocean. -*f.* (प्रेतसी) A river.

**प्रेष् I.** 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुचयः प्रेषितः ह्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

**प्रेषः** 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

**प्रेषक** *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

**प्रेषणं**, -जा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

**प्रेषित** *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

**प्रेष्य** *a.* To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. -*व्यः* 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -*व्या* A female servant, handmaid. -*व्यं* 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -**Comp.** -जनः Servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage M. 5. 12. -*व्युः* 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, handmaid. -*व्यः* the body of servants, suite, train.

**प्रेष्ठ** *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). -*हः* A lover, husband. -*ह्या* 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

**प्रेहि** (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). -**Comp** -कृता a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्तृमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gāṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

**प्रेयं** Being kind kindness, love.

**प्रेषः** 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

**प्रेषणिक** *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

**प्रेष्यः** A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. -*व्या* A female servant. -*व्यं* Servitude, slavery. -**Comp.** -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

**प्रोक्ष** 6. P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणास्ये तथा धादे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ma. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -*Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

**प्रोक्षणं** 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ma. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -जी, प्रोक्षणिः *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

**प्रोक्षणीयं** Water for consecrating.

**प्रोक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

**प्रोक्षंड** *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

**प्रोक्षारित** *a.* sounding loudly.

**प्रोक्षैस** *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

**प्रोच्छन्न** *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

**प्रोच्छ्रित** *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

**प्रोज्ञासनं** Killing, slaughter.

**प्रोज्ञ** 6 P. = उज्ज् q. v.

**प्रोज्ञनं** Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

**प्रोज्ञित** *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

**प्रोच्छनं** 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants

**प्रोड्नीत** *a.* Flown up or away.

**प्रोढ**, प्रोदि See प्रौढ, प्रौदि.

**प्रौट** A spitting-pot, spittoon.

**प्रोत** *p. p.* [ प्र-वे-स्यदी-क्त- संप्रसारणं ] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended, lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तद्विद्धमोतात् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणात्) विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -तं A garment, woven cloth. -**Comp.** -उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth-house, tent.

**प्रोतयति** Den. P. To insert, infix.

**प्रोत्कटः** (i. e. धृत्यः) A favourite servant.

**प्रोत्कंड** *a.* Lifting up or stretching, out the neck.

**प्रोत्कर्षः** Pre-eminence.



**प्रोक्तुं** A loud noise or uproar.  
**प्रोक्तुं** *a.* Very high or lofty.  
**प्रोक्तुल** *a.* 1. Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

**प्रोत्सारणं** Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

**प्रोत्सारित** *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

**प्रोत्साहः** 1 Zeal ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

**प्रोत्साहकः** 1 An intiter, instigator. -2 (in law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

**प्रोत्साहनं** Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

**प्रोथ** 1. U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); युरोथस्मे न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, slay.

**प्रोथ** *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांत-सुवकांत च प्रियं प्रोथममुद्रजेत् Tv. -थः, -थ 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

**प्रोथिन्** *m.* A horse.

**प्रोद्गत** *a.* Projecting, prominent.

**प्रोद्गुष** 1. P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries -**Caus.** 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

**प्रोद्गुह** *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

**प्रोद्गोषणं**, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

**प्रोद्दीप्त** *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

**प्रोद्बोधः** Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

**प्रोद्भिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

**प्रोद्भूत** *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

**प्रोद्यत** *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

**प्रोद्वाहः** Marriage.

**प्रोद्भूत** *p. p.* 1. Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

**प्रोन्मील** 1 P. 1 To bloom, blos-

som. -2 To come to light, appear. -**Caus** 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

**प्रोन्मीलनं** Disclosing &c.

**प्रोह्यधित** *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

**प्रोह्येखनं** Scratching; marking.

**प्रोषः** Burning, combustion.

**प्रोषित** *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -**Comp.** -मर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry She is thus defined in S. D. नानाकाय. वशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितमर्तुका ॥ 119. -मरणं dying in a foreign country.

**प्रो (प्रौ) घः** 1 A bull, an ox. 2- A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ही also). -**Comp.** -पदः the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वामाद्रपदा and उत्तरामाद्रपदा. -पाद *a.* born under the above Nakshatra.

**प्रोष्ण** *a.* Burning hot, scorching

**प्रो (प्रौ) ह** *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

**प्रो (प्रौ) ढ** *a.* [प्र + वह क बा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रोढपुष्पः कदम्बः Me 25; प्रोढतालीविपाण्डु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वनेते हि मन्मथप्रोढसुहृदो निशीथस्य योवनश्रीः Māl. 9; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोढं तमा कुर्वन्तस्तस्यैव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent impetuous. 6- Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. -हा A bold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोढ-शब्देद्वाला विंशता तरुणी मता ॥ पंचरत्नमाला प्रोढा भवेद्ब्रह्मा ततः परम् ॥ -**Comp.** -अंगना a bold woman; see above -उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. -पाद *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench. -पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -मताय *a.* of great or mighty valour. -योवन *a.* advanced in youth. -वाहः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

**प्रोढत्वं** Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

**प्रौ (प्रौ) ढिः** *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15 -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprise -**Comp.** -वाहः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

**प्रौढ** 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. 2-To increase.

**प्रौण** *a.* Clever, learned.

**प्रौष्ठपदः** N. of the month Bhādra-pada. -नी The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

**पूकः** Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्धगमिद).

**पूक्ष** 1 U. To eat, consume.

**पूक्षः** [पूक्षते कीटैः पूक्ष-कर्मणि-ञञ] 1 The Indian fig-tree; पूक्षमरोह इव सौधतले विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvipas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -**Comp.** -जाता, सहस्रवाचिका an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -तीर्थ, -प्रसवणं, -राज्य *m.* The place where the Sarasvati rises.

**पूक्षं** The fruit of पूक्ष.

**पूह** 1 A. (पूहते) To go, move.

**पूी** 9 P. (पूीनाति) To go, move.

**पूीहन्** *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (पूीहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -**Comp.** -अरिः N. of the fig tree. -उद्गंर enlargement of the spleen. -उद्गरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

**पूीहा** The spleen.

**पू** 1. A (पूवते, पूत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जत्यलान्नि ग्रावा-णः पूवत इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् पूवते R. 16. 60; पूवते धर्मलघवो लोकैः प्र-सि रथा पूवः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13. 15. 46. -5 To plunge into bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -**Caus.** (पूवति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; येः क्षापयि-ष्यतिः संमंततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To



cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) WITH अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

हव अ. [पु-अव्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश-येश्च शनैः पश्चात्कृतं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वे ज्ञानहवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यासि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy -9 A sleep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chândāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kârdava bird, a kind of duck, -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलकq.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. -Comp. -गः 1. monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिपिव. -5 N. of the sun's Charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

हवकः [पु वाहु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândāla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

हवनः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

हवनमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. -हनुः an epithet of Hanumat.

हवन अ. [पु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. -ने 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Mâl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. 7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

हवाका A float, raft.

हविक अ. [पूवेन तरति टन] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

हावः [पु-वच्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

हावनं [पु निच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 flood, deluge.

हावित् p. p. [पु निच् क] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Ss. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

हाविच् अ. [पु-निनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. m. A bird.

हुतः p. p. [पुक्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in (See गु). -त्तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

हुतिः f. [पु-भवे क्तिच्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in संदूकहुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or pretraction of a vowel.

हुत् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (घोषति, घुष्यति, घृणाति, घृष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe; sear; Ka. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (घृणाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

हुतिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

हुवः Burning, combustion.

हुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

होषः Burning, combustion (also घोष).

होषण अ. (णी f.) [पुष्ट क्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes. तापीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वत्तु मदनहोषणं लोचनं च; Mâl. 1. v. 1. -जं Burning, scorching (घोषणं also).

हुस् 4. P. (घृष्यति) 1. To burn. -2 To share.

हृव् 1 A. (घृष्यते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

ह्रोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat devour.

प्सा 1 Food. 2 Hunger.

प्सात् p. p. 1 Eaten -2 Hungry.

प्साने 1 Eating -2 Food.

प्शुर अ. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

## फ.

फ अ. Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (न.) also. -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An

increaser. -फं 1 An angry, speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फकः A cripple.

फकिका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; फणिभाषित-भाष्यफकिका विषया कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट् ind. An onomatopoeic word



used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फट्.

**फटः** 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. 1), विषं भवतु मा भूदा फटादोषो भवेत्करः Pt. 1. 204. —2 A tooth. —3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

**फडिंगा** A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

**फण** 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुद्रजुर्भेजेरे फेणु-बहुधा हरिराजसाः Bk. 14. 78. —2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण्). —*Caus.* (काणति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

**फण-गर** [फण-अ] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विमकुतः पन्नमः फणं (फणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्यैः R. 12. 12; Ku. 6. 68; बहिर्धुवनश्रेणि शेषः फणाफलकस्थितं Bh. 2. 35. —2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणं in this sense). —*णः* Ved. Scum. —*Comp.* —**आदोषः** the expanded hood (v. l. for फटादोष); Pt. 1. 204. —**करः** a serpent. —**धरः** 1. a serpent. —2. N. of Siva. —**धृत्** m. 1. a serpent. —2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nāgas). —**मणिः** a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. —**मंडलं** the rounded body of a serpent; करालफण-मंडलः R. 12. 98; तस्करणामंडलोद्विर्भिणि-योतितविग्रहं 10. 7.

**फण(णा)वत्** m. A snake in general. **फणिन्** m. [फणा अस्यस्य इति] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्भिरतो यद्भूरलं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्भूतेः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निविदति Ra. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. —2 An epithet of Rāhu. —3 An epithet of 'Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिभाष्यतभाष्य-फण्टिका N. 2. 95. —*Comp.* —**इन्द्रः**, **ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sēsha. —2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. —3. of Patanjali. —**केश(स)-रः** = नागकेशर. —**खलः** a quail. —**तस्मिन्** an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sēsha as his couch). —**पतिः** 1. an epithet of Sēsha or of Vāsuki. —2. of Patanjali. —**पिपः** wind. —**केनः** opium. —**भाष्यं** Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —**धृज्** m. 1. a peacock. —2. an epithet of Garuda. —**मुखं** a kind of spade used by house-breakers. —**लता**, **बह्वो** betel-pepper.

**फणिज्जकः** Marjoram.

**फडः** The belly.

**फल्कारिन्** m. A bird.

**फरं** A shield; of. फलक.

**फरुवर्क** A betel-box.

**फर्कारयते** Deu. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle; गङ्गुजलमात्रेण शफरो फर्कारयते Udb.

**फर्फीकः** The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —**क** 1 A young shoot or branch. —2: Softness. —**का** A shoe.

**फल** I. 1. P. (फलति, फल, अफालत्, फलिष्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; — **नानाफलैः** फलति कल्पतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परावकाराय दुमाः फलोरे Subhāṣh. विधातु-र्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मोर्यस्यैव फलति पश्य विविधभेदांसि सज्जीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. —2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तेवति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न फलतुः क्षणदाचरणं (मनोरथाः) Bk. 1. 113; 12. 66; नवाकृतिः फलति नैव फलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. —3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितसत्ताकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1; फलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दु-ईचं दूतं फलति साधु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. —4 To become ripe, ripen. —5 To fall to the lot of, befall. —6 To be useful. —II. 1 P. (फलति, फल or फलत in the first sense, and फलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूर्धानमासाद्य पफालासिचरो हि सः Mb. —2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. —3 To go.

**फल** [फल्-अ] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फले S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. —2 Crop, produce; कृषिफलं Me. 16. —3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युत्कटैः पापघुर्यैरिष्टैव फलमभ्युते H. 1. 83; फलेन ज्ञास्यति Pt. 1. न नवः प्रभुराफलो-द्व्यात् स्थिरकर्मा विराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. —4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); फलमवोपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. —5 A deed, an act (opp. words); भुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कठेन निजोपयोगिनां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. —6 Aim, object, purpose; परमिगतज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. —7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. —8 Profit or interest on capital. —9 Progeny,

offspring; R. 14. 39. —10 A kernel (of a fruit). —11 A tablet or board (शारिकल). —12 A blade (of a sword). —13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb; Mu. 7. 10. —14 A shield. —15 A testicle. —16 A gift. —17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). —18 Product or quotient. —19 Menstrual discharge. —20 Nutmeg. —21 A ploughshare. —22 Loss, disadvantage. —23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. —24 Correlative equation. —25 The area of a figure. —26 The three myrobalans (त्रिकला). —27 A point on a die. —*Comp.* —**अद्भुतः** = फलान्तरण q. v. —**अनु-बन्धः** succession or sequence of fruits or results —**अनुमेय** a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; फलानुमेयः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्ता इव R. 1. 20. —**अनुसरणं** 1. rate of profits. —2. following of reaping consequences. —**अंतः** a bamboo. —**अन्वेष्टिन्** a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —**अपेक्षा** expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —**अपेत** a. useless, unfertile, unproductive. —**अम्लः** a kind of sorrel. (—म्लं) tamarind. —**अशनः** a parrot. —**अस्थि** n. a cocoa-nut. —**आकांक्षा** expectation of (good) results; see फलपेक्षा. —**आगमः** 1. production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति नवरास्तरः फलगमः S. 5. 12. —2. the fruit season, autumn. —**आढ्य** a. full of or abounding in fruits. (—ढ्य) a kind of plantain. —**आरामः** a fruit-garden, orchard. —**आसक्तं** a. 1. fond of fruits. —2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). —**अहारः** feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. —**उच्चयः** a collection of fruits. —**उत्तमा** 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). —2. = त्रिकला. —**उत्पातिः** f. 1. production of fruit. —2. profit, gain. (—त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written फलोत्पति in this sense). —**उदयः** 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलो-दयकर्मणः R. 1. 5; 8. 22. —2. profit, gain. —3. retribution, punishment. —4. happiness, joy. —5. heaven. —**उद्भूतः** appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12. (v. l.) —**उद्देशः** regard to results; see फलपेक्षा. —**उपजीविन्** a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. —**उपेत** a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —**कामना** desire of fruits or consequences. —**कालः** fruit-season. —**केश-सरः** the cocoa-nut tree. —**केशाशयः**, **कोशकः** the scrotum (covering of the testicles). —**खंडनं** frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.



—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage.  
 —ग्रहिः ग्रहनिष्ठ *a.* (also फलग्रहि and फलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कलमुपैति पैतुं स्पामनोरधतरः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (—*m.*) a fruit tree.  
 —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —ग्रहं a house built of wooden boards. —ग्रयं, —ग्रिकं the three myrobala (बिकला). —ग्र, —दातु, —प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—*दः*) a tree. —निवृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निर्वातिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः. —पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences. —पाकान्त. —पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादयः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —पूजनं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —प्रयः a tree barren of fruit. —प्रचिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product of profit. —भागिन-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —धूमि *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i.e. heaven or hell). —धृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. usufruct. —मरस्य the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षका the bread-fruit tree. —शादवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —भेदः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कालया धुवनफलके क्रीडति माणिकारः Bh. 3. 39; धूतं, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface; धुंयमानकगोल-फलकं K. 218; धुतसुगंधगंदफलकैर्विभुः Śi. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. —3 A shield.

—4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The pericarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat boue (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarācārya. —सक्य *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतश्च *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फलन्त्यु] 1 Bearing fruit, fruitifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called त्रियम्बु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहका A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैल्य).

फलिन् *a.* [ फल अस्त्वै इति ] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); धुतिष्णः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तभयनः स्मृताः Ma. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन् *a.* [ फलिनन् ] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [ फल्य उ य्क् च ] Up. 1. 18 ] 1 Pitiless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो व्याघ्रमपार्ष फल्यु Pt. 1 —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Śi. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, dimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ह्युः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता-स्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bb. 2. 9.

फल्युन् *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्युनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alam.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करम).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —दः —दं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायातसाध्यः कषाय-विशेषः Śk; फांटचित्राक्षपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —दं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटका A decoction, infusion.

फांटं The belly.

फालः —लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. —2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सोमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. —3 A sort of apado. —4 A bundle. —5 The forehead (for माल). —लः 1 An epithet of Balarām. —2 Of Śiva. —3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. —2 A ploughed field. —Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृष्ट *a.* 1. tilled. —2. produced by cultivation. (—दं) a ploughed field. —गुप्तः N. of Balarāma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). —2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet: — उत्तरायणं फाल्युनीन्यां नक्षत्रायामर्धं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्युने विष्टः ॥ —3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. —Comp. —अर्जुनः 1. the month Chaitra. —2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). —3 an epithet of नङ्गल and सद्देव.

फाल्युनालः = फाल्युन.

फाल्युनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्युन; भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. —2 Useless or idle talk. —3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.



**फिरंगः** 1 The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphills.

**फिरंगिन्** *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.).

**कुः** 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

**कुः** A bird.

**कुटः** The expanded hood of snake.

**कु(कू)त्** *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; **कु(कू)त्** 1. to blow into (a liquid); **बालः पायसदग्धो दधयति** H. 4. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः, -कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -कृत *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-क्तं) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

**कुकु** *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -Comp. -कारक *a.* panting, gasping.

**कुकुत्तः-सं** The lungs.

**कुकु** *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

**कुल्ल** 1P. (कुल्लति, कुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Māl. 5. 23.

**कुल्ल** *p. p.* (of कल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च कुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां R. 6. 6; **कुल्लारविंदवदनां** Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -ल्लं A full-blown, flower. -Comp. -तुवरी alum. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 135. (-नः) a kind of deer. (-नं) a large, full eye. -कालः the wind raised in winnowing corn

**कुल्लनं** Inflating, filling with wind.

**कुल्लिः** *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

## व.

**वः** 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंघौ भगे तोये गते तु वा । गन्धने तनुस्तानं पुंस्येव पवने स्मृतः ॥

**वह्** 1 A. ( वहते, वहति ) To increase, grow. -*Caus.* 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

**वह्मिन्** *m.* Abundance, multitude.

**वह्मि** *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*).

**वह्मिषः** *a.* -More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (compar. of बहुल *q. v.*).

**वक्रः** 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. -की = वृत्ता *q. v.* -Comp. -चरा, -वृत्तिः, -वतचरा, -व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane',

a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोद्यतैकैकैकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परा । शठो मिथ्या-विनीतश्च वक्रवतचरो द्विजः Mā. 4. 196. -जित् *m.* -निपुद्गः epithets of 1. Bhīma. -2. of Kṛishṇa. -पंचक the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārttika. -चक्रं a kind of retort. -व्रतं 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy. -वक्रुर *a.* Horrible. -रः Lightning; thunderbolt.

**वकुलः** 1 A kind of tree, *Mimusops Elengi*, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काक्षरान्यो (केसरः or वकुलः) वदन्मदिरां दोहदच्छसनाऽस्याः Me. 78; वकुलः सीधुगंधुषेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. -लः The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

**वकुलः** The Bakul tree.

**वक्रका** 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

**कुल्लरीकः** 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

**कुल्लकारः** A shriek, howl.

**फेणः-नः** 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्त्रधुकुटिरचनां या विदधेयः केनैः Me. 50 : R. 13 11; Mā. 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White otter-fish bone. -Comp. -अयं a bubble. -अग्निः N. of Indra; cf. नमुचि. -आहार *a.* living on foam. -गिरिः N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -पिंडः 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

**फेण(न)का** See फेन.

**फेनि(न)ल** *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिलमधुराशि R. 13. 2.

**फेरः-फेरंडः** A jackal.

**फेरवः** 1 A jackal; कंदफेरवचंड-हाकृति &c. Māl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

**फेरुः** A jackal.

**फेल्** 1P. (फेलति) To go, move.

**फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orle.

**वकोटः** A crane.

**वदुः** 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चान्द्रक्यवदुः &c.; see वदु. -2 A young Brahmacārin. -Comp. -मात्रा a mere boy.

**वदुःकरणं** Investiture with the sacred thread.

**वाटे (लि)शं** A fish-hook; Bā. 3. 21.

**वत्** *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वत् विद्वतः क्रमगता पशोः कल्पका Māl. 3. 18; अहो वत् महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; क वत् हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिहोले S. 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling; वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत् महत्त्वचं K. 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.



बद्ध 1 P. To be steady or firm.  
बद्धरः [ बद्ध र्थेयं अरु ] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plaut. —र The cotton shrub. —रं 1 The fruit of jujube ; करचद्रमद्रुमखिले सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादनः कवयः । एषंनि सुदनमतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1 : Bv. 2. 8. —2 The pod of the cotton shrub. —3 The berry used as a weight. —Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचने N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बद्धरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit ; अन्ये बद्धरिकाकारा बह्विधमनोहराः H. 1. 94. —2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa. —Comp. —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बद्धरिः f. The jujube tree.

बद्धरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बद्धरायण. —2 = बद्धरिका ( 2 ) above. —3 The cotton shrub. —Comp. —च्छदः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badari Ki. 12. 33. —नगरः N. of a temple at Badari. —नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume ( नखरी ). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनी ( वृ ) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासना an epithet of Durgā. —शैलः a rock eminence at Badari.

बद्ध 1 A. ( बन्धिते ; strictly the desiderative base of बन्ध् need in a primitive sense ) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with ( with abl. ) ; येभ्यो बन्धितमानाः U. 1.

बधिर a. Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जनितस्य बधिर-रीकृतश्रुतः Si. 13. 3 ; Mg. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., बधिरिक् 8 U. To deafen ( fig. also ) ; बधिरितारोषादि-गंतरालं K. ; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित a. made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् m. Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दिन्.

बन्दिः -दी f. 1 Bondage, confinement —2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बन्ध 9. P. ( बध्नाति, बन्ध, अमोहीय, मंसयति, बन्धु, बद्ध ; pass. बध्यते ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten, बन्धे न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धेयि ; च केशपात्राः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. —2 To catch, captive, imprison, ensnare, make, captive ; कमनिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. —3 To chain, fetter. —4 To check, stop, suppress ; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोटु &c. —5 To put on, wear ; न ह बद्धमणिः पादे प्रभवामिति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बन्धुरंगुलिवाणि Bk.

14. 7. —6 To attract, arrest ( as eyes &c. ) ; बन्धं चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः ( चित्रकूटः ) R. 13. 47. —7 To fix or set upon, direct towards ( as the eyes or mind ), cast upon ( with loc. ) ; दृष्टिं हृदयेषु बध्नात् Mu. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 20. 22. —8 To bind or fasten together ( as hair ) ; Mu. 7. 17. —9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोमिनाकवनितापरिधुक्तं Ki. 8. 57 ; छायाचक्रकद्वयं भुगकुलं S. 2. 6 ; तस्यांजलिं बन्धुमते बन्ध R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47 ; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. —10 To put together, compose, construct ( a poem, verse &c. ) ; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलङ्घ्य रुद्रस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव तस्या बद्धः Rām. —11 To form, produce, bear ( as fruit &c. ) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60. v. l. ; S. 6. 3. —12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. —13 To punish, chastise. —14 To offer, sacrifice ( as an animal ). —15 To shut, close, stop. —16 To oppress, overpower. —17 To join, unite. —18 To produce, cause, effect. —19 To strike ( as root ). —20 To display, exhibit, show. ( The senses of बन्ध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. भुकुटिं बन्ध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; मुष्टिं बन्ध् to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बन्ध् to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बन्ध् to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, मार्गं, रागं बन्ध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बन्ध् to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बन्ध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहृदं बन्ध् to form friendship ; गोलं बन्ध् to form a globe ; मंडलं बन्ध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बन्ध् to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बन्ध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also ). —Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 40.

बद्ध P. P. [ बन्ध्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. —2 Chained, fettered. —3 Captured, caught. —4 Confined, imprisoned. —5 Put or girt on. —6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. —7 Formed, built. —8 Cherished, entertained. —9 Combined, united. —10 Firmly rooted, firm. —11 Shut, stopped, closed. —12 Inlaid, studded. —13 Composed ( as verses ). —14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. —15 Manifested, displayed. —16 Entangled, involved. —17 Congealed, clotted, ( as blood ). —18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. I.

30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17 ; Māl. 3. 7. —Comp. —अंगुलित्र, —अंगुलिवाण a. having a finger-guard fastened. —अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. —अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. —अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. —2. of a fixed resolve. —आनन्द a. joyful. —आयुष a. accompanied with arins. —आशंन a. one whose suspicions have been raised, grown suspicions. —उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. —उद्यम a. making united efforts. —कक्ष, —कक्षय a. see बद्धपरिकर. —केशर a. 1. forming hair. —2. having the filaments formed. —कोप, —मन्त्र, —रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. —2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. —गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. —चित्त, —मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. —जिह्वा a. tongue-tied. —तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, —नेत्र, —लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. —धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. —निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. —ने. पश्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins ; i. e. ready, prepared. —पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. —2. firmly resolved. —प्रतिश्रुत a. resonant with echoes. —भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of ( with loc. ) ; हटं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. —भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. —2. ground prepared for the site of a house. —मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. —2. close-listed, covetous. —मूल a. deep rooted, striking root firmly ; बद्धमूलस्य मूत्रं हि महद्वैतरः श्रियाः Si. 2. 38. —मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अदृशत त्वच्चरणारविन्दविश्लेष-दुःखादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. —राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. —वसति a. fixing an abode. —वाच a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —वेपथु a. seized with tremour. —वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. —शिख a. 1. one whose hair is tied up ( into a knot on the crown of the head ). —2. one who is still in childhood, young. —सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. —सह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.



बंधः [ बंध्-बन् ] 1 A tie, bond ( in general ); आश्रयबंध &c. -2 A hair-band, fillet ; V. 4. 10 ; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of ; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging ; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6 (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing. हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविमयं विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107 ; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining ; R. 14. 13 ; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition ; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to his world ( opp. मुक्ति which is ' complete emancipation from the trammels of the world ' ) ; बंध मोक्षं च या वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30 ; बंधोऽस्तु कस्यै खलु मखदुखान् कुर्वत कर्मपाशाच्च Bv. 4. 21 ; R. 13. 58, 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general ; आसनबंधधरः R. 2. 6 ; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment ( these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84 ). -17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape ; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, सुरजबंध ( vide K. P. 9. ad. loc. ). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across ( a river ). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal ( e. g. an elephant ) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, raviisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of nm. compounds) ; ऋषे सद्गंधबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -क्री 1 An unchaste woman ; न मे स्वया कोमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7 ; V. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan ; बलात् धृतोति मयेति बंधकीधाधर्च K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 ( At the end of comp. ) Dependent upon ; cf. निबंधन. -नं [ बन्ध्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying ; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping ; विनम्रजालासुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39 ; Pt. 5. 21 ; घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10 ; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie ( fig. also ) ; R. 12. 76 ; आश्रयबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity ; as in बंधनगार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail ; त्वं कारवामि कमलोदबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19 ; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction ; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle ( of a flower ) ; S. 3. 6 ; 6. 17 ; U. 2. 9 ; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A change, fetter. -5 A bondage -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः -र, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रंथि 1 the knot of a bandage. -2 a noose. -3 a rope for tying cattle. -पालका, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. -वेष्टनम् n. a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal ( e. g. an elephant ) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall ( for horses &c. ).

बंधित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः [ बन्ध्-इत् ] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan ( चर्मव्यजन ). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [ बन्धनि मनः स्नेहदित्वा बन्ध्-उ ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8 ; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12 ; S. 6. 22 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveler ; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother ; S. 4. 9. -3 ( In law ) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally ; ( three kinds are enumerated ; आत्मन् personal, पितृ paternal, and मातृ maternal ; see these three words ). -4 A friend ( in general ) ; as in बंधुकृत्य below ; oft. at the end of comp. ; मकरद्वंद्वबंधो Māl. 1. 38 ' a friend of ( i. e. charged with ) fragrance ' &c. ; 9. 13. -5 A husband ; वेदेहिबंधोद्बुधं विद्वे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally ; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto ( often used by way of contempt ) ; स्वयमेव बन्धुबंधुनोद्धिर्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4 ; cf. सत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. -काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. -कुर्ये 1 the duty of a kinsman ; स्वयं तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2 the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service ; कच्चित्सौम्यं व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं स्वया मे Mo. 114. -जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree ; बंधुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Git. 2 ; R. 11. 24. -दुग्धः an abandoned wretch ( हतक ). -दत्तं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage ; Y. 2. 141. -प्रीतिः f. 1. love of a relative ; बंधुप्रीत्या Mo. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship. -वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुक 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -क्री An unchaste woman ( see बंधकी )

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred ( taken collectively ) ; Māl. 6. 18 ; 9. 21 ; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुव्वा An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् a. Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर a. [ बन्ध्-उच् ] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven ; Si. 7. 34 ; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25 ; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed ; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47 ; ( = संतलि ) . -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely ; कथं तु तं बंधुरकोमलांशुलि S. 6. 12 ( where it may mean ' undulating ' also ) ; समस्तशास्त्रसुखिबंधुरे सुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drugg. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -रा ( m. pl. ) Paroled corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल a. [ बन्ध्-उल् ] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -ला 1 A bastard ; परमुहललितः पराजपुष्टः परपुरुषेर्जातिताः परांगनासु । परधननिरता सुषोष्वाद्याश्च गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामा Mk. 4. 28 ( which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves ;



to the Vidushaka's question भोः के यूयं बंधुला नाम ? -2 An attendant in a barlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधुक-म. v.

बंधुकः [ बंध-ऊक ] N. of a tree ; तब करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधुकचनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं चित्रदीव Si. 11. 46 ; Rs. 3. 5. -कं A flower of this tree ; बंधुक-श्रुतिबांधवोऽसमधरः Git. 10 ; Rs. 3. 25. बंधुर a [ बंध-ऊर ] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. -रं hole.

बंधुलिः [ बंध-ऊलि ] The बंधुजीव tree. बंधय [ बंध-यत् ] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless ( said of persons or things ) ; बंधयश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अवंधययस्याश्च बंधुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 ( At the end of comp. ) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. -फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या I A barren woman ; ब हि बंध्या विजानाति शुर्वीयसववेदना Subhāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume ( बाल ). -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman, i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंध्या-सुतो याति स्वप्नकृतशेखरः see स्वप्न. बंध्रे A bond, tie.

बान्वी An epithet of Durgā.

बन्ध a. [ बन्ध-द्वि ] बन्ध-उ वा Un. 1. 21 ] 1 Deep-brown ; tawny, reddish-brown ; ज्वालाबन्धुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बन्ध बालारुणबन्धु बलकलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. -धुः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yādava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. -n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -घातुः 1 gold. -2. red chalk ( गेरु ), a kind of ochre. -वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [ The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna enlisted, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Paṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom ; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngadā ; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey ].

बन्ध 1 P. ( बन्धति ) To go, move. बन्धरः A bee. बन्धराली A fly. बन्धः A kind of grain. बन्ध 1 P. ( बन्धति ) To go, move. बन्धतः A kind of grain ( राजमाष ). बन्धटी I A kind of grain ( राजमाष ). -2 A harlot, prostitute. बन्धणा A blue fly. बन्धरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head ; लघु रे बन्धर H. 2. बन्धुरः N. of a tree ( Mar. बामळ ) ; उपसर्पेन भवंतं बन्धुरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बन्धः Ved. A tip, point, knot. बन्धः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?) बन्ध I. 1 A. ( बन्धते ) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. ( बन्धयति ) To hurt, injure. -WITH णि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बन्धः -ई [ बन्ध-अङ् ] 1 A peacock's tail ; द्वयोःकादशोऽथर्वान् R. 16. 14 ; ( केलापारे ) सति कुसुमसनाथे हरेरेष बन्धः V. 4. 10 v. 1. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather ( especially of a peacock ) ; Ms. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपाङ्गुरं केतक-बन्धमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बन्धेन, बन्धे a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बन्धेण A leaf.

बन्धिः Fire. -n. The Kusa grass.

बन्धिः A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोऽसुख-बन्धिणानि ( वनानि ) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14,

19. 37. -Comp -वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikoya. ' ] बन्धि m. [ बन्ध अस्त्वर्थ इति ] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Ra. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -ध्वजा an epithet of Durgā. -यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

बन्धिष्ठ a. ( superl. of बृहत् ) Largest, strongest. -घ्नं A kind of fragrant grass.

बन्धि m., n. [ बन्ध कर्मणि इति ] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bod or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. -सुखः ( बन्धिर्मुखः ) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, ( whose mouth is fire ). -सुधमन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद्व ( बाह्वद् ) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. ( -m. ) 1. the 'Manes ( pl. ) -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

बन्धिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बन्धिम्त m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. ( बलति ) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. ( बलति ते ) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. ( बलयति ते ) To live. -IV. 10 A. ( बालयते ) To describe. -Caus. ( बालयति ते ) To nourish, support.

बल [ बल्-अङ् ] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवद्भीष्मद्रोणे धृत, राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 5. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 19 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness ( of the body ). -5 Body, figure-shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. ( बलेन means ' on the strength of ', ' by means or virtue of ', बाहुबलेन जितः पीयबलेन &c. ; बलात् ' peforce', ' forcibly', ' violently', ' against one's will ' ; बलाजिज्ञा समायात Pt. 1 ; इन्द्रयमदये तस्मिन्बलं पुनर्बलेन बलात् Git. 7 ). -लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna ; see बलम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अयं excessive strength or force. ( -अयः ) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring ( Hemachandra ). -अञ्जित the lute of Balarāma. -अटः a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकर-ण the affairs of an army. -अध्यक्षः



-1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अनुजः an epithet of Krishna. —अम्बित *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अवलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weaknesses; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; सम एव करोति बलबलं Si. 6. 44. —अग्रः an army in the form of a cloud. —अरातिः an epithet of Indra. —अवलेपः pride of strength —अज्ञः, —अज्ञः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुडी). —आहं water. —उरुद *a.* of mighty strength; Pt. 2 40; 3. 114. —उप-एक, —उपेत *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओवः *a.* multitude of troops, numerous army; Si. 5. 2. —कर, कृत् *a.* strengthening. —क्षेत्रः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —बकं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज *a.* produced by power. (—जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap or grain; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. narrow, pitn. -6. a pretty figure. (—जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jae nino. (Arabian). —दः an ox, a bullock. —दृपः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother Krishna; see बलराम below. —द्विष्ट *m.*, —निद्विष्टः epithets of Indra; बलानिद्विष्टमर्षपतिं च तं R. 9. 3 —निग्रह *a.* weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an; epithet of Indra. —प्रद *a.* giving strength, invigorating. —प्रदः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarâm. —प्रद *a.* strong, powerful. (—प्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâm q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोभ. -5. N. of Ananta. (—प्रा) a maiden. —भिद *m.* an epithet of Indra; S. 2. —भृत् *a.* strong, powerful. —रामः 'the strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great, Bharatî war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revatî. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —वसन्तं the defeat of an army. —शालिन् *a.* strong. —घृत्नः an epithet of Indra. —रथ *a.* strong powerful. (—रथः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble. बलस्य *a.* [बलं शायस्मान् सै क] White; हिरवृत्तबलसमलक्ष्यतं स्फुरितसंयममृगच्छविकेतकं Si. 6. 34. —भः The white colour. —घ्नः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथान्त्यर्जुनाञ्जनमसदृशको बलस्युः Kāv. 1. 45. (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gaudîyasa.) बलं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening. बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate. बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength. बलः An epithet of Indra. बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिद्विष्टप्रमो विद्वान्तमवि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकारावदो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. —इन्द्र. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्बलिस्त्वाहल-बलिग्रह Ku. 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवद्वि-गिद्विज्ञानात्मावप्यस्य चेतः S. 1. 2 शीतानि बलवद्विषुषेव नीरौ Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence. बला N. of a powerful love or inclination (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana); तो बलानि-बलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला.) बलाकः -का [Up. 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman. बलाकिका A small kind of crane. बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39. बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt. बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome. बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease). बलामिन् *a.* Consumptive. बलाहं Water. बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहक-च्छेदविभक्तगामकात्संशयानिध धातुमत्तं Ku. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu. बलिः [बल-इत्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering; (naturally religious), नीवारवर्णि विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called यज्ञस्य), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यातो बलिः सपदि मष्टुहृदहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलसद्वृक्षः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अर्चयितानि बलिर्कर्मयज्ञानि पुष्पाणि S. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूतस्य म तास्यो बलिसमर्पित R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chowrie. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Pralâda. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a



son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमये बलयद्भुतवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Mo. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven Chirajivins; cf. चिरंजीविन् ]. —लि: f. 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —Comp. —कर a. 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3 producing wrinkles. —करभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् n. 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —दान 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —दत्तसिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Bāna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, —भोजनः a crow. —मियः the Lodhra tree. —चन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मुञ् m. 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —मंदिर्, —वेदमन्, —सङ्गन् n. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुलः a monkey. —स्यकुल a. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Mo. 85. —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —हर्ण an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् a. [ बलमस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16. 37; Ma. 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —m. 1 A buffalo. —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन, बलिभ See बलिन-भ.

बलिदमः An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमत् a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् m. Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ a. Most powerful, strong, great. very powerful (superl. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —हृ A camel.

बलिष्णु a. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अयमानिन्).

बलीयस् a. (सी f.) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —ado. Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलुः भीती-स्मि S. 7.

बल्लू a. Strong, powerful.

बल्य a. [ बल्य हितं यत् ] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यः Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,

बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाकां-तवीरसिचयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरन्तु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhima when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —Comp. —युवतिः-ती f. a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरिविरहाकुलबल्लव-युवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं Git. 4.

बल्वजः-जा A kind of coarse grass; Ma. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बल्लव्य a. Full-grown (as a calf).

बल्लव्य(यि)णी(नी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. —Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधः a shrubby basil.

बहुल a. [ बहु-कलब्धं नलोपश्च ] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great; Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहुलोलुंगलंगूल Māl. 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugar-cane. —लः Large cardamoma. —Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering lodhra.

बहिर् ind. 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नामये पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —Comp. —अंग a. outer, external. (—गं) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3.

property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इन्द्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिर्गपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते Māl. 1. 24. —कुडीचरः a crab. —देहं ind. out of doors, abroad. —चर a. outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः प्राजाः Dk. (—रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —भव a. external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत a. 1. expelled. —2. expired (time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —मुख a. 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, —यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग a. external. —लंब a. obtuse-angled. (—वः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति f. an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् a. dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क a. External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ma. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. —2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion, —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् ind. On the outside, abroad.

बहु a. हु or ह्री f.; compar. भूयस्; superl. भूयिष्ठ 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतद्वि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु पश्यमव Mn. 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुपकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंद-को देशः &c. ind. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Some, what, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short'; बहु मनः to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वरतं भावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. C. 20; यथातिरेकं शर्मिष्ठा भवतुर्विहता भव 8. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;



Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12 ). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic ( as a word ). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप *a.* a watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. ( in astrol. ) promising a numerous progeny. ( -स्यः ) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. ( -स्या ) a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आश्वि *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. ( -फः ) a term applied to the Rigveda. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. ( -चः ) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनसू *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. ( -रः ) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. ( -री ) a broom. —काल *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. —सम *a.* patient; Ku. 5. 40. ( -मः ) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गन्ध *a.* strong-scented. ( -यः ) cinnamon. —गन्धदा musk. —गन्धा 1. the Yūthikā creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —संज्ञीक *a.* many-estringed. —तुणं anything much like grass; ( hence ) what is unimportant or contemptible; निर्दर्शनमस्ताराणां लघुर्वहुतुणं नरा Si. 2. 50. —स्वच्छः, स्वच्छ *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —वर्षक —वर्षिण *a.* prudent, circum-spect. —दक्षिण *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. ( -स्यः ) wheat. ( -स्य ) a cow yielding much milk. —दुश्चर *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृढ *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषादि क्षयं Mk. 11. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —भायः a conch-shell. —परनीकत polygamy. —पत्रा an onion. ( -त्रं )

talco. ( -त्री ) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद, —पाद *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. ( -रः ) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. ( -जः ) 1. a hog. —2. the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. ( in law ) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —मेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. —कल *a.* rich in fruits. ( -ला ) the Kadamba tree. ( -ली ) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —भाय *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भावि *a.* garrulous, talkative. —सुजा an epithet of Durgā. —मेजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bb. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिणदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. ( -नः ) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —माय *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तृवदुल्लसन्मुखां S. 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. ( -तिः *f.* ) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. ( -ल्यः ) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —युग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* ( in arith. ) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. ( -रा ) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Visṇu. —6. of Brahmā. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रेतसू *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. ( -म ) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number ( in gram. ). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न *a.* present-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी ( वी ) —जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः U. 11. ( where it is also the name of the compound ). ( -हिः ) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member ( whether a noun or an adjective ) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns ( their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals ), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिधर, पतिव्रत, चतुर्मुख, विनेत्र, दुग्धशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. ( -तिः ) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. ( -रः ) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow. —सूति *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. ( -नः ) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant ( अर्क ). —3 A crab. —4 A kind of gallinule. —5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमतः *a.* Most abundant, greatest. बहुता *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, स्वः 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. —2 Majority or plurality. —3 ( in gram. ) The plural number.

बहुविध *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुविधे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुविध्यस्तितयः Ki. 12. 2 —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places. बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.



बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously ; बहुधापरायमैर्निहाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कु 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge. 1. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. —गत *a.* scattered.)

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बह्विष्य; *superl.* बह्विष्य) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a.*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b.*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अभिनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमतः परं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. —लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); मातृदास बहुलक्षणाविः R. 11. 15; करेण भानो बहुलावसाने सधुक्ष्यमाणेव ज्ञानाखरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. —ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). —लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. —लं *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं उदसि-Comp. —आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. —गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades. बहुलितारत्नं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; धृतेषु किं च कथना बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To tread (?)

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुली 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread; बहुली भूतमेतत् किं न कथयते S. 6; पोरैषु सोढं बहुलीभवत्... सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णनीये R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुलशब्द *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Ma. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चत्वार्षिक

वृष्टि स्थिति बहुलो वेपथुमती S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly. बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेय See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्यः See बाहव्यः.

बाहीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह *a.* (*compar.* साविष्य; *superl.* साविष्य) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. —हं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एव मे निश्चयः । चंदन-बाहं एव मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुश्चमोर्षं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलसिंदी *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावलयाधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरैश्चणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryasaptasati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तयावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहुं बाणी बाणोःबभूवति ॥ ३० हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. —णः, —णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. —Comp. —असनं a bow. —आवलिः—ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. —आश्रयः a quiver. —गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow. —गोचरः the range of an arrow. —जालं a number of arrows. —जित् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. —तृणा, —धिः a quiver. —पथः the range of an arrow. —पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. —पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. —सुक्ति *f.*, —सोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. —योजनं a quiver. —रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. —वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारवर्णः. —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. —संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string' —सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. —सुता an epithet of Uśā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. —रः The cotton shrub. —र 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. —र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बर्वा मयः कङ्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sātrika Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). —Comp. —सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. —संघः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध 1 A. (बाधते, बाधति) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेवधिको बाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बावते Subhāsh. ; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —Caus. 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. —With —अभि 1 To hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. —अत् to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे बङ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रज्या सह जुभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधा निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभ्रम or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. —Comp. —अपवादः denial of an exception.



बाधक *a.* ( धिका *f.* ) [ बाध् पठ् ]  
 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.  
 -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-  
 ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,  
 invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5  
 Hindering. -कः A particular dis-  
 ease of women ( कतुकाले प्रजननशक्ति-  
 प्रतिरोधकः )

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2  
 Refuting, controverting. -नं [ बाध्-  
 भवे लृट् ] 1 Harassing, oppression,  
 annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1.  
 -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-  
 sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.  
 -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-  
 ing. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety,  
 disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [ बाध्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Ha-  
 rassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-  
 ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,  
 obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.  
 -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted.  
 -7 ( In logic ) Contradicted, contra-  
 dictory; inconsistent (and hence  
 futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः;  
*c. g.* वह्निरुत्पन्नः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubl-  
 ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected  
 to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3  
 To be annulled. -Comp. -रेतस् *a.*  
 impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकनियः A bastard.

बांधवः [ बंधु स्वार्थे ह्रस्वर्थाद् बाण् ] 1  
 A relation, kinsman (in general);  
 वसवार्थस्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5.  
 74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal re-  
 lation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो  
 नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. -4 A brother.  
 -Comp. -जनः relatives, kinemen  
 (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यादुत्पन्नस्य  
 बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संलिख्यते Mk. 1. 36;  
 Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्य Conasanguinity, relationship.

बाध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बाध्रक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Brownish.

बाध्रैः 1 The kernel of the  
 mango fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young  
 shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बाध्रि *a.* ( र्ही *f.* ) [ बाध्-अण् ] Made  
 of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाध्रिद्रयः, बाध्रिद्रयिः A patronymic  
 of king Jarāsandha q. v.

बाध्रस्पत *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ बृहस्पति-अण् ]  
 Related to, descended from or  
 sacred to Brihaspati.

बाध्रस्पत्य *a.* [ बृहस्पति-यक् ] Relating to  
 Brihaspati. -स्यः 1 A pupil of  
 Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-  
 haspati who taught the rankest  
 form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -स्ये 1 The  
 constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बाधिण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ बाधि-अण् ]  
 Derived from or relating to a pea-  
 cock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not  
 full-grown or developed (of persons  
 or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms.  
 8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोदरागमुभयं भेदोऽमुखं  
 तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; 80 बालमंदारवृक्षः Me.  
 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly  
 risen, young (as the sun or its  
 rays); R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing  
 (as the moon); उपोष वृद्धिं हरिद्व-  
 क्षाधितेरुपवेक्षादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22;  
 Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant,  
 unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit  
 for sacrifice). -लः 1 A child, an  
 infant; बालादपि सुभाविर् (माय) ;  
 Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,  
 young person. -3 A minor (under  
 16 years of age); बाल आपोदनाह-  
 वन्तं Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A  
 fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. -6 (a)  
 A tail. (b) An elephant's or a horse's  
 tail. -7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An  
 elephant five years old. -9 A kind  
 of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut.  
 -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair.  
 -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or  
 children. -अपश्यं youthful progeny.  
 -अभ्यासः study during childhood,  
 early application (to study). -अ-  
 रण *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः)  
 early dawn; morning sun. -अर्कः  
 the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100.  
 -अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the  
 young; Pt. 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile  
 young; V. 5. 18. -अवस्था child-  
 hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.  
 -हंडुः the new or waxing moon;  
 Ku. 3. 29. -हृहः the jujube tree.  
 -उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treat-  
 ment of children. -उपवीतं 1. a  
 piece of cloth used to cover the  
 privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -क-  
 वली a young plantain tree. -कण्डि  
 the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa.  
 -कुंजः, -वृं a kind of young jasmine.  
 (-वृं) a young jasmine blossom;  
 अलंक बालकुंजावुद्धिं Me. 65. -कुमिः  
 a louse. -कुण्डः Krishna as a boy.  
 -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्री-  
 डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.  
 -2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a  
 child's play, childish or juvenile  
 sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine person-  
 ages of the size of a thumb and pro-  
 duced from the creator's body and  
 said to precede the sun's chariot;  
 (their number is said to be sixty  
 thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -गर्भिणी  
 a cow with calf for the first time.  
 -गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,'

an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-  
 cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or  
 planetary influence) teasing or in-  
 juring children. -ह्रः a child-slayer,  
 infanticide. -चंद्राः, चंद्रमस *m.* the  
 young or waxing moon; Mā. 2. 10.  
 -चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early  
 life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N.  
 of Kārttikeya. (-र्वा) the behavi-  
 our of a child. -ज *a.* produced  
 from hair. -तनयः the Khadira  
 tree. -तंत्रं uidwifery. -वृणं young  
 grass. -बालका the Khadira tree. -शि  
 a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47.  
 -पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.  
 -पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the  
 hair when parted. -2. a string of  
 pearls binding or intertwining the  
 braid of hair. -पुष्टिका, -पुष्टि, -पुष्टी  
 a kind of jasmine. -बोधः 1. in-  
 structing the young. -2. any work  
 adapted to the capacities of the  
 young or inexperienced. -भद्रका  
 a kind of poison. -भारः a large  
 bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काभापितचमरी-  
 बालभारो बृवादिः Me. 53. -भायः child-  
 hood, infancy. -भूयः a servant from  
 childhood. -भेद्यं a kind of col-  
 lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -मृगः  
 a fawn. -मूलं a young radish. -सु-  
 णालः a tender filament or fibre (of  
 lotus). -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred  
 thread worn across the breast. -राज-  
 लपि lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease.  
 लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10.  
 -लीला child's play, juvenile pas-  
 time. -वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a  
 pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वास-  
 नः a woollen garment. -वाहः  
 a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.  
 -वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -व्यजनं  
 a chowrie or fly flapper (usually  
 made of the tail of the yak or Bos  
 Grunniens and used as one of the  
 royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराज-  
 शब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13;  
 R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. -सखि  
*m.* a friend from childhood. -संध्या  
 early twilight. -सास्यं milk. -सुहृद्  
*m.* a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः,  
 -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हृत्वा in-  
 fanticide. -हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* ( लिका *f.* ) [ बाल स्वार्थे क ]  
 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-  
 grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A  
 child, boy. -2 A minor (in law).  
 -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-  
 head. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail  
 of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.  
 -कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.  
 -Comp. -प्रिय *a.* fond of children.  
 (-या) colocynth or plantain. -हृत्वा  
 infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.



बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसी वीर्य सा बाला परवतीति मे विदिते S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिदीवलद्रप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Ms. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant पुनकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. -हृत्स्व female infantoids.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karakas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालिः. -Comp. -हन्, -हृन् m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालिः.

बालिनी The constellation : Asvini. बालिन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. -शं A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बाळुका See बालुका.

बाळुकी, बाळुकी, बाळुगी, A kind of cucumber.

बालूकः A kind of poison.

बाल्य a. ( यी f. ) [ बल्ये हिने डृ ] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. -यः An aspe.

बाल्यं [ बाल्य भावः बल्य ] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परानिवृद्धतां मन्नेष्टुवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाह्वी, बालिका, बालीका, ( m. pl. ) N. of a people. -का 1 A king of the Bāhikas. -2 A horse of the Bāhik breed. -कं 1 Saffore. -2 Aea Foetida.

बाह्विः N. of a country ( Bāhik ). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bāhik country, of the Bāhik breed.

बाष्पः -वर्ष [ बाष्प-पुष्पोः सर्वं पश्यं वा ] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तम्भितबाष्पावृत्तिः.

कलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल, -आहत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उज्ज्वल the starting of tears. -कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -कुर्वन् a flood of tears. -पूरः a gush or flood of tears; यारु-वारं तिरपति दृशोरुद्धमे बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामपितवती S. 6. 8. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -चिद्रुः a tear-drop. -संदिग्ध a indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पापते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep सक्रिमिति बाष्पपितं भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. ( स्त्री f. ) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिनेतो गताभिः शास्त्राबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाह्वाहवि.

बाहीक a. ( की f. ) External, outer. -का ( pl. ) The people of the Punjab. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [ बाष् कु वस्य हः Tr. ] 1 The arm; शांतामिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सन्धि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. -द्व ( du. ) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेप ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुक्षेपं कृद्विदुं च प्रवृत्त S. 5. 30. -कुण्ड, -कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुण्डः a wing (of a bird). -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. -जः 1. a man of the Kabatriya caste; cf. बाहुराजन्वः कुतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -जः, -जं, -जानं vant-bras (armour for the arms). -वृद्धः 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहो the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). -प्रहरणः a boxer. ( -ण ) boxing. -फलं (in geom.)

the result for the base nine -बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. -भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूलं 1. The arm-pit. -2. the shoulder-blade. -युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योधः, -योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. -लतान an arm like a creeper. -अंतरं the breast, bosom. -विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming -वीर्यं strength of arm. -वेद्यामः athletic exercise. -शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhīma. -शिरः the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kabatriya caste. -सहस्र-भुत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. -कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदन्तिन् m. बाहुदन्तेया An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifolddness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. -लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kārttika. -लं 1 Manifolddness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. -लो The day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika. -Comp. -घोषः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifolddness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दसि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārttikeya. बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, opioness. -2 Manifolddness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. ( बाहुल्यात्-ह्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability ).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter ( बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रक्षेप्यं-युद्धं प्रवृत्तं ).



**बाह्य** *a.* [विर्भावः *अधः* टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवाधुनाप-  
यद् बाह्यविषयैर्विषयितं R. 8. 83; बाह्योवात Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यना-  
मन् 'the outer name', i.e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेख-  
दित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of; जातास्तद्वैरूपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, out-  
cast. -*ह्यः* 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -*ह्यं*, -*बाह्येन*, -*बाह्यातः* *inl.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

**वा** *चरं* Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

**विद्र** 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear, to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

**विटकः** -*कं*, विटका A boil.

**विठं** Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

**विडं** A kind of salt.

**विडालः** 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -*ली* A female cat. -*Comp.* -*पद्*, -*पद्कं* a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

**विडालकः** 1 A cat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -*कं* Yellow orpiment.

**विडोजस्** *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

**विद्र**, **विद्र** 1 P. (विदति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

**विद्रलं** See विद्र.

**विद्रविः** A drop.

**विद्रुः** [विद्रु] 1 A drop, small particle; जलविद्रुनिपातेन क्लमशः द्रुयते षट्, 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविद्रुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके षट्विद्रुरिवांभसि 7. 34; अथुना (कृतहलस्य) विद्रुरपि नावशेषितः S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौषमिषा-  
ज्जगदुक्ता कुतश्च किं द्रुयणशून्यविद्रुवा N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistresses. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in osterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one; अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे विद्रुहच्छेद-  
कारणं S. D. 319. -*Comp.* -*वित्रकः* the spotted antelope. -*जालं*, -*जालकं* 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -*त्रयः* 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. -*देवः* an epithet of Siva. -*पत्रः* a kind of birch tree. -*रुतं* a pearl. -*रेखकः* 1. an anusvāra. -2. a kind of bird. -*रेखा* a line of dots. -*वातरः* the day of conception.

**वित्र्योकः** 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाकूयिकयालाये वि-  
त्र्योकोऽनादुरक्रिया Pratāparudra or वि-  
त्र्योक्तस्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीदृश्यनादुरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य भगवमिति निश्चिन्नाय काश्चिद्विषयोक्तैकसहवासिनो परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (विलिप्ते Malli.). (Also writtlen वित्र्योक and वित्र्योक)

**विभित्ता** A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

**विभित्तु** *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

**विभीषक** Frightening, terrifying.

**विभीषण** *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -*ज*, -*जा* 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -*ज*, N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sītā to Rama if he agreed to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

**विभीषिका** 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संस्वेच केयमन्या वि-  
भीषिका U. 4. 29.

**विभ्रशु** *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -*शुः* Fire.

**विभ्रशिशु** *a.* Wishing to fry. -*शुः* fire.

**विचः** -*चं* 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विजितं तव निलीयते च-  
न्द्रविचमंभुधरे Subhāsh. ; so सूर्यं, रविं &c. -2 Any round or disc-like sur-  
face; as in निद्रविचः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An ob-  
ject compared (opp. प्रतिविचं) to which it is compared). -*चः* A lizard. -*चं* The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकवृक्षा विशेवित-  
शुणो विवाधरालक्तः M. 3. 5; पक्ववि-  
वाधरादि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -*Comp.* -*ओष्ठ* *a.* (विचोचोष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-*ष्ठः*) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -*फलं* the Bimba fruit; उमासुखे विचफला-  
धरोटे Ku. 3. 67.

**विचकं** 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

**विचरः** The mustard plant.

**विचिका** 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

**विचित** *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

**विल** 6 P., 10 U. (विलि-वेलयति ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

**विल** 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननाखुविलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. -*लः* 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -*Comp.* -*ओकस्* *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -*कारिन्* *m.* a mouse. -*योलि* *a.* of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -*वासः* a pole-cat. -*वासिन्* (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -*जायिन्* *m.* any animal living in burrows.

**विलेगमः** A serpent, snake.

**विलेगयः** 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in bur-  
rows. -4 A hare.

**विलमं** Ved. A (broken) helmet.

**विल्लं** 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa foetida. -*Comp.* -*सुः* a mother of ten children.

**विल्वः** A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. -*ल्वं* 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (= one pala). -*Comp.* -*ल्वः* an epithet of Siva. -*वेलिका* -*वेली* the shell of the Bilva fruit.



—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. ( विस्ति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow:

बिस् 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पायेय-मुत्सज बिस् ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; बिस्मलमशानाय स्वादु पानाय तोर्य Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37; 4. 29. -Comp. -कंठिका, -कंठिन् m. a small crane. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं, -प्रसूनं a lotus; जलुर्विस् धृतविकाशिविस्मसुताः Si. 5. 28. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -बन्धिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. -छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -जं a lotus flower, lotus. -स्तुः the lotus-fibre. -नाभिः f. the lotus-plant ( व-जिनी ). -नासिका a sort of crane. -वल्मेन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

बितलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बितलवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Biss a. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold ( equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's ).

बिष्णुः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed ( fig. also ), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजजलिदानलालिनाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजोजालः पतति कलहसुखावलीदः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. -4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. -जा The citron tree. ( बीजाकृ means. -1. to sow with seed; श्रामनि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2. to plough over after sowing ). -Comp. -अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. -अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. ( -रं ) seed and sprout. -न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. -अप्यक्षा an epithet of Siva. -अपहातिणी a witch. -अश्वः a stallion. -आदयः,

-पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. ( -रं-रकं ) the fruit of citron. -उत्कृष्टं good seed. -उत्कृष्टं hail. -उत्तिः f. sowing seed. -कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. -कृत् a. producing semen. ( -न. ) an aphrodisiac. -कोशः, -कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of lotus. ( -शी ) a pod, legume. -क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. -गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. -2. the science of Algebra. -गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. -दर्शकः a stage-manager. -धान्यं coriander. -न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. -पुष्पा, -पूरणः the citron tree. -तेशिका the sorotum. -प्रदः a procreator, generator. -फलकः the citron tree. -मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. -मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. -मातुका the pericarp of a lotus. -रहा grain, corn. -वपनं 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. -वरः a kidney-bean. -वापः 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -सुः the earth. -सेक्नु m. a procreator, progenitor -हरा, -हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. -कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. ( नी f. ) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 ( At the end of comp. ) Of the seed or blood of. -m. 1 The real father or progenitor ( sower of seed ) ( opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman ); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [ बभू स्वार्थे स्र ] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इह बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting. -6 Sinful, wicked. -स्तः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; जुगुप्सास्याविभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. ( e. g. Mā. 5. 16. ). -3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्स a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. -स्तुः An epithet of Arjuna; ( Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्वी कर्म बीभत्सं दुःखमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येयं बीभत्सरिति विद्युतः ॥ )

बीरिदः Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An-imitative word. -Comp. -कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. ( बुकति, बुकयति-ते ) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कायतेर्बुक्कयतिनेके प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. -कः 1 A goat. -2 Time ( समय ) -क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् m. The heart.

बुक्कन् 1 Barking, yelping. -2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-की The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. ( बुदति, बुदयति-ते ) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. ( बुदति ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. ( बुदति-ते ) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद्ः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि. Pt. 5. 7. -2 A type of anything very transitory. -3 Embryo five days old : पञ्चरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुद् 1 U., 4 A ( बुदयति-ते, यते, बुद् ) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादुं नारद इत्यबोधे सि. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद् कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं समात्मस्यपित्रदुर्ध्वं R. 14. 48; यदि बुद्ध्यते हरिशिष्यः स्तनधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हंसमबोधे नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लक्षितमन्वानं बुद्ध्ये न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; वददापि गिरनतर्बुद्ध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुर्बुद्ध्यन्ते बुद्ध्ये चादिपुष्पा R. 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; जनेर्बोधे सुमीवः सोऽर्जुनीरक्षणासिकं Bk. 15. 57. -8 To advise, admonish. -Caus. ( बुदयति-ते ) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish; बोधयन्ते हितार्थं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring



to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वं न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुर-बा मधुबोधितामाधुरी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्तेव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. --Desid. (बुध्-बो-विप्रति-ते, बुध्-वते) To wish to know &c.

**बुद्ध** *p. p.* [बुध्-क] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). --बुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Śākyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jayadeva says:--निर्दक्षि यज्ञविषेहह धृतिजातं सद्य-हृदयं दर्शितपञ्चाशतं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1). --बुद्धः Knowledge. --Comp. --आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. --उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. --गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. --गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. --सार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

**बुद्धिः** *f.* [बुध्-किन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुतुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुटिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; नृहः परमस्यनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमबलोक्यं व्याप्तबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mā. 4. 10. -10 (In Śān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. --Comp. --अतीति *a.* beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. --अबुज्ज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अमासकालं वचनं बुहस्पतिरपि वचनं। प्राप्नोति बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं || Pt. 1. 63. --इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five:--the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; ओष्ठं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव ऐश्वरी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). --गम्ब, --ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. --जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. --तत्त्व the second element of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. --पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. --पूर्व, --पूर्वकं, --पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. --भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. --योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. --लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धपर्याप्तगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. --वैभवं strength of intellect. --शब्द *a.* armed with understanding. --शालिन्, --संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. --हृद् *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. --सखः, --सहायः a counsellor. --हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

**बुद्धिमान्** *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

**बुद्धिमत्ता**, --स्त्वं Wisdom, sagacity. **बुध** *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. --धा 1 A wise or learned man; निषीय यस्य क्षितिःरक्षिणः कथां तथद्वियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. --धा Spikenard. --Comp. --जनः a wise or learned man. --तारा the moon. --दिनं, --वार, --वासराः Wednesday. --रत्नं an emerald. --सुत an epithet of Purūṣas.

**बुधान** *a.* [बुध्-आनन् किञ्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

**बुधित** *a.* Known, understood.

**बुधिल** *a.* Learned, wise.

**बुध्य** *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awakened or roused.

**बुध्नः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

**बुद्ध, बुध्** 1 U (बुद्धि-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, desory. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

**बुधुर्** Ved. Water.

**बुभुक्षा** 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

**बुभुक्षित** *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्वि-करणं कुंते Udb.

**बुभुक्षु** *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुसुक्षु.)

**बुभुत्सा** Desire to know, curiosity.

**बुभुस्तु** *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

**बुभुषा** Wish to be or become.

**बुभुषु** *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रसुबुध्बुध्वननत्रयस्य वा Si. 1. 49.

**बुल** 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ह्रवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

**बुलिः** *f.* Fear (भय).

**बुल्व** *a.* Oblique, awry.

**बुस्** 4 P. (उत्स्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

**बुसं** (बुं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

**बुस्त** 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

**बुस्त** 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

**बुक्तं** = बुक् *q. v.*

**बृक्षि, बृषी** (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

**बृह** I. 1, 6 P. (बृहति, वृषति) 1 To grow, increase; बृहतिमस्युषेण Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. --Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. --II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृहति, वृहति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

**बृहण** *a.* Fostering, nourishing. --णः A kind of sweetmeat. --णः 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

**बृहति** *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. --तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

**बृह** 1, 6 P. (वृहति, वृषति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. With उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. --नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

**बृहत्** *a.* (सी *f.*) [बृह-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mā. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विलीयमानो स बृहज्जातरं R. 3. 54.



-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; वे-  
षदारुबहुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-  
grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest,  
or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud  
(as sound). -m. N. of Vishnu. -f.  
Speech; Si. 2. 68. -नी 1 A large  
lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A  
symbolical expression for the number  
'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the  
body between the breast and back-  
bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A  
reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N.  
of a metre. -n. 1 The Veda. -2 N.  
of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brah-  
man. (बृहत्, बृहता ind. 1 Greatly,  
highly. -2 Clearly, brightly). -Comp.  
-अंग, -काय a. large-bodied, gigantic.  
(-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, -आ-  
रण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad,  
forming the last six chapters of the  
Satapatha Brahmana. -एला large car-  
damoms. -कथा N. of a work ascrib-  
ed to Guṇāḍhya. -काय a. big-bodied.  
bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि a. large-  
bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni.  
-युहः N. of a country. -मेल a  
water-melon. -चित्तः the citron tree.  
-जनः an illustrious person. -जघन  
a. broad-hipped. -जीवंतिका, -जीवंती  
a kind of plant. -द्रुका a large drum.  
-वृण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo  
cane. -नटः, -नला, -ला the name  
assumed by Arjuna when residing as  
dancing and music master at the  
court of Virāṭa. -नला the arm.  
-निवेश a. large, protuberant. -नेत्र  
a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the  
thorn-apple. -पादा the fig-tree. -पालः  
the Indian fig-tree. -पालिन् m. wild  
cumin. फल a. 1. having or bearing  
large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit  
or reward. -भट्टारिका an epithet of  
Durgā. -भाद्रः fire. -भास a. very  
bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An  
epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king,  
father of Jarāśandha. -वादिन् a.  
talking much, a boaster, swaggerer.  
-वाविन् m. a kind of small owl.  
-श्रवस् a. highly praised, far-famed.  
-रिक् a. broad-hipped, having  
large buttocks.

बृहत्तिका An upper garment, a  
mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहत् वाक् यतिः पारस्करादि] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods;  
(for the abduction of his wife Tārā  
by the moon, see under तारा and  
शोभन). -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृह-  
स्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the  
author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 1. -Comp.  
-पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः,  
-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).  
बेडा A boat.  
बेह 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour,  
strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f.) [बीजेन निवृत्तं उक्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating  
to conception. -4 Relating to sexual  
union. -कः A sprout, young shoot.  
-कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The  
spiritual cause of existence, soul,  
spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैदाल a. (ली f.) [बिदालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating  
to cats. -Comp. -व्रतं 'a cat-like ob-  
servance,' concealing one's malice  
or evil designs under the garb of  
piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads  
a chaste life simply from want of  
female company (and not because  
he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिकः,  
-व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an  
impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.

बैविकः A man who is assiduous in  
his attentions to ladies, a gallant,  
lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिबोधि वैविकानां  
कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ली f.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1  
Relating to or made of the Bilva tree  
or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva  
trees. -लवं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding.  
-धः [बु-प्रवे पञ्] 1 Perception,  
knowledge, apprehension, observa-  
tion, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T.  
S. 8. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Under-  
standing, intellect, intelligence, wisdom.  
-4 Waking up, becoming awake, a  
waking state, consciousness. -5  
Opening, blooming, expanding. -6  
Instruction, advice, admonition. -7  
Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet,  
designation. -9 N. of a district.  
-Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable,  
incomprehensible. -कर a. one who  
teaches or informs. (-रा) 1. a bard  
or minstrel who wakes up his master,  
by singing appropriate songs in the  
morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher.  
-गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व a.  
intentional, conscious; of. अबोधपूर्व  
S. 5. 2. -वासरः the eleventh day in  
the bright half of Kārttika when  
Vishnu is supposed to rise from his  
four months' sleep; see Me. 110,  
and वदे विनी.

बोधक a. (धिका f.) [बुध-णिच् पञ्च] 1 Informing,  
appraising. -2 Instruct-  
ing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4  
Awakening, rousing. -कः 1 A spy.  
-2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A  
minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [बुध-णिच् लृ-ल्युट् वा] 1 In-  
forming, acquainting. -2 Explain-  
ing, indicating. -3 Arousing, wak-  
ing. -4 Kindling, inflaming. -कः  
The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5.  
21. -न 1 Informing, teaching, in-  
struction, giving a knowledge of;  
अथबोधश्च तद्विनिबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2  
Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing,  
awakening; समयेन तेन विरसुसमनोभव-  
बोधनं सममबोधितं Si. 9. 24. -4 Ob-  
serving, perceiving. -5 Waking,  
being awake. -6 Making attentive.  
-7 Burning incense. -नी 1 The  
eleventh day in the bright half of  
Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his  
four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper.  
-3 Understanding, knowledge.  
बोधयितु m. 1 A teacher, preceptor.  
-2 A waker.

बोधान a. [बुध-आनच्] Wise, pru-  
dent. -नः 1 A wise man. -2 An  
epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधि [बुध-र्त्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom  
or enlightenment. -2 The enlighten-  
ed intellect of a Buddha. -3 The  
sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An  
epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तक्षः,  
-द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -दः  
an arhat (of the Jains). -सत्त्वः a  
Buddhist saint, one who is on the  
way to the attainment of perfect  
knowledge and has only a certain  
number of births to undergo before  
attaining to the state of a Supreme  
Buddha and complete annihilation;  
(this position could be attained by a  
long series of pious and virtuous  
deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधितस्यैः  
Mā. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [बुध-णिच्-क] 1 Made  
known, informed, apprised. -2 Re-  
minded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् a. [बुध-णिच्] 1 Knowing;  
familiar with. -2 Acquainting, in-  
forming, making known. -3 Teaching,  
explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1 To be known  
or understood. -2 Intelligible, per-  
ceivable. -3 To be informed, in-  
structed &c.

बोद्ध a. (डी f.) [बुद्ध-ङि-अण्] 1 Relating  
to Buddhi or under-  
standing. -2 Relating to Buddha.  
-द्वा A follower of the religion  
taught by Buddha.

बोधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an  
epithet of Purāṇavas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer.  
ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. -2 The root of  
a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant.  
-5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. -7  
An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. -8  
The point of an arrow.



ब्रह्म १. [ ब्रह्म-मन्त्रि नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्नं ; cf. Up. 4. 145 ] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; ( according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावदित्यथ ब्रह्मब्रह्मसूक्तस्य भावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B. ) ; समीधुता दृष्टिस्तु वनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable om ; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class ( collectively ) ; Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmana ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity ; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmana portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmana. -16 Truth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [ The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account ( Ramayana ) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 st seq. Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Viṣṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmana ; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four Rītviṣas or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis :—मरीचि, अग्नि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, ऋतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Bṛhaspati. -10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षरं the sacred syllable om. -अंगुः 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 ( see Malli. thereon ). -अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor ( at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda ). -अण्डं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्माण्डचक्रवर्द्धः Dk. 1. -पुत्राणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अवि(दि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. -अम्बुः n. the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अयणः -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. -अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. -अक्षं a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मयुः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. -आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī ( north-west of Hastināpura ) ; सरस्वतीद्विषद्वयोर्द्वयनद्योर्द्वयं तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं पञ्चकते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Ms. 48. -आसन्नः a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः f. 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. -उपज्ञता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas ; Ms. 11. 57 ( अथीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull. ) -उत्तर a. 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmanas. -उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. -नेत्रं m. the Palāsa tree. -ऋषिः ( ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brā-

hmanical sage. -देशः N. a district ; ( कुक्षेत्रं च मात्याश्च पंचालाः सुरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्त इति नरः Ms. 2. 19 ). -आदनः -नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् १. the religious duties of a Brāhmana. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कला an epithet of Dākṣāyaṇi ( who dwells in the heart of men ). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कुर्वं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रो-विता भूत्वा पाणिमास्यं विशेषतः १ पंचमयं विधेत् मातृब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -कुर्व a. one who prays. ( -m. ) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; शास्त्रो धर्मः अत्र द्वयं तद्वत् ; ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुणस्य U. 6. 9. -युता N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोत्रः the universe. -गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 ( मा भूतो गोत्रो ब्राह्मः पाश इति ) -ग्रन्थिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -विशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् १. -राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brāhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a diabolical spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brāhmanas ; ( परस्य गोपितं हत्वा ब्रह्मसमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे मयि ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212 ; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also ). -घातकः, -घातिन् m. the murderer of a Brāhmana. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmana. -चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविवृत-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाभ्यसनाच्चेति Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. ( -र्यः ) a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचरिन्. ( -र्या ) chastity, celibacy. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकं the life of a religious student. -चारिन् a. 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. ( -m. ) 1. a religious student, a Brāhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life ; Ms. 2. 41, 175 ; 6. 87. -2.



one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Skanda. -चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जन्मन् 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. -जारः the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. -जीविन् a. living by sacred knowledge. (-m.) a mercenary Brāhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञः, ज्ञानिन् a. one who knows Brahman. (-ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Viṣṇu. -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. -ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brahman. -ज्योतिस् 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Siva. -ज्ञेयं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् 1. the glory of Brahman. -2. Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. -दः a spiritual preceptor. -दंडा 1. the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. -3. an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायः 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmaṇa. -दायादः 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the son of a Brāhmaṇa. -दादा the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -देय a. married according to the Brāhma form of marriage. -दैत्यः a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. -द्विष, द्वेषिन् a. 1. hating Brāhmaṇas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेषः hatred of Brāhmaṇas. -धर a. possessing sacred knowledge. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -नमः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -निर्वाणः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ठः) the mulberry tree. -निधे the resting-place of Brahman. -पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्रः the Kṛṣṇa grass. -परिषद् f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -पारङ्गः, -पङ्गः the Palāsa tree. -पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. पाशः N. of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -पितृ m. an epithet; of Viṣṇu. -पुत्रः 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -पुरं the heart. -पुरं, -पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -पुरुषः a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). -प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -प्राप्तिः f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -प्रभुः 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा); M. 4; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. -प्रजं 1. the mystic syllable om. -2. the mulberry tree. -प्रवः, -प्रवाणः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. -प्रवनं the abode of Brahman. -भागः 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. -भावा absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भावनं imparting religious knowledge. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूत a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः f. twilight. -भूयं 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmanhood, the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. -भूयस् n. absorption into Brahman. -मंगल-देवता an epithet of Lakshmi. -महः a festival in honour of Brāhmaṇas. -मित्र a. having Brāhmaṇas for friends. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. -मूर्ति a. having the form of Brahman. -मूर्धभूत m. an epithet of Siva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योजि a. 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोजिना R. 1. 64. (-जिः) f. 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. -यथ a. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ma. 10. 74. -यत्नं a valuable present made to a

Brāhmaṇa. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मघ्न. -रातः an epithet of Suka. -राशिः 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of Parasurāma. -रितिः f. a kind of brass. -रे- (ले)खा-लिखितं-लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. -लोकः the world of Brahman. -वक्तृ m. an expounder of the Vedas. -वक्षः knowledge of Brahman. -वधः, वध्या, -हर्षा the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. -वर्चस् n. वर्चस् 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चस् R. 1. 63; Ma. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brāhmaṇa; S. 6. -वर्चस्विन्, -वर्चस्विन् a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-m.) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् m. 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gāyatrī. -वासः the abode of Brāhmaṇas. -विद्, -विद् a. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या, -विद्यं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं(विं)दुः a drop of saliva spattered while reciting the Vedas. -विधर्षनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वृक्षः 1. the Palāsa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood of Brāhmaṇa. -वृद्धं an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. -वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brāhmaṇas (opp. सूत्रवेद). -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. -वैवर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -वाता 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. -वासानं 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmaṇas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brāhmaṇa. -4. instruction about sacred duty. -शिरस, -शीर्षेन् n. N. of a particular missile. -संसद् f. an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सत्रिन् a. offering the sacrifice of prayer. -सदृश n. the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (-यः) N. of Narada. -सर्पः



a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मय. —सार्थिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. —सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c. —2. a kind of Ketu. —सुः 1. N. of Aniruddha. —2. N. of the god of love. —सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. —2. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. —सुत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread. —सूत्र m. an epithet of Siva. —स्तवः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेषु acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्वं the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. —हारिन् a. stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, —वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हन् a. murdering a Brahmana. —हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः —यं N. of a star (Capella).

**ब्रह्म** The Supreme Spirit.

**ब्रह्मण्य a.** [ ब्रह्मणे हितः ] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana. —यः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu. —7 Of Karttikaya. —य्या An epithet of Durga. —Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

**ब्रह्मण्वत् m.** An epithet of Agni.

**ब्रह्मता-त्वं** 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —2 Divine nature. —3 Godhead. —4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

**ब्रह्ममय a.** 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उबल-जिव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. —2 Fit for a Brahmana. —यं A missile; presided over by Brahman.

**ब्रह्मवत् a.** Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

**ब्रह्मसात् ind.** 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —2 To the care of Brahmanas.

**ब्रह्माणी** 1 The wife of Brahman. —2 An epithet of Durga. —3 A kind of perfume (मेरुका). —4 A kind of brass.

**ब्रह्मिन् a.** Relating to Brahman. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

**ब्रह्मिष्ठ a.** Thoroughly; proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमायाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठेव स्वतुष्टुसूक्तं R. 18. 28. —डा An epithet of Durga.

**ब्रह्मी N.** of a medicinal plant.

**ब्रह्मेशयः** 1 An epithet of Karttikaya. —2 Of Vishnu.

**ब्राह्म a.** ( ह्री f. ) [ ब्रह्मण इव तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः ] 1 Relating to Brahmā or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. —2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. —3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. —4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. —5 Holy, sacred, divine. —6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् ( see ब्राह्मसुहृत् ), or a missile. —7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते नक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. —2 N. of Narada. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहूतानो गुरुकुलात् विद्यायां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामस्यो ह्येव ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्री 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. —2 Holy or sacred study. —3 N. of a Purana. —4 N. of the constellation Rohini. —Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahman form. —सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे सुहृत्ते ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्म सुहृत्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकलं सुहृते कुमारं R. 5. 36.

**ब्राह्मण a.** ( णी f. ) [ ब्राह्म वेदं ब्रह्मं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण् ] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. —2 Befitting a Brahmana. —3 Given by a Brahmana. —4 Relating to religious worship. —5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana ( born from the mouth of the Purusha ); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; ( जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्मरेद्भिन् उच्यते । विद्यायां याति विप्रस्यं त्रिभिः श्रोतिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलनायुतेन स्वाध्यायेन धृतं च । एभिर्द्युको हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ). —2 A priest, theologian. —3 An epithet of Agni. —4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brahmanas. —2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. —3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion ( regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves ) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas : —ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशितकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Rīgveda ; जतपथ to the Yajurveda ; पंचविश and बहुविश and six more, to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda ). —4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. —Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण-तिक्रमस्यानो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अप्राश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. —अभ्युपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मक a. belonging to Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. —2. the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman. —जातं, —जातिः f. the Brāhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अन्त्यापन-मध्यमेन यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्च वट् कर्माण्ययजन्मना ॥ वण्णा तु कर्मणामस्य जीणि कर्माणि जीविका । राजनाम्नापने चैव विदुर्द्विच प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्वयं, —स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property. —निदकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. —सिया N. of Vishnu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणमवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —धृष्टिष्ठ a. consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmaṇicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

**ब्राह्मणकः** 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa ( only in name ). —2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. —3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

**ब्राह्मणता-त्वं** The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

**ब्राह्मणत्रा ind.** Among Brāhmaṇas.

**ब्राह्मणसात् ind.** In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धने.

**ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् m.** N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman q.v.



**ब्राह्मणायनः** A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

**ब्राह्मणी** 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect ; ( बुद्धि according to नैलैड ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —नामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

**ब्राह्मण्य a.** Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. —यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —यं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, pri- tly or sacerdotal character ; सत्य इति ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5 ; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ma. 3. 17 ; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

**ब्राह्मी** 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of spe ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or onstom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇī. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the Bra'hma

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmt, see above ; Ma. 3. 27, 37.

**ब्राह्म्य a. ( स्त्री f. ) [ ब्रह्मण इदं शब्द ]**  
1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यं 1 Wonder, astonishment ( विशयं ). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. -Comp. —सहृते=ब्राह्मसहृते q. v. —हृते hospitality to guests ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ ; Ma. 3. 74.

**ब्रू 2 U.** ( ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह ; this root is defective in the non-conjugalional tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू ) 1 To say, tell, speak ( with two acc. ) ; तत्.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 ; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8 ; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां प्रति ब्रमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to ( a person or thing ) ; अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate ; ब्रूवते हि कलेन साधये न तु कंठेन निजोपयैगिता N. 2. 48 ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंहलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, oall, designate ; छंदसि वृक्षा ये कथयस्तस्मिन्मध्यं ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. -5 To answer ; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नाय. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. —निश्च to explain, derive. —य to say, speak, tell ; Bk. 8. 85. —मति to speak in reply, answer or reply ; मत्स्यजदीच्येन R. 2. 42. —चि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

**ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण a.** Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title ( at the end of comp. ), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

**ब्रुलेकं** A snare, net, noose.

## भ.

**भ 1 N.** of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accative plural ; cf. अग and एद. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —भनः, —भसः the ann. —कक्षः the path of the asterisms. —गणः, —वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, —पञ्जरः, —मंडलं the Zodiac. —नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —रतिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

**भक्तिका** A cricket.

**भक्त p. p.** [ भृक्-क् ] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful ; Eg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked ( as food ). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked ( at the end of comp. ). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसायकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —जा neotar. —तूर्यः a musical instrument played during meals. —व, —दातृ, —दायक a. supporter, maintainer. —दाता a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ma. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —संज्ञः the acum of boiled rice. —रुचिः f. appetite. —रोचन a. stimulating appetite. —वस्तल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. ( —लः ) N. of Viṣṇu. —शाला 1. an audi-

ence chamber ( to admit petitioners and hear them ). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

**भक्तिः f.** [ भृक्-क्तिर् ] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, porttion, share. -3 ( a ) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. ( b ) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement ; भवति विरलभक्तिमलीनपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आचक्षुस्काकलभक्तिचित्रः Ku. 7. 10. 94 ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विराचतां भूमिमे गजस्य Me. 19 ; R. 13. 55, 75 ; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration ; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Viṣṇu. a. —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकं ind. devoutly, reverentially. —भाक् a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-



ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रामः affection, deep devotion. —बाधः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful. loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष 10. U. (भक्षयन्ति, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यथाभिषं जले मन्वे-भक्ष्यते आपदेयुषि Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्ष 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्र betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (क्षिफ.) [भक्षयन्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (गी. f.) Eating, one who eats or devours. —जं [भक्ष-भावे-स्यु] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षि 1 A meal. —2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —तं Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष-कर्मणि प्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —ह्ये 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपक्षेदेव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भृ-व] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br.; भगिन्व-श्च वासुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो वृद्धः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. —12 The pudendum muliebri; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 aśvases). —19 N. of an Aditya pre-aiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva; see अभिषम्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराश्लेषा. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —अग्रानं granting matrimonial happiness. —ग्रः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity prevailing over marriage. —देवता *a.* conferring conjugal felicity (—ते) the constellation उत्तराश्लेषा. —नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —वन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

भगदः A flatula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; भगवत्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunate (Ved.). —*m.* 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिवा A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा विवादीनां दृष्ट दानेऽश्वस्याः हनि कर्त्तु] 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथः, —प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न *p. p.* [भङ्-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. (Sae भङ्). —रन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आरम्भ *m.* an epithet of the moon. —आपन् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —वेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. —वर्ष *a.* humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the side. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —मतिश्च *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनश्च *a.* discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. —नाम *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संघिकं butter-milk.

भग्री A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंकिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भङ्-भावे वाच्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down. splitting, dividing; वार्यमभावेन द्वय प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्नकलिकाभेग S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोन्मथयः पल्लवभंगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्, सत्त्वं &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion; याद्वयं Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशमं &c. —10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, fight. —15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave. —16 Contraction, bending



knitting; मीवाभेगाभिरामे S. 1. 7; so भुभेग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. —नयः removal of obstacles. —वासर turmeric. —सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. —कंदं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दुग्भेगभिः प्रथम-मधुरासंगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथयते &c.; बहुभेगिनिशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यमति-विषभंग्या धाराभसः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Thick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. —भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमत् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिले A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [ भङ्गुर ] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, peristable; आमरणाताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तरङ्गणभंगुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरधूः Glt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river. -Comp. —निश्चय a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भङ्ग I. 1 U. ( भङ्गति-ते but usually Atin. only; वभाज, भजे, अभाक्षि, अमक, भक्षयति, भक्त ) 1 ( a ) To share, distribute, divide; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ms. 9. 104; न तत्पुत्रैर्भजेत्सधि 209, 119. ( b ) To assign, allot, apper-tion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यः भजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विज्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10,

59. -3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. -4 ( a ) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिला-तलं भजे Ku. 179; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व क-चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथ-मपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. ( b ) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्मेनानातुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भजंस्वापगाः S. 7. 8; अभित्तम-योपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship ( as a god ). -8 To choose, select, prefer, ac-cept; संतः परीक्षान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish ( Ved. ). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court ( affection ). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress ( food ). -20 To employ, en-gage. ( The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connect- ed :— e. g. निद्रां भञ्ज् to go to sleep; मूर्छां भञ्ज् to swoon; भावं भञ्ज् to show love for &c. &c. ) —Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. ( भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भञ्ज् I ) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [ भङ्ग-कृत् ] 1 A divider, distributor. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [ भङ्ग-ल्युट् ] 1 Sharing, divid- ing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adora- tion, worship. -4 Waiting or at- tending upon.

भजमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoy- ing. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज I. 7 P. ( भञ्जि, वभेज, अभाक्षि- त्, भक्षयति, भञ्जं, भान desid. विभेक्षति ) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; मनजिम सर्वमयादाः Bk. 6. 38; भञ्जवा मुञ्जो 4. 3; वभेजुर्लयानि च 3. 22; य- नुरभाजि यच्चया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; मनकयुपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach ( in a fortress ). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भग्ननोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, eas-

pend; as in भग्ननिद्रा. -6 To defeat, vanquish; शत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामात्मा-त्रयथाऽभज्यत स विजैः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Kn. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disap- point. -II. 10. N. ( भञ्जयति-ते ) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भञ्जक a. ( जिका f. ) [ भञ्ज-कृत् ] Break- ing, dividing.

भञ्जन a. ( नी f. ) [ भञ्ज-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Cau- sing violent pain. —न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभञ्जनाय यूनां Glt. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrat- ing. -5 Checking, interrupting, dis- turbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. —न Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with con- tortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भञ्जा N. of Durgā.

भट् I. 1 P. ( भटति, भटि ) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. ( भटयति-ते ) To speak, converse.

भटः [ भट्-अच् ] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भटचातुरीरुति N. 1. 12; वादिचतुर्धटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 01. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —टा Coloquintida ( इन्द्राक्षी )

भट्टि a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [ भट्-तृ ] 1 A lord, master ( used as a title of respect in address- ing princes. ) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिल-भट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; शत्रिपदिपक- न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [ भट्ट् स्वामिन्समुच्चति, क-अच् ] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य पद्म- वंधो वृषावने Hch. —रः A noble lord,



भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —**कः** 1 A sage, saint. —**2** The sun. —**3** A god, deity. —**4** (In dramas) A king. —**5** An epithet applied to great and learned, men. —**Comp.** :—**वारः**, —**वासरः** Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. —**2** A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). —**2** A lady of high rank. —**3** The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. —**2** An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. —**2** To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासमाणीत N. 10. 59. —**3** To name, call. —**4** To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येवामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Glt. 7; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भेद् 1. 1 A (भेदते) 1 To chide, upbraid. —**2** To mock, deride. —**3** To speak. —**4** To jest, joke. —**11.** 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 make fortunate. —**2** To cheat (properly भद्). —**3** To be fortunate. —**4** To do an auspicious act.

भेदः [भेद् अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; अथ वेदस्य कर्तारो भेदभूतपिशाचकाः Sarva S. —**2** N. of a mixed caste; of. भद्. —**Comp.** —**तपः**, **रिश्मन्** *m.* a pseudo-ascetic. —**हासिनी** a harlot, courtesan.

भेदकः A species of wag-tail.

भेदनं [भेद्-लुट्] 1 Mail, armour. —**2** War, battle. —**3** Mischief, wickedness.

भेदिः डी *f.* [भेद्-इ] A wave.

भेदिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —**लः** 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. —**2** A messenger. —**3** A workman, artisan. —**4** The Śirisha tree.

भेदतः [Up. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भेदतं तिथिरेव न सुषयति Mu. 4. —**2** A Buddhist mendicant.

भेदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भेद्-रह् नि० नलोपः Up. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. —**2** Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रदुःख. —**3** Foremost, best, chief; पञ्च भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. —**4** Favourable, propitious. —**5** Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. —**6** Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. —**7** Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. —**8** Beloved, dear. —**9** Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —**इ** 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; स्वयं वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वं भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you'; 'prosperity to you'. —**2** Gold. —**3** A fragrant grass. —**4** Iron, steel. —**5** The seventh Karṇa. —**द्वः** 1 A bullock. —**2** A species of wag-tail. —**3** A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. —**4** An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. —**5** N. of Śiva. —**6** An epithet of mount Meru. —**7** The Devadāru tree. —**8** A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं, shaving). —**Comp.** —**अंगः** an epithet of Balarām. —**अश्वः** N. of a Divpa. —**आकारः**, —**आकृतिः** *a.* of auspicious features. —**आत्मजः** a sword. —**आश्रयः** the sandal tree. —**आसनं** 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. —**2.** a particular posture in meditation. —**ईशः** an epithet of Śiva. —**रुद्र** large cardamoms. —**कपिलः** an epithet of Śiva. —**कारक** *a.* propitious. —**काली** N. of Durgā. —**काष्ठ** the tree called Devadāru. —**कुंभः** a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —**गणितं** the construction of magical diagrams. —**घटः** —**घटकः** a vessel from which a lottery is drawn —**दारु** *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. —**नामन्** *m.* 1. a wag-tail. —**2.** the wood-pecker. —**पीठं** 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10 —**2.** a kind of winged insect. —**चलनः** an epithet of Balarāma. —**मुख** *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address. 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (—**स्त्री**) good lady; V. 2. —**सुगः** an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —**रेणुः** N. of Indra's elephant. —**वर्मन्** *m.* a kind of jasmine. —**शाखः** an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**अयं**, —**अयं** sandal-wood. —**श्रीः** *f.* the sandal tree. —**सोम** an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. —**2** Handsome, beautiful. —**कः** 1 The Devadāru tree. —**2** A kind of bean.

भद्रकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. —**2** N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. —**3** The celestial Ganges. —**4** N. of various plants. —**5** N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarām. —**Comp.** —**अयं** sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. —**2** = भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To worship. —**2** To cry, shout, resound.

भेद् 1. 1 A. (भेदते) 1 To tell a good news. —**2** To be glad. —**3** To be fortunate. —**4** To be excellent. —**5** To honour, worship. —**6** To shine. —**11.** 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 To do an auspicious act. —**2** To cause to thrive.

भेदिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. —**2** Tremulous motion. —**3** A messenger (*m.*?)

भेभः 1 A fly. —**2** Smoke.

भेभरालिका, भेभराली 1 A gadfly. —**2** goat.

भेभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भय [विभेद्यस्मात् भू-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले द्युतिभयं वित्ते दुषालादयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमाप्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Vo. 3. 4. —**2** Fright, terror; जगद्वयं &c. —**3** A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्वयस्य भयस्य यावद्वयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुपयिष्यति H. 1. 57. —**4** The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्यं जं भयं S. D. 6. —**यः** Sickness, disease. —**Comp.** —**अन्वित**, —**आक्रांत** *a.* overcome with fear. —**अपह** *a.* warding off or removing fear. (—**हः**) 1. N. of Viṣṇu. —**2.** a king. —**आतुर**, —**आतं** *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —**आवह** *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. —**2.** risky; स्वधर्मे नियमं अयः परधर्मे भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —**उत्तर** *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —**एकप्रवण** *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —**कंपः** tremour of fear. —**कर** (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. —**2.** dangerous, perilous; २० भयकारक, भयकृत. —**कुत्** *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —**हिडिमः** a drum used in battle. —**त्रातृ** *a.* a deliverer from fear. —**दृशितृ** *a.* 1. fearful. —**2.** intimidating. —**द्रुत** *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —**नाशन** *a.* removing fear. (—**नः**) N. of Viṣṇu. —**प्रतीकारः** warding off or removal of fears. —**प्रद** *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —**प्रस्तावः** an occasion of fear. —**ब्राह्मणः** a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his



oate relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa. —अष्ट a. put to flight. —विह्वल a. panic-struck. —स्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील a. timid. —रयानं, —हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्षु, —हरिर्त् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. = भयंकर q. v. (—रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [ विभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक् ; Up. 3. 82 ] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2 ; Si. 17. 20 ; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. —2 N. of Rāhu. —3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

भर a. [ भू-अर् ] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. ( at the end of comp. ). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight ; लुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1. ' supporting himself on his three hoofs ' ; फलभरपरिणामद्रव्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20 ; भरष्यथा Mu. 2. 18. —2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude ; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54 ; Si. 9. 47. —3 Bulk, mass. —4 Excess ; निष्पूर्वदत्तैर्बुधैरेति शुणोऽज्जलेति Mā. 6. 17 ; शोभमानः संभूतः Bv. 1. 103 ; कोपभरणे Git. 3. —5 A particular measure of weight. —6 Theft, taking away. —7 Attacking, a battle ( Ved. ). —8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [ भू-भट् ] 1 A potter. —2 A servant.

भरण a. ( पी. f. ) [ भू-ल्युट् वा ] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting ; R. 1. 24 ; S. 7. 33. —2 ( a ) The act of bearing or carrying. ( b ) Wearing, putting on. —3 Bringing or procuring. —4 Nutriment. —5 Hire, wages. —णः, The constellation Bharanī.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. —Comp. —णः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः [ भू-अंठ् ] 1 A master, lord. —2 A prince, king. —3 An ox, a bull. —4 A worm.

भरुष्व 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. —2 Wages, hire. —3 The lunar mansion Bharanī. —ण्य 1 Wages, hire. —2 A woman. —Comp. —भुक् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भर्युः 1 A master. —2 A protector. —3 A friend. —4 Fire. —5 The moon. —6 The sun.

भरतः [ भरं तनोति तन्-व ] 1 N. of the son of Dashyanta and Sakunta-

lā, who became a universal monarch ( चक्रवर्तिन् ), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas ; cf. S. 7. 33. —2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma ( by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the ' regents ' of the realm ) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. —3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. —4 An actor, a stage player ; तस्मिन्निष्टुदासते भरतः Mā. 1. —5 A hired soldier, mercenary. —6 A barbarian, mountaineer. —7 An epithet of Agni. —8 A weaver. —9 N. of the sage Jadaabharata. —Comp. —भयजः ' the elder brother of Bharata ', an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 73. —भ्रूयभः ; —झाईलः, —अष्टः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —अंठं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः ' the country of Bharata ', i. e. India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction ( said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science ) ; तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं ( occurring in every play ).

भरयः 1 A sovereign, king. —2 Fire. —3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world ( लोकपाल ).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. —2 A sky-lark.

भरि a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting ( at the end of comp. ), as in उर्वरभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained. —2 Filled with, full of ; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54 ; 33. —3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing. —2 A family. —3 N. of Viṣṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. —2 A lord. —3 N. of Siva. —4 Of Viṣṇu. —5 Gold. —6 The sea.

भरुजः ( जा or जी. f. ) A jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भगः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 Roasting.

भगव्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. [ भस्ज ल्युट् वा ] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. —2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. —2 A frying-pan.

भर्तु m. [ भू-वृत् ] 1 A husband ; यज्ञपुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8 ; श्रीर्ना भर्ता धर्मदाशश्च पुंसा Mā. 6. 18. —2 A lord, master, superior ; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1 ; गण°, भूत° &c. —3 A leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41. —4 A supporter, bearer, protector. —5 The creator. —6 N. of Viṣṇu. —Comp. —घ्नी a woman who murders her husband. —वारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent ( a term of address chiefly used in dramas ). —वारिका a young princess ( a term of address in dramas ). —व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. ( —ना ) a virtuous and devoted wife ; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas ( शृंगार, नीति and दैर्घ्य ) and also वाक्-पर्व and महिकाव्य.

भर्तुमती A married woman whose husband is living ; जनोऽप्ययं भर्तुमतीं विशेकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तुसात् ind. In the possession of a husband ; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. —2 A female supporter.

भर्त्सु 10 A. ( भर्त्सते ; P. also sometimes ) 1 To menace, threaten. —2 To revile, reproach, abuse. —3 To deride.

भर्त्सका [ भर्त्स-ण्वङ् ] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [ भर्त्स-ल्युट् ] 1 Threatening, reviling. —2 A threat, menace. —3 Reproach, abuse. —4 A course.

भर्त्सित p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सनं.

भर्मे 1 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् n. [ भू-मान् ] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. —2 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —4 Gold coin. —5 The navel. —6 A burden, load. —7 A house.

भल्ल 1. 10 A. ( मालयते, मालित ) To see, behold. —II. 1 A. 1 See मह. —2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल 1 A. ( महते, महित ) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. —2 To wound, hurt, kill. —3 To give.



भङ्गः—छी-छं [ भङ्ग-अच् ] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृतभङ्गवर्षा R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. —छः 1 A bear. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 The marking-nut-plant ( भङ्गी also ).

भङ्गकः A bear.

भङ्गातः, भङ्गातकः The marking-nut-plant ; ( also n. )

भङ्गकः A bear.

भङ्गकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरमाज-मत्र भङ्गकयूना U. 2. 21. —2 A dog.

भव a. [ भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप् ] ( At the end of comp. ) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, ( सत्ता ). —2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकांस्तुदयाय तादृशा R. 3. 14 ; S. 7. 27. —3 Source, origin. —4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c. ; Ku. 2. 51. —5 The world. —6 Well-being, health, prosperity. —7 Excellence, superiority. —8 N. of Siva ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. —9 A god, deity. —10 Acquisition ( प्राप्ति ). —नौ ( dual. ) Siva and Bhavāni. —Comp. —अतिग a. overcoming worldly existence. —अंतर्कृत m. 1. N. of Buddha. —2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतर another existence ( previous or future ) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अविधि, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अ-संनौ ( m. dual. ) 1. existence. —2. prosperity and adversity. —अपौरुषेय bdellium. —अयना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —आर्त a. sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः f. the place of birth. —वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् a. cutting the ( bonds of ) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-च्छिद्वस्त्रवधपादप्रांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. —दारु n. the devadaru tree. —न-शिनी N. of the river Sarayu. —प्रति-सं-धिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of Siva. —भाज् a. living in the world of mortals. —भूत the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet ( see App. II. ) ; भवभूतः संव्यासश्चरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुतकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति ग्रावा N. Arya S. 36. —मोचनः N. of Kṛishna. —रुद् m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —नीतिः f. 1 liberation from worldly exist-

ence ; Ki. 6. 41. —2. end of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. —2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 Being, becoming, happening. —2 Present ; समतीतं च भवत्त्वं भावे च R. 8. 78. —pron. a. ( स्त्री f. ) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; ( oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb ) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र ( see the words ), and sometimes to स also ; य-न्मां विधेयविषये स भवाक्षियुक्ते Mā. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. —2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [ भू-आधारे ल्युट् ] Being, existence. —2 Production, birth. —3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनमस्यात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. —4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. —5 A building. —6 A field. —7 Nature. —Comp. —उद्वर the interior of a house. —पतिः, —स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. —2 Impending.

भवन्तः—तिः The time being, present time.

भवन्ती 1 A virtuous wife. —2 Time being, present time. —3 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंबतामकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. —Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक् a. ( स्त्री f. ), भवादृक् a. भवादृक् a. ( स्त्री f. ) Like your honour, like you.

भविक a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —क Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य pol. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like मध्य impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; स्वयां मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवित-व्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्नासि स्थितं Subhār.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Mā. 1. 23.

भवितु a. ( स्त्री f. ) [ भू-ल्युट् ] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. —2 Imminent, impending. —3 Being or faring well.

भवित् a. Living, being. —m. A living being.

भविनः A pce ; also भविनिन् m.

भविल a. [ भू-भविष्मति हल्च् ] 1 Being, living. —2 Future. —उः 1 A paramour —2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्य a. [ भू-इष्णुच् ] 1 To be about to become or take place. —2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. —2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —व्यं The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् a. ( स्त्री or स्त्री f. ) About to be, become or come to pass, future. —n. The future time. —Comp. —आक्षेपः 1, denying the occurrence of a possible future event. —2, a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तु, —वादिच् a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य a. [ भू-कर्तरे नि- ० वच् ] 1 Existing, being, being present. —2 Future, about to be. —3 Likely to become. —4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. —5 Good, nice, excellent. —6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. —7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —8 Calm, tranquil, placid. —9 True. —न्या N. of Pārvati. —व्यं 1 Existence. —2 Future time. —3 Result, fruit. —4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. —5 A bone.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

भव् 1 P. ( भवति ) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. —2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवाः, —भवकाः A dog.

भवणः A dog. —णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3. P. ( भसति ) 1 To shino. —2 To revile, blame, abuse. —II. 1 P. ( भसति ) To eat.

भसद् m. [ उप. 1. 127 ] 1 The sun. —2 Flesh. —3 A kind of duck. —4 Time. —5 A float ( वृत् ). —6 The hinder parts ( said to be f. and n. also ). —7 Pudendum muliebre. —8 A mouth.



भसन A bee

भसतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —त Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f.* [ भस्-द्वृ ]  
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n* [ भस्-मनिन् ] 1 Ashes; (कल्पने) धुनं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. —2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); ( भस्मनि हुं 'to sacrifice in ashes', i. e. to do a useless work ). —Comp. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. —उज्जूलन, गुंठनं smearing the body with ashes:—भस्माज्जूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, -गंधिका, -गंधेनी a kind of perfume. —तुलं 1. frost, snow. —2. a shower of dust. —3. a number of villages. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —भूत *a.* dead. —मेढः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेधकः camphor. —ज्ञायिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes: 'कु' to reduce to ashes. 'भू' to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ. 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning. —3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्माभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes. भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; caus. भापयति-ते; desid. बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकविना सरो भाति सदः खलजनेविना । कद्वगेविना काग्यं मानसं विदधेविना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear, बुद्धिस्तं च प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mhb. —3 To be, exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [ भा अह् टीप् ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a guonon. —Comp. —कोशः *षः* the sun. —गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. —नेमि the sun. —मंडलं a halo of light. —रूपः the soul. (—र्ष ) Brahman. —वनं a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit for food. —3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ) [ भक्ष्ण शीलमय अण् ] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [ भज् भावे वज् ] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भाग-हर, भागत्रयः &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, shot, region, place; R. 18. 47. —Comp. —अनुबंधजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अवधारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. —जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —धेयं 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचित्तैर्गुणैः R. 1. 50. ( *b* ). —2. fortune, destiny, luck. —3. good fortune or luck; तज्जागधेय परं पञ्चनं Bb. 2. 12. —4. property. —5. happiness. (—यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेतं तपस्विनो निर्वर्गति S. 2. —2. an heir. —भाज् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहद्वजलक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —हरः 1. a coheir. —2. division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (—*m.* ). 1. an heir. —2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशश् *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional. —4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', i. e. one per cent; 80 भागिका विंशतिः &c. ).

भागिन् *a.* [ भाग-इनि ] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. —2 Sharing, having a share. —3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by. —5 A possessor, owner; Ma. 9. 53; Y. 5. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheirress.

भागवत् *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ भगवतः भगवत्वा वा इदं सोऽयं देवता वा अण् ] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागिनेयः [ भगिन्शा अपत्यं वक् ] A sister's son. —नी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [ भगीरथेन सातीता तेन भगीरथी स्मृता ] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भगीरथीनिर्गम्यशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [ भज्-प्यत् कुलं ] 1 To be divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Subject to fractional deduction. —5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; श्रियश्चरित्रं पुत्रव-स्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. ; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. —2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. —3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येवस्तुल्येकि-नी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare. ( भाग्येन fortunately, happily ). —Comp. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17. —उदयः dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति शान्ति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. —2 Prosperous.

भाग्य *a.* ( गी *f.* ) [ भेगाया इदं अण् ] Made of hemp, hempen.

भांगीनं [ भेगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं वज् ] A field of hemp.



भांगकः A tattered cloth, shroud, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भाज् caus.

भाज् *a.* ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाव° Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्थ°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as is कुहरभाज, दरिभाज &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty ( कर्तव्य ); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [ भाज्-ण्ड ] 1 Dividing. -2 ( In arith ) A divider.

भाजनं [ भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division ( in arith. ) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्प-भाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. -4 ( Fig. ) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स अग्नये भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवन्ति भाजनाभ्युप-देशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजित् *m.* [ भाज्-णिनि ] A servant.  
भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [ भाज्-ण्यत् ] Divisible.  
—ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 ( In arith. ) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाटुः [ भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण् ] A follower of Bhatta, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of *आकाशभाषित* q. v.; भाणः स्याद्वर्तचरितो नानावस्यतायामकः । एकाक एक एवावन्ति नियुजः पंडिता विटः ॥ S. : D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत-विलक, मुकंदानंद, लीलाभयुरक &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांडं [ भाज्-अच् भाण्ड-स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv. ] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil ( plate, dish, can &c. ); नीलीभांडं ' an indigo-vat ' ; 80 क्षीरभांडं ' a milk-pail ' ; घुरा°, मय°

&c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; घुरभांडं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथुरागामीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 ( Fig. ) Any valued possession treasure; सातं वा रघुनंदने तदु-भयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry ( from भंड ). -11 An ornament in general. —टाः ( *m. pl.* ) Wares, merchandise. —Comp. —अ( अं )-गारः, —रं 1. a store-house, store-room ( lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept ); भांडागाराण्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञान°. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —अरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः —कं A small vessel, cup —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store.

भांडारिक = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f.* A razor-case. —Comp. —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः —लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [ भा-क् ] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [ भा-क्ति- ] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge ( ज्ञान or प्रतीति ).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [ भद्रामर्षिकं पौर्णमासी माद्री सा यस्मिन् मासि अण् ] N. of a lunar month ( corresponding to August-September ). —द्राः ( *f. pl.* ) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions ( पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा ).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother ( भद्रमातुरस्य ).

भानं [ भा-भवे ल्युट् ] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [ भा-उ Un. 3. 32 ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिक्प्रांतार्धभांशोः पातु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्यत्तुरंगः एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानो निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Siva. —*f.* A handsome woman. —Comp. —जेश( स )रः the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिने, —वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Ra. 5. 2. —सौ N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. ( भामते ) To be angry.

भामः [ भा-यञ् ] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Kṛishna, usually called सत्यभामा. —Comp. —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman ( कामिनी ); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, ( often used like चंडी as a term of endearment ); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य निर्वयं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pandit.

भारः [ भू-वञ् ] 1 A load, burden, weight ( fig. also ); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh.-3. 27; 60 श्रोणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part ( as of a battle ); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच°, जा°. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —आकृत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्ग्रहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —युत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह *a.* ( भारौही *f.* ) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. ( —ही ) indigo. —वाहनः a boat of burden. ( —नं ) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* ' able to carry a great load ' , very strong or powerful. —साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हारः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishna.

भारक *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.



भारयते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् a 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. -m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारिण्डः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारिण्ड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती. f.) [भरतस्त्वेदं भारतात् भरतवंश्यजनपिङ्गव्यकृतो ग्रन्थः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -ता 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun abiding on the south of Meru. -ते 1 India, the country of Bharata: Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अवर्णाजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमसूतं यः। तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासचिरं निर्गते सारं विस्मर्य भारतं वंदे। भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यद्वं-किता भारती वहति \*Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमेव भारता सुतया योक्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 79; नवरसराजिनां निर्मितमावधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतभाषाया वाग्व्यापारा मदाश्रया S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भद्राजस्यस्य अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. -जं A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. -बी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kiratarjuniya*; तावद्वा भारवेभति यावन्माहस्य नोदय। उदिते च पुनर्मावे भारवेभो रवेरिव ॥ भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama; see पशुपाम. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jambu dagni. -7 Of Markandeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. -Comp. -प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Durva grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य a. [भृ.यत्] To be supported or cherished. -यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [मनुयाया] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या यद्वं दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती। सा भार्या या पतिप्रिया सा भार्या या प्रतिवता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आठ a. living by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊठ a. married (as a man); भार्योऽहं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -जितः, -आटिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्यकः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ये 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [माल्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोत्रं महदा धनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभासितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light -3 Darkness. -Comp. -अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (-न्ना) N. of Durga. -दर्शनः N. of Siva. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृश् m., -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः -ट्टं the forehead.

भालः The sun.

भालु (ल) कः, भालु (लू) कः A bear.

भावः [भृ.भावे वृ] 1 Being existing, existence; नास्तौ विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; कृताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः विवर्ण-भावा &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेय्यभावं; किकर-भावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; स्वयि मे भावनि-बधना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Me. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्वायिन् primary, or स्वाभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्वायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first a'nana, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवदुः Ku. 3. 35; कुसुद्वीभावात्मनीव भावं (वर्धय) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इतिभावः (often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Mā. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्वत्भावत्वात् Mā. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा ननु बु-कलादयः Mā. 1. 17. 36; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तयैव सर्वं वर्णयामि पठितः Mā. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अवगुण a. not forced, natural. (-ग) a shadow. -अंतर a different state. -अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एक-रस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहिन् a. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciat-



ing the sentiment. —जः 1. love. —2: the god of love. —ज्ञः, -विज्ञः *a.* knowing the heart. —वृश्चि *a.* see भालवृश्चि. —बंधन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. —बोधक *a.* indicating or revealing any feeling. —मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसीदंतु भावमिश्रः S. 6. —रूप *a.* real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun. —वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —शब्दरत्नं a mixture of various emotions (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमात्रानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given *ad. loc.*). —शुद्धिः *f.* purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य *a.* devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3. —संघः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंघिन्योन्यानभिभूतशोऽन्योन्याभिव्यक्तिरूपयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. मौक्तिकसंघं or material creation). —स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a.* [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. —2 Promoting any one's welfare. —3 Fancying, imagining. —4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. —2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [भू-णिच् लुट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नः 1 An efficient cause. —2 A creator; Mā. 9. 4. —3 An epithet of Śiva; —4 Of Viṣṇu. —नं, नः 1 Creating, manifesting. —2 Promoting any one's interests. —3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मयुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gt. 6; or भावनया रचयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. —4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. —5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. —6 A supposition, hypothesis. —7 Observing, investigating. —8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. —9 Remembering, recollection. —10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. —11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logio); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. —12 Proof,

demonstration, argument. —13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. —14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfume. —15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. —16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —नः 1. A crow. —2. Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. —Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Śiva. —मय *a.* imaginary. —युक्त *a.* 1. thoughtful. —2 anxious.

भावदा [भावं भावेन वा अदति, अद-अण् अच् वा] 1 Elation, passion, sentiment. —2 The external indication of the feeling of love. —3 A pious or holy man. —4 An amorous man. —5 An actor. —6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की *f.*) [भावेन निर्वृत्तं क्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. —2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. —3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविर्कं K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. —2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेन, वक्रियः Dk. —3 Cherished, fostered. —4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. —5 Thought of, meditated upon. —6 Made to become, transformed into. —7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितत्त्वम्. —8 Proved, established. —9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. —10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. —11 Perfumed, scented. —12 Mixed with. —13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. —Comp. —आत्मन्, -द्वि *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. —2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. —3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. —4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (—*m.*) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावत्र [भू-णिच् त्र] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. —2 Futurity. —3 Predestination.

भाविर्त्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविच् *a.* [भू-भविष्यति णि] 1 Being, becoming; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. —2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितृदेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. —3 Future; समीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. —4 Capable of taking place. —5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाविन तद्भावि भावि चेत्त तद्व्यथा H. 1. —6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. —7 Attached or devoted to. —8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —*m.* N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. —2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. —3 A wanton woman.

भाडुक *a.* [भू-उक्त्] 1 About to be or happen. —2 Becoming. —3 Prosperous, happy. —4 Auspicious, blessed. —5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु वो दुःस्थयवो भाडुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अवयुक्त्य). —2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य *a.* [भू-ष्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v.; किं तेषां मम सुविषयो Bh. 3. 41. —2 Future. —3 To be performed or accomplished. —4 To be conceived or imagined. —5 To be proved or demonstrated. —6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. —2 Futurity.

भावत् *a.* (ती. *f.*), भावत्क *a.* (की. *f.*) Your honor's, your (respectfully). भावाव *a.* Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषति) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयेकमीडं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियामेव चचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आलंढलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. —2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्दिदृश्वार्यपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. —3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषते R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. —5 To name, call. —6 To describe. —With अच् 1. to speak, say. —2. to communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक *a.* [भाष्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे लृट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. —2 Speech, words; talk. —3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारभाषः —2 Language, tongue



Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect; (α) the spoken Sanakrit language (opp. उद्देश्य or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. -2. translation (?). -पाठः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. मंडुलमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विहारसंतीति । विसासि केलिकरी किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतयोरैसेनीप्राच्यान्तीनां ग्रापभेदेभ्योऽपि एव) । किं त्वं भगवति विच्छेददाकृपायासकाः (णि) । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिभणं Mā 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10. भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [ भाष-कर्मणि -क ] Spoken, said, uttered. -तं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms. 8. 26 -Comp. -पुस्तक = उक्तपुस्तक q. v. भाषित्व a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्य [ भाष-ण्यत् ] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sūtra or aphorism word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थोऽप्येते यत्र यदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः रचयानि च वर्ण्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24; कणिभाषितभाष्यकफिका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtra. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. ( भासने, भासिते ) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्काम-नृपायप्रसूयमं चिचं चभासे विद्योः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदंगनादेव दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशङ्खभृल्लखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Caus. ( भासयतिने ) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; अधिवसस्तनुम-

ध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् f. [ भास्-भावे क्तिप् ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; दुशा निशंदीवर-चारभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun; Si. 11. 49; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siya. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °युतिः N. of Vishnu. °पियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [ भास्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet; भासो हासः कविकुल-गुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. ( सिका f. ) [ भास्-ण्युल ] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासन् [ भास्-ण्युल ] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. ( ती f. ) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासत् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [ भास्-सुरच् ] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वाद्युदेत्यति हस्ति-व्यति चक्रवाल Subhāsh; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [ भास्-वरच् ] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भासमन a. ( नी f. ) [ भसनो विकारोऽण् ] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिक्ष 1 A. ( भिक्षते, भिक्षित ) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं मियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

beg (aa alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं जुदा-द्विभो भिक्षत कश्चित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain. भिक्षणं [ भिक्ष-ण्युल ] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [ भिक्ष-अ ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything, given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अरन् wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (णं) = भिक्षादन q. v. -अयिन् a. begging for alms or charity. (-म.) a beggar. -अर्हः a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन a. 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षापात्रं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar. (used as a term of contempt) -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाका (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [ भिक्ष-उल् ] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षुश्चेदयात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Sanyasin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brahmana (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुका [ भिक्ष-उक ] A beggar, mendicant; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् 1. 1 P. ( भिदति ) To divide or cut into parts. -11. 7 U. ( भिन्ति, भिन्ते, बिभेद, बिभेदि, अभिस्ति, अभिदन्, अभिच, भेत्स्यति-ने, भेत्तु, भिज् ) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, 'rend, pierce, break through or down; अनिशितलमर्चयः किं भिनत्ति न भूभुतः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23.



-3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखरिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समग्रं लक्ष्मणोऽभिभत् R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विधा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधि-भिदन्. -8 To change, alter; (न) भिदन्ति भेदां गतिमश्वमुखः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहेते युगः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सुयष्टिभिर्भिन्न-निवारिदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोषा भिन्नमिवै-कर्षकं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्न-सारंगयूयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dis- solve; पर्यकवधं निविदं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. ( भिद्यते ) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or se- parated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; परधानभिन्नां न बध्धनीर्वि R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पदङ्गणं भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. ( भिदयति ते ) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dis- solve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —Desid. ( भिन्स्यति ते ) To wish to break &c.

भिस् [ भिद्-क्त्वि ] तस्य न नः ] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भिस् f. [ भिद्-क्त्वि ] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, parti- tion; समया सौध भिस् Dk., Si. 4. 67. -3 ( Hence ) Any place, spot or ground ( आश्रय ) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भिस् विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A wat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity —Comp. —खतनः a rat. —चौरः a house-break- er. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. ( At the end of comp. ) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

—f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [ भिद्-क्त्वि ] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदा [ भिद्-भावे अद् ] 1 Breaking; bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदुर a. [ भिद्-कुरच् ] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच Si. 4. 26; 19. 58, 20. 1. —r: The *Plaksha* tree. —r A thunderbolt

भिदिलिम् a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river; नोद्यदागम द्वाब्दश्च-भिद्ययोरनामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8; ( see Malli. ); Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रे A thunderbolt.

भिद्वि ( दि ) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिद्वि a. Destroying. —द्विः A drop; cf. बिद्वि. —द्विः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [ भिद्-क्त्वि ] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, sepa- rated. -3 Detached, disunited, dis- joined. -4 Expanded, blown, open- ed. -5 Different from, other than ( with abl. ); तस्मादप्यं भिन्नः. -6 Dif- ferent, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviat- ing from. -10 Changed. -11 Futu- ous, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. ( See भिद्. ) —क्त्वि A defect or flaw in a gem. —क्त्वि 1 A bit, frag- ment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed calyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतो घमाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नाप्युदा-हरद्वयः Si. 16. 1. ( —र्थ ) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्व-वगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2. —उद्गः horn of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट a furi- ous, in rut; R. 4. 83. —कटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a deprived of a leader ( as an army ). —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up ( in the centre ), disorganized. —गुणनं multi- plication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दर्शित्व a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह a. wounded. —नौ a. ship- wrecked. —परिकर्मन् n. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsherd. —समनं a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्यादा a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातपवादभिन्नमर्यादा U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled —रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिङ्गं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. —व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of frac- tions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरंटाका N. of a plant ( श्वेतशृङ्गा ).

भिद्रुः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gaurus*. —तक्रः the *lodhra* tree. —धूपणं the *gunja'* plant.

भिद्रुतः —तक्रः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. विभेद्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह-स्वश्च Up.: 1. 134 ] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins ( phy- sicians of gods ). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —नरः an excellent physician. ( —रौ ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of *Krishna*.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A re- medy, cure.

भिष्म, भिषिका —टा, भिस्तदा, भि-स्तदा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्ता Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. ( बिभेति, बिभाय-विभयांकार, अभिधीते, भेष्यति, भीति ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्विभेति किं बाल न स भीतिं विदुष्यति; रावणाद्विभेति भूशो Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about ( A. ). —Caus.



(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुञ्चिकचेन भाययति Sk.; (भाययते, भययते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुहुः भाययते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तेः परामुशमि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिय Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभी: 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Me. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भीक्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. -त Fear, dread. -त *ind.* Timidly. -Comp -भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतिकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारे *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=मयानक *q. v.*). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, enashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -न Horror, terror. -Comp. -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Māgha.

भीम *a.* [विमयस्मात्, भी आपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=मयानक *q. v.*). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, enashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -न Horror, terror. -Comp. -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Māgha.

—कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -तिथिः *f.* =भीमिकादशी. -दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishnu. -पुरं N. of Kundinapura *q. v.* -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तमवतितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी रात्रिर्भीमरथी नामन राजमासिदुस्तरः). -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग *a.* terribly swift. -शसनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1. N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमर 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (र or रु.) [भी-रु; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; शत्रुर्भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पापं, अधर्मं, मतिज्ञानं &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugar-cane. -रु *n.* Silver. -रु 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतरु *m.* a deer. -रंघ्रः an even, a furnace. -रुच *a.* timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-रु-लुङ्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-रं Timidity, cowardice.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीरु (लु) *f.* A timid woman; रं वरुणा भीरु वतोलनोत्तरा R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-ष्-लु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विभ्युर्भीषणलेखनभीषणस्यः Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -ण 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीषम *a.* [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sāntanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sāntanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vibhishatir-vira, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kaśiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -मं Horror, horribleness. -Comp. -अहमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīshma died). -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचक N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhīshma). -स्र *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मक 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmini was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुज् 1. 6 P. (युजति, युज्) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -11. 7 U.



(सुनक्ति-युक्ति; सुक) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न सुंजीत Ma. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ma. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं दुसुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुसुप वा कुरुष्व वा पुमानित्येव सुंजते Ma. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paraa.); राज्यं स्यात्समिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिचमंश्चाभुनक्ति S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि सुंके Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Paraa. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (योजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (युसुस्यति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

सुक p. p. [सु-कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उत्तिष्ठ, -शेषः, -समुत्तिष्ठतं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, ors. -भोग अ. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त अ. sleeping after a meal.

सुक्तिः f. [सु-क्ति] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -मदः a kind of plant. (सुद्र.) -वजित अ. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुग p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in बायुसुग, रुजासुग &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for मय).

सुअ. अ. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधामसुअ, हुतसुअ, पाप, क्षिति, मही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुजा [सुज्यतेऽनेन, सुज-वचर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; शास्त्रासि कियसुजो मे रक्षति मोर्वीकिणां इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle'. -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree) -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतर-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -ज्या the base sine. -वृद्धः a staff-like arm. -बलः -लं the hand. -प्रतिधुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -मद्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -ज्ञालिन् अ. possessing strong arms. -शिरस्, -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सुजं the base-sine.

सुजगः [सुज-भक्षणे क, भुजः कुटिलीमन् सन् गच्छति, गप ड] A snake, serpent; सुजगश्चैष संवीतजानः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -गो The Asleshā Nakebatra. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अज्ञान, -आभोजिन m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m., epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

सुजगः [सुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-सच् सुप् द्वि] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजगमपि कोपितं क्षिरसि दुग्धपदारवेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभुमिरेश सुजगभंगिभाषिताम् K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1. Vāsuki. -2. of Sesha. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -मं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुख m. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदूली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa; see सुजगतिक &c.

सुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -मी A female snake. -मं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-पोपकंठं Si. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (मोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंठः a finger-nail. -बलः the hand. -मद्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूलं the shoulder. सुजि Fire. -(dual) Ved. -The two Asvina, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिह्व [सु-क्विप्] Independent. -स्वः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (वेग). -ह्वया 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाश्रितसुजं सुजिह्वया R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुसुः [सुज्-यच् अनदेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

सुंहु 1 A. (सुंहुते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

सुरयुः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvina

सुरिज् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

सुसुरिका, सुसुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

सुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुवालोक).

सुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Adityas.

सुवनं [भवत्यत्र, सू-आधारादौ -क्यु] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिसुवन, or fourteen; इह हि सुवनान्ये धीराश्चतुर्विंश सुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); सुवनालोकनप्रतिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवन-विदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. -ओक्त m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Gangea. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

सुवन्दुः [सु-क्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

सुवर्, सुवर् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyākṛtis, (सृष्टेः शब्दः).

सुविस m. The ocean.

सुहुडिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

सू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, स्यूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्साम; आस्थाः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यज्ञावि तद्भवत् V. 3. 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृद्यो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; पदपत्यं भवेद्दस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि घनानि भवन्ति यन्ति Mk. 1. 13 -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहा Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;



-4 To happen, take place, occur ; माततापिष्ये दोषो हतुर्भवति कश्चन Ma. 8. 381 ; अद्भुतभूतपूर्वः... राजा चित्तामणि-  
नाम Vāa. ; अभुञ्ज्यो विद्युसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 ; अरः शरवद्वहन्तक अचं न भवति Mk. 4 ; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नश्यं न भवति Mā. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer) ; Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide ; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do ; इदं पादो-  
दकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् राजवि-  
भवति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.) ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति संस्थाप दुग्धिनाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; दुग्धाय तज्जम्भदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23 ; संस्तुतिर्भव भवत्प्रभाय Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या हृदये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अजुनतोऽभ-  
वन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have') ; तस्य हृदये जाया बभूव Ait. Br. ; Ma. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.) ; चरणशालने कुण्ठो जाह्नवानां स्वयं क्षभत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, it serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general ; अस्तीभू to become white ; कुण्ठीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats' ; अक्षणीभू to be or become a mendicant ; मणिघोभू to act the spy ; अग्नीभू to melt ; अस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the subject of ; अक्षणीभू &c. &c. **Notes**—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected ; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again ; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear ; अक्षणीभू ; तिरोभू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to arise ; be visible, appear ; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included ; ओजस्व्यंतर्भू-  
रयं K. P. 8 ; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed ; न ते वचन-  
मन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; दुरोभू to come forward, stand forth ; मिथ्या भू to turn out false ; दूषा भू to become useless &c. &c. —**Caus.** (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven ; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भवन्तु भावयन्मजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयतामेन ते देवा भावयन्तु चः॥ परस्परं भावयतः श्रेयः परमवा-  
त्सल्य Bg. 3. 11 ; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as ; अर्धमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish ; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —**Desid.** (बुध्यते) To wish to be or become &c. —II. 1 U. (युजति-ते) To get, obtain. —III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. —IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of सू q. v. above).

भू a. (At the end of comp.) Belong, existing, becoming, springing from ; arising or produced from, &c. ; चित्रभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनीषू &c. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः f. [भू-क्ति] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग) ; दिवं महत्त्वानि भोक्षते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4 ; Me. 18 ; मत्तेभकुंभ-  
द्वले भूचि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्रसादोपरि-  
भूमयः Mu. 3 ; मणिमयभूवः (प्रसादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground ; काननभूचि, उपवनभूचि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. —**Comp.** —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबा a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् m. a bog. —गरं a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —गृहं, गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe ; भूगोलमुद्दिशते Git. 1. 'विद्या geography. —घनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving or living on land. (—रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, छाया, छायां 1. earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंघः-जंघः f. wheat. —तले the surface of the earth. —गुणः, भूस्तुणः a kind of fragrant grass. —वारः a bog. —देवः -हुरा a Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर a. 1. holding or supporting the earth ; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (—रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the number 'seven'. —ईश्वरः, राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —जः a tree. —धः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेपु m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —पा a. sovereign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पद्मः a tree. —पद्मी a partlolar kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sita. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फलः a kind of rat. —विचः -वं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुज m. a king. —भूत् m. 1. a mountain ; दाता मे भूभूतां नाथः प्रपाणीकृततामिति Ku. 6. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign ; निष्प्रभश्च रितुरास, भूभूताश्च R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —-वंही a kind of sun-flower. —वह m., -वहः a tree. —लता a worm. —लोकः (भूलोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं = भूमंडलं q. v. —वल्लभः a king, sovereign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्य lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —अवस्र m. an ant-hill. —हुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —स्वर्ग m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वगः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Dark-  
ness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत p. p. [भू-क्ति] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or join-



ed with. -8 Being like, similar; (see धृ). —तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also मृत). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कुण्डल). —त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; शरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽशर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च कर्षणं बहुलिकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, pastime. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -Comp. —भुक्तपात्रा compassion for all beings; भूतायुक्तापात्रा तव चेतु R. 2. 48. —अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Foetida. —अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्यं कथयामि ते भूतार्थे S. 1. भूतार्थज्ञोभा द्विपमाणनेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; का अद्भुतस्य भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. —कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements —आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ma. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahaṅkāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —अर्त a. possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit —आवेशः demoniac possession. —हव्यं हव्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. —इन्द्रिययन्त्र m. a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजं बद्धिचलय-सहनद्वज्जटा जटाः Mā. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपहृत a. possessed by a devil. —ओदनः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् m. an epithet of

Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —कान्तिः f. possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —ह्रः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (—हनी) the holy basil. —चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. —चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —चिन्ता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —दुह, धृक् a. injurious, malicious. —धरा, धारी, धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva —नयिका an epithet of Durgā. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (—न) 1. *Asa Foetida*. -2. a bead used for rosaries (इडास). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. —पत्नी the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvin. —पूर्व a. existed before, former; भूतपूर्वस्य लयं U. 2. 17. पूर्व ind. formerly. —प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. —वलिः = भूतयज्ञ q. v. —ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brahmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवन्. —भर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. —भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —भावा, —भाविन् the language of devils. —भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. —महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —मातु f. an epithet of Gauri. —मार्गं, —त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राज् m. an epithet of Siva. —वर्ग the whole class of spirits. —वात, the Bibhitaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. —विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (of the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. —संहवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्म a subtle element. —सृष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरा bdelium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [ भुक्ति ] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानामेव भूतार्थं स ताम्यो बलिम-बहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूते 2. 75; स बोद्धुं भूते भगवान्मुकुन्दः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपश्यती-कारपरेण मंगले निषेव्यते भूतिसखसुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोग-भाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); रुकुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शं-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्ति-बद्धेदेविर विरचितं भूतिभोगे गजस्य Mā. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. —तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. any auspicious or festive rite. —काम a. desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. —कालः a happy or auspicious hour. —कीला 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —दः an epithet of Siva. —निधानं the lunar mansion called चण्डिका. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —बाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भुतिकी 1 Camphor. -2 Sandalwood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायकज).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. —m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [ बहुभाषः बहु इमानि इहोरे काद्रेः Tv. ] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूमना रसानो गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mā. 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. —n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्री-भक्ति Ak.; cf. धृमन्;



भूमय *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Earthy, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति *Den. P.* To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [ भवत्समिन् भूतानि, भूमि किञ्च वा कीदृ ] 1 The earth ( opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल ); धौमिरापो इदं यमश्च Pt; 1. 182; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उल्कातिनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदुर्भूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधिव्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part ( in a play ); of. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतरा a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गती, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृह a cellar, an underground chamber. -चला, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. ( -जः ) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant सुनिव. ( -जा ) an epithet of Sitā. -जीवि *a.* living on ( the produce of ) land; an agriculturist. ( -m. ) a Vaisya. -तल the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brāhmaṇa. -धरा 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नायः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -सूत्र *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -वक्रः a swift or fleet horse. -विशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भूत *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंथः a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -वृक्षः a tree. -लाभः death ( lit. returning to the dust of the earth ). -लेपनं oow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. ( -पा ) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शयनः sleeping on the ground. -सर्वः an offering of land. -संभवा, -भुता 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. ( -वा, -ता )

an epithet of Sitā. -संनिविष्टः the general appearance of a country. -स्तब्धः an earth-worm. -सुहृ *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. ( -m. ) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot ( of ground ). -3 A story, floor ( of a house ). -4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञा भूमिको साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. -S.; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य पुज्यते भूमिका ता खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः; कामद्वयाः प्रथमा भूमिका भाषणाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी चारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया वृद्धा V. 3; Si. 1. 69; अमृत्यैर्यदव्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata. -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration ( as of an image ). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. -पतिः, -सूत्र *m.* a king. -वृक्ष *m.*, -वृहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं; दाशरथिभूयं Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) [ अतिशयेन बहु रूपेण ] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदा फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मेगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in; एवेप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पापेयसुहृज निसे ब्रह्मणाय भूय V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. ( The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मुहुः R. 9; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा कुःसर्वति Ma. 6. 9; पश्चात्तनं प्रविष्टा शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविधर्म एव U. 5 ). -Comp. -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -दृशनं 1.

frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदर्शनं यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्रातिरिति ध्याति सुदीक्षा T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरूपया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. i. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 A bundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [ अतिशयेन बहु इहत् स्वादेशे उक्त्वा ] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by ( at the end of comp. ); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1; शूलयमोसभूयिष्ठ अहारोऽश्नते S. 2; राक्षेय कतमस्तुपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk.; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5; R. 4; 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all ( usually after a past passive participle ); अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. -इत् *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; धूयिष्ठं भव इक्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritie -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरी *a.* [ सूक्तिरूपेण Up. 4. 65. ] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवांशुभिर्वि विलंबितो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -गमाः an ass. -तेजस ( च् ) *a.* possessed of great lustre. ( -m. ) fire -दु *a.* liberal. -वृक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use ( as a word ). -येमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -माय *a.* a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-oane. -लाभः a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* squandering much; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. -अवसू *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sātyaki.

भूरिन् *f.* The earth.



भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतेः क्षरवि-  
न्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. —Comp. —कंटकः  
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the  
offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by  
a woman of the same class ; : जात्यात्  
जायते विधात्यापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10.  
21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः f. 1 The earth. —2 A desert.

भूष 1 P., 10 U. ( भूषात्, भूषयति-ने,  
भूषित् ) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ;  
भूषि भूषयति श्रुतं वयुः Bk. 20. 15. —2  
To decorate oneself ( Atm. ) ; भूषयते  
कन्या स्वयमेव. —3 To spread or strew  
with, overapard ; R. 2. 31. —WITH  
अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ;  
Si. 7. 38.

भूषण [ भूषयतेऽनेन भूष-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Orna-  
menting, decoration. —2 An orna-  
ment, decoration, an article of decora-  
tion ; क्षीयते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भू-  
षणं दूषणं Bb. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57.  
—नः N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [ भूष-भावे अ ] 1 Decorating,  
adorning. —2 An ornament ; decora-  
tion ; as in कणभूषा q. v. —3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [ भूष्-क् ] Decorated, orna-  
mented ; मणिना भूषितः सपः किमसौ न  
भयंकरः.

भूषणु a. [ भू-गुण् ] 1 Being, becom-  
ing ; as in अलभूषणु q. v. —2 Wishing  
for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. ( भरति-ने ; विभर्ति, विभृते,  
बभार, बभ्रे, विभराचकार-चक्रे, अभाषति-अभूत,  
मरिष्यति त, मर्हति, भन ; pass. भ्रियते ; desid.  
विभरिष्यति-ने or दुभ्रयति-ने ) 1 To fill ; जडर  
को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 To fill,  
pervade, fill with ; अभाषति चरनिना  
लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. —3 To bear, sup-  
port, uphold, bear up ; दुरं धरिष्य  
विभराचभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो विभर्ति ध-  
रणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17.  
16. —4 To maintain, foster, cherish,  
protect, take care of, nourish ; ब्रह्मिन्  
भर कैतिय मा प्रयच्छेऽप्ये धनं H. 1. 15.  
—5 To bear, have, possess ; सिधोर्बभार  
सलिलं जयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57 ; पिद्युन-  
जनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीदाः Bv. 1. 74.  
बलित्रयं चाच बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 ; हं-  
कोर्द्वयं त्वद्वसरणक्रिहकतिर्विभर्ति Mo.  
84 ; S. 2. 4. —6 To wear ; विभ्रज्जटा-  
महलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतु-  
कलितं विभ्रत एव ( तस्य ) R. 8. 1, 10.  
10 ; जटाश्च विभृपाञ्चित्यं Ms. 6. 6. —7  
To feel, experience, suffer, endure  
( joy, sorrow &c. ) ; भावद्याजिसहितै-  
र्देवं जनो नाटकेरिव बभार भोजनः Si. 14.  
50 ; संत्रासमाविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ;  
S. 7. 21. —8 To confer, bestow, give,  
produce ; यौवने सदलकाराः शोभा विभ्र-  
ति सुभुवा Subhāsh. —9 To keep, hold,  
retain ( as in memory ). —10 To hire ;

Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. —11 To bring  
or carry. —12 To take away, trans-  
port. —13 Ved. To acquire, gain,  
( गर्भे च्चु to become pregnant, conceive ;  
क्षिति च्चु to rule the earth ; जडं च्चु to  
wear matted hair &c. ).

भृत् a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1  
Bearing, carrying. —2 Supporting,  
nourishing. —3 Possessing, having ;  
प्रथमे मानभृता न दृग्गण्यः Ki. 2. 44. —4  
Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत् p. p. [ भृ-क् ] 1 Borne. —2 Sup-  
ported, maintained, cherished, fostered.  
—3 Possessed, endowed or  
furnished with. —4 Full of, filled  
with. —5 Hired. —तः A hired ser-  
vant ; hireling ; mercenary ; चरान-  
स्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीबलः । अय-  
मो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक a. [ भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीविति कर्त् ]  
Hired, paid. —कः A hired servant.  
—Comp. —अध्यापकः a hired teacher.  
—अध्यापित a. taught by a paid  
teacher. ( —तः ) a student who pays,  
his teacher for his labour ( = ' a pay-  
ing student ' of the modern days ) ;  
Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [ भृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Bearing, up-  
holding, supporting. —2 Cherish-  
ing, maintaining. —3 Bringing, lead-  
ing to. —4 Nourishment, support,  
maintenance. —5 Food. —6 Wages,  
hira. —7 Service for hire. —8 Capital,  
principal. —9 Wages, hira. —Comp.  
—अध्यापनं teaching ( especially the  
Vedas ) for hire. —भृत् m. a hired  
servant, a hireling. —रूपं a reward  
in place of the wages due, but not to  
be paid.

भृत्य a. [ भृ-वृत्-त्क् ] To be nourished  
or maintained &c. —त्यः 1 Any  
one requiring to be supported. —2 A  
servant, dependent, slave. —3 A king's  
servant, minister of state ; H. 2.  
142. —4 A subject. —स्य 1 Rearing,  
fostering, nourishing, taking care of ;  
as in कुमारभृत्य q. v. —2 Maintenance,  
support. —3 A means of sustenance,  
food. —4 Wages. —5 Service. —Comp.  
—अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.  
—जनः 1. a servant, dependent. —2.  
servants taken collectively. —भर्तु  
m. the master of a family. —वर्गः the  
body of servants. —वासत्यं kindness  
to servants. —वृत्तिः f. maintenance  
of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-रत्नं, भृत्याभावः Service, depen-  
dence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a  
servant.

भृत्याय 1 P. To become a servant,  
accept service.

भृत्त्रिम a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः ( सः ) A male actor in  
female attire.

भृकुटिः—टी See भृ ( भू ) कुटि.

भृग ind. An onomatopoeitic word  
expressive of the crackling sound of  
fire. —f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as  
the ancestor of the family of the  
Bhṛigu, and described in Ms. 1. 35.  
as one of the ten patriarchs created  
by the first Mannu ; ( said to be so  
called because he was produced along  
with flames ; सह ज्वालाभिरुपको भृगुस्तस्माद्-  
भृगुः स्मृतः ) [ On one occasion when the  
sages could not agree as to which of  
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and  
Siva, was best entitled to the worship  
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhṛigu was  
sent to test the character of the three  
gods. He first went to the abode of  
Brahman, and, on approaching him,  
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon  
this the god reprehended him severely,  
but was pacified by apologies.  
Next he entered the abode of Siva in  
Kailāsa, and omitted, as before, all  
tokens of adoration. The vindic-  
tive deity was enraged and would  
have destroyed him, had he  
not conciliated him by mild words.  
( According to another account,  
Bhṛigu was coldly received by Bra-  
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him  
that he would receive no worship or  
adoration ; and condemned Siva to  
take the form of a Linga, as he got  
no access to the deity who was  
engaged in private with his wife ).  
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and  
finding him asleep, he boldly gave  
the god a kick on his breast which  
at once awoke him. Instead of  
showing anger, however, the god  
arose, and on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired  
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,  
and then began to rub it gently.  
' This ', said Bhṛigu, ' is the might-  
iest god. He overtops all by the  
most potent of all weapons—kindness  
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-  
fore, declared to be the god who  
was best entitled to the worship of  
all ]. —2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.  
—3 An epithet of Sukra. —4 The  
planet Venus. —5 A cliff, precipice ;  
भृगुपतनकरणमपृच्छं Dk. —6 Table-land,  
the level summit of a mountain. —7  
N. of Krishna. —8 An epithet of  
Siva. —9 Friday. —Comp. —उद्ग्रहः an  
epithet of Parasurāma. —जः, —तनयः 1.  
an epithet of Sukra. —2. the planet  
Venus. —नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Pa-  
rasurāma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-  
नन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. —2. of Sukra. —पतिः



an epithet of Parasurāma ; भृगुपति-  
ब्रह्मोपनिषद् Me. 57 ; ६० भृगुपति-  
पतिः -ब्रह्म N. of a family descended  
from Parasurām. -वारः -वासः  
Friday. -शार्दूलः, -भेडाः -सत्तमा epi-  
thets of Parasurāma. -सुता, -सुतः 1. an  
epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Venus  
or Sukra.

भृगः [ भृगु क्ति दुद व Un. 1. 122 ]  
1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5 ; R.  
8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A  
kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dis-  
solate or lecherous man ; of. भ्रमर.  
-5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-  
tailed shrike. -न Talo. -गी 1 The  
female of the large black bee ; शृंगीय  
दुष्यं दुष्यं की वांछति नवं नवम्. -2 A  
poisonous plant ( अतिविष ). -Comp.  
-अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टा  
the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yūdhiakā  
oreeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं  
1. aloe-wood. -2. tulo. ( -जा ) the  
plant मार्गी. -पर्णिका small oardamoms.  
-मिया the Mādhavi creeper. -राज् m.  
1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of  
a shrub. -रिदि, -रीदिः N. of  
one of the attendants of Siva  
( said to be very deformed ). -रोलः  
a kind of wasp. -वल्लभः a species  
of Kadamba.

भृगः 1 ( At the end of comp. ) A  
bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृगारः -र 1 A golden vase or pit-  
cher. -2 A pitcher of a particular  
shape ( Mar. झारी ) ; शिशिरद्वारभिसलिल-  
पूर्णैर्भृगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at  
the coronation of a king. -र 1 Gold  
-2 Cloves.

भृगालिका, भृगारी A cricket.

भृगिन् m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an  
attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N.  
of Siva.

भृगिरि ( रि ) दिः See भृगुरिदि.

भृगुरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. ( मर्जते ) To roast, fry ;  
of. भ्रज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृटिका A species of plant.

भृदिः f. A wave.

भ्रमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भ्रामिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2  
Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

भ्रू 4 P. ( भ्रूयति ) To fall down ;  
see भ्रू.

भ्रूश a. ( compar. भ्रूशीयम् superl.  
भ्रूशित ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty,  
intense, excessive, very much. -2  
Frequent. -इं ind. 1 Much, very  
much, exceedingly, intensely, vio-  
lently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly ; तमवेक्ष्य करोद सा भ्रूशे Kn. 4.  
26 ; रघुर्भूशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ;  
शुक्रोप तस्मै स भ्रूशं 3. 56 ; Me. 7. 170 ;  
Bk. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3  
In a better or superior manner.  
-Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or  
irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceed-  
ingly afflicted. -संहृष्ट a. very much  
delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become power-  
ful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [ भ्रष्ट-क्त ] Fried, roasted,  
parched. -Comp. -अक्षं rice boiled  
and fried. -वषाः ( pl. ) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roast-  
ing. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. ( भृणति ) 1 To bear, nour-  
ish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3  
To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be  
crooked.

भेकः [ भी क्व कस्य भेक् ; Un. 3. 43 ]  
1 A frog ; पंके निमग्नं करिणि भेको भवति  
मूर्धनः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud.  
-की 1 A small frog. -2 A female  
frog. -Comp. -शुक्ल m. a serpent. -रवः  
-शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [ भी ड तस्य भेडम् ] 1 A ram,  
sheep. -2 A raft, float. -दी A ewe.

भेडः A ram.

भेद्य a. [ भिद् दृक् ] 1 Breaking, split-  
ting. -2 One who interrupts, an in-  
terrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer  
( of secrets ). -4 A factious or sedi-  
tious man.

भेदः [ भिद् बङ् ] 1 Breaking, split-  
ting, cleaving ; hitting ( as a mark ).  
-2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, sepa-  
rating. -4 Piercing through, perfora-  
tion. -5 ( a ) Breach, rupture. ( b )  
Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7.  
-6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Divi-  
sion, separation. -8 A chasm, gap,  
fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury,  
wound. -10 Difference, distinction ;  
तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरिति मे Bh. 3. 99 ;  
अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19,  
29 ; रस, काल &c. -11 A change,  
modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12  
Dissension, disunion. -13 Dislosure,  
betrayal ; asin रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treach-  
ery, treason. -15 A kind, variety ;  
भेदाः पञ्चशब्दादयो निधेः Ak. ; क्षिरीषदुष्य-  
भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 ( In  
politics ) Sowing dissensions in an  
enemy's party and thus winning him  
over to one's side, one of the four  
Upāyas or means of success against  
an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय.  
-18 Defeat. -19 ( In medicine ) Evacu-  
ation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ  
( dual ) 1. disunion and union, dia-

agreement and agreement. -2. differ-  
ence and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उ-  
द्भुत् a. on the point of bursting forth  
or opening ; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् sow-  
ing dissensions. -दृष्टि, दृष्टि a.  
considering the nnivores as distinct  
from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः  
belief in dualism. -वादिन् m. one who  
maintains the doctrine of dualism.  
-विधिः the faculty of discriminat-  
ing. -सह a. 1 capable of being divid-  
ed or separated. -2. corruptible,  
seducible.

भेदक a. ( दिका f. ) ( भिद्-गुल् ) 1  
Breaking, splitting, dividing, sepa-  
rating. -2 Breaking through, pierc-  
ing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4  
Distinguishing, discriminating. -5  
Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels,  
purgative. -कः An adjective or  
differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [ भिद्-गिञ् ल्युट् ] 1 Break-  
ing, dividing &c. -2 Loosening ( as  
the feces ), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting,  
breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, sepa-  
rating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sow-  
ing dissensions, creating discord. -5  
Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing,  
betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8  
Aa Foetida. -9 ( In astr. ) Passing  
through a constellation. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिव a. ( भिद्-गिनि ) Breaking, divid-  
ing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -रोमः  
a disease treated by incision. -लिङ्ग  
a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिरी f. A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful,  
fearful. -हः A species of bird. -ह  
Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुडकः A jakal.

भेल a. [ भी-र तस्य लः ] 1 Timid,  
cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3  
Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5  
Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.  
भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U. ( भेषति ) To fear, dread,  
be afraid.

भेषज a. [ भेषं रोमभयं जयति जि-ड Tv. ]  
Making well or healthy, curative.  
-जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or  
drug ; नरानेव चातुं स्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्ति  
G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरली-  
यासि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy  
or cure in general. -3 A kind of  
fennel. -4 Any apell against diseases.  
-5 Water ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अ ( अं )



पारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भेक्ष *a.* (का *f.*) [भिक्षे तत्सहो व, अण्] Living on alms. —क्ष 1 Begging, mendicancy; *Ms.* 6. 55; *Y.* 3. 42. —2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेक्षेन वतयेन्नित्यं *Ms.* 2. 188; 4. 5. —Comp. —अक्षं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिन *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a begger. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —मुक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भेक्षवं, भेक्षकं [भिक्षणां समूहः अण्] A number of beggars.

भेक्षं [भिक्षा-सञ्ज्ञ] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेक्ष.

भेष्म *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्वेदं अण्] Relating to Bhtma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhtma,' a patronymic of Damayantī, wife of Nala. —2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भेम्सेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhtmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; *U.* 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). —3 Fear, terror. —4 *N.* of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —2 *N.* of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —वः Terror, horror. —Comp. —हैः an epithet of Viṣṇu (or Siva?); so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातनं a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भेषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थं अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भेषज्यं [भेषजः कर्म, भेषजस्वार्थं वा यञ्] 1 Administering medicine, medical treatment. —2 A medicine, medicine, drug. —3 Healing power, curativeness.

भेष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhtismaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —2 Possessing. —3 Enjoying or making use of. —4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. —5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. —2 A husband. —3 A king, ruler. —4 A lover. —5 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2 Enjoyment, possession. —3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-वञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3 Possession. —4 Utility, advantage. —5 Ruling, governing, government. —6 Use, application (as of a deposit). —7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —8 Feeling, perception. —9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं *Bh.* 3. 35; *Bg.* 1. 32. —11 A repast, feast, banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offered to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15 Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17 The wages of prostitutes. —18 A cover, coil, winding. —19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; स्वसद्वित्त-मुज्जगभोगाद्वयं &c. *Mā.* 5. 23; *R.* 10. 7, 11. 59. —20 A snake. —21 The body. —22 An army in column. —23 The passing (of an asterism). —24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —Comp. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई) property, wealth. —अहो corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नगः स्मृतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —मुक्तं wages paid to prostitutes. —मुहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तुण्णा desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रही-वजः वित्तराजनि न भोगवृण्णवा *R.* 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; *Mā.* 2. —वेदः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —वृत्तः a serpent. —वतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —वालः a groom. —विश-चिका hunger. —वृत्तिः/ 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (whose persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —वृत्तकः a servant

who works only for livelihood. —लभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सस्र *n.* = भोगवास *q. v.* —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 A mountain. —3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (नी) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पतालनगा). —2 A female snake-demon. —3 *N.* of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. —4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ट्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-णि] 1 Eating. —2 Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses). —5 Having curves. —6 Having hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; *Pt.* 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनारवि विनन्दभोगि वा *Ku.* 5. 78; *R.* 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 A king. —3 A voluptuary. —4 A barber. —5 The headman of a village. —6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —Comp. —ह्वः, ह्वः: Sesa or Vāuki. —कातः wind, air. —मुक् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —2. a peacock. —वृत्तं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज्-ण्ट् कुलं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; *R.* 8. 14, *Pt.* 1. 117. —2 To be suffered or endured; *Me.* 1. —3 Profitable —वः 1 Any object of enjoyment. —2 Wealth, property, possessions. —3 Corn, grain. —न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजा [भुज्-अण्] 1 *N.* of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंदमरण &c.). —2 *N.* of a country. —3 *N.* of a king of the Vidarbha; भोजेन द्वौ र-यवे विवृष्टः *R.* 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people. —Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. —2. Karna. —ह्वः a king of the Bhojās. —कटं *N.* of a town founded by



kukmin.—देवः, —राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above.—पतिः 1. king Bhoja.—2. an epithet of Kama.

भोजक a. [ भुज्णिष्ण्वत् ] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235.—2 An eater.

भोजन a. [ भुज्-ल्य ल्यट् वा ] Feeding, nourishing, giving, to eat.—नः 1 N. of Vishnu.—2 Of Siva.—नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विनं.—2 Food.—3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding.—4 Using, enjoying.—5 Any object of enjoyment.—6 That which is enjoyed.—7 Property, wealth, possessions.—Comp.—अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship.—आच्छादनं food and raiment.—कालः, वेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time.—त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting.—मांसं a dish of meat.—भूमिः f. a dining-hall.—विशेषः, a dainty, delicacy.—भुक्तिः f. u meal, food.—व्यय a. 1. engaged in eating.—2. straitened for want of food.—व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [ भुज् अनियत् ] Eatable edible.—यं Food.

भोजयितु a. [ भुज्णिष्ण्वत् ] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य a. [ भुज्णि ] ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c.—2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [ भुज्-ण्वत् ] 1 To be eaten.—2 To be enjoyed or possessed.—3 To be suffered or experienced.—4 To be enjoyed carnally.—ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्ययुतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ma. 3. 240.—2 A store of provisions, eatables.—3 A dainty.—4 Enjoyment.—5 Advantage, profit.—6 Food given to the Manes.—Comp.—कालः meal-time.—संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojaa; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country ( said to be the same as Tibet ).—Comp.—अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' ( it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants ); कः कोऽत्र भोः S. 2; अवि भो महर्षिषु S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवसिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3. भोस् is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. ( नी f. ) [ भुजंग-अण् ] Serpentine.—नं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. ( ती f. ) [ भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण् ] 1 Relating to living beings.—2 Elemental, material.—3 Demoniacal.—4 Mad, crazy.—तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits.—2 An attendant upon an idol ( देवता ).—3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ( also called ब्रूतयज्ञ, q. v. ).—तं A collection of evil spirits.—ती Night.

भौतिक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. ( की f. ) [ भूत्-त्क् ] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ma. 3. 74.—2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57.—3 Relating to evil spirits.—4 Possessed by evil spirits.—का N. of Siva.—कं 1 A pearl.—2 Anything elemental.—Comp.—मठः a monastery.—विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. ( नी f. ) [ भूमेरपर्यं तस्या इदं वा अण् ] 1 Belonging to the earth.—2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी भुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59.—3 Earthy, made of earth.—4 Relating to Mars.—सः 1 The planet Mars.—2 an epithet of the demon Naraka.—3 Water.—4 Light.—5 Sky, atmosphere.—6 N. of Atri.—Comp.—दिनं, वारः, वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17.—रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. ( की f. ), भौम्य a. भूमि-त्क् यत्-वा ] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [ भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति टक् ] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, at treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., ( भ्यसते ) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. ( भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति. भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases ) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; इस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं

विनाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21.—2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; स्याद्भ्रष्ट H. 4; R. 14. 16.—3 To be deprived of, lose; बन्धोऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37.—4 To escape flee from; संग्रामात् बन्धुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59.—5 To decline, decay, decrease.—6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Mā. 8. 12.—Caus. ( भ्रंशयति-ते ) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down.—2 To deprive of.—3 To ruin, overturn.—4 To cause to disappear or vanish.—5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [ भ्रंश-भवि घञ् ] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहोऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकबलयभ्रंश-रिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2.—2 Decline, decrease, decay.—3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow.—4 Running away.—5 Disappearance.—6 Losing, loss, deprivation;—स्थितिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; so जातिभ्रंशः, स्वार्थभ्रंशः.—7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from.—8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशयुः See प्रभंशयुः.

भ्रंश(स)न a. ( नी f. ) [ भ्रंश ल्युट् वा ] Throwing down.—नं 1 The act of dropping down.—2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशित्व a. [ भ्रंश णि ] 1 Falling off or down, falling from.—2 Decaying.—3 Straying away from.—4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. ( भ्रक्षति-ने ) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [ भ्रज् ल्युट् ] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रञ् 1 P. ( भ्रजति ) To sound.

भ्रमंगः = भ्रमंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. ( भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, ब्रामा, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, अभ्रमिष्यति, अभ्रिष्यति ) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also ); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mā. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भुवं ब्रामा Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भ्रिक्ता भ्रम् 'to go about begging.'—2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यां भ्राम्यति निरपमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमेण Gīt. 3.—3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate.—4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पीरजानपदेविष्यं वार्ता Dk.



-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति व-  
भ्रम-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रमयति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —Caus. ( भ्रमयति or भ्रमयति-ते ) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विक्रम-तेत्य-भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, bransh, vibrate; लीलारविदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [ भ्र-वृ ] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; द्युक्ती रजत-मिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 A eddy, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. —Comp. —आकुल a. confused. —आमस्कः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [ भ्र-ल्युट् ] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion -8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् a. Wandering, roving &c. —Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरः [ भ्र-कृत् ] 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनोऽपि रागपूर्णो विकसित-वदनामनल्पजल्पेपि । स्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसो भ्रमरं कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100 ( where the next meaning is also suggested ). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —रि 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -रं Giddiness, vertigo. —Comp. —अतिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन a. with bees cling or attached to; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आमृदः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इदः the tree called इयोनक —उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. —कंदकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape ) —कीटः a species of wasp. —मियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —वाया molestation by a bee; S. 1. —मंदलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [ भ्रमर स्वार्थे क ] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः -कं 1 A look of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते D. n. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः f. [ भ्रम् इ ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् a [ भ्र-गिति ] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रंश्.

भ्रमिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रञ्ज 6 U. [ भ्रञ्जति, मृष्ट; caus. भ्रंजयति-ते, भ्रंजयति-ते; desid. भ्रंजयति-विभ्रंजति, विभ्रंजयति ] To fry, roast, parch, broil; ( fig. also ); चभ्रञ्ज नि-हत् तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A ( भ्राजते ) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रव्युर्भोजरे फे-पुर्बहुवा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. —With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक a. ( जिका f. ) [ भ्राज-ण्वल् ] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजधुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजने [ भ्राज-ल्युट् ] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु a. [ भ्राज-इष्णुश् ] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ m. [ भ्राज-तृत् पृषोः; cf. Up. 2. 96. ] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address ( my good friend ); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bk. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं क्षितयं तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —Dual. A brother and sister. [ cf. L. frater; Z. and bratar Eng. brother. ] —Comp. —गति, —गधिक a. Having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया ( also भ्रातृजाया ) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; of यम-द्वितीया ). —पुत्रः ( also भ्रातृपुत्रः ) a brother's son. ( —त्री ) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्या a brother and sister. —इष्टुरा elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक a. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [ भ्रातुः पुत्रः भ्यत् ] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृबल v. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्यः a. Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्यं Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रातृ p. p. [ भ्र-कृत् ] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं परितुर्गुणं भ्रातं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रातिः [ भ्र-क्तिन् ] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रातिररं-तरेषु वितनोऽयम्यामिशरावर्त्तौ V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; भ्रितासि चंदनभ्रात्या दुर्विपाकं विषयुग्मे U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. —Comp. —कर a. confounding, causing delusion. —नाशनः an epithet of Siva. —हर a. removing doubt or error. ( —र ) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रातिमद् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रातिवद्भ्रातिरं M 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रातिमानम्येवित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10; s. g. कपालं मानां पद्म इति करान् लेखि शशिन् &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.



आमः [अम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. —2 Delusion, error, mistake.

आमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [आमयति-अम् निष् एवल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. —2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. —3 Deceptive, false. —कः 1 A son-flower. —2 A kind of loadstone. —3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. —4 A jackal.

आमर्ण [अम् निष् लृट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

आमर *a.* (रि *f.*) [आमरेण संसृत आमरस्येद् वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —रः —रं A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. —2 Giddiness. —3 Epilepsy. —4 Honey. —5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —6 A village. —रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Golog round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिण q. v.); as in कीर्तना आमरः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

आमरिन् *a.* 1 Revolving. —2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. —3 Made of honey. —4 Giddy, dizzy.

आमिन् *a.* Confused, perplexed.

आ(भ्ला)श्च 1, 4 A. (आशते, आश्र्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्र्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

आम्रः—अं A frying-pan. —प्रः 1 Light. —2 Ether.

आम्रकं-कः A frying-pan; Pt. 1. 132.

आम्रमिथ *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आ(भ्ला)श्च See आ(भ्ला)श्च.

भ्रु(भ्रु)कुंशः(सः) A male actor female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः—टी See भ्रुकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. (भीणाति) To fear.

भ्रू 6 P. (भ्रुवति) 1 To collect, gather. —2 To cover.

भ्रू *f.* [अम्-इ Up. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow; कतिभ्रुवोरायतले व्योरा Ku. 1. 47; विवर्तितभ्रुरियमद्य शिखरे S. 1. 23. —Comp. —कुटिः—टी *f* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. 'बंधः, रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows; कुटिः a frowning face; भ्रुकुटि बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —शेषः contraction of the eyebrows; भ्रूक्षेपमात्राहुतमपवेशा Ku. 3. 60. —जाह् the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः—भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरेणभ्रुभंग क्षुण्णितविहगभ्रुगिरशना V. 4. 28; सभ्रुभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24; सभ्रुभंगं 'with a frown'. —भेदिन् *a.* frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. —लता a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, विक्रिया, विक्रिया contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेदितं, वि-भ्रमः, विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brows, amorous play of the brows; सभ्रुविलासमथ सोऽयमिति रविर्वा Māl. 1. 25; Me. 16.

भ्रू 10 A. (भ्रूयते) 1 To hope. —2 To trust, confide. —3 To wish, desire. —4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण-वश्] 1 An embryo, foetus. —2 A child, boy. —Comp. —हन्, —हन् *a.* one who procures of causes abortion. —हतिः, —हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते हतिः; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रूज् 1 A (भ्रूजते) To shine.

भ्रू(भ्रू)श्च 1 U. (भ्रूयति, भ्रूयति-ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. —3 To fear. —4 To be angry.

भ्रूयः 1 Moving, motion. —2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. —3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. —4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. —5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रूणहत्ये The killing of an embryo.

भ्रूक्ष् See भ्रूक्ष्.

भ्रूशश्च See भ्रूशश्च.

## म.

मः 1 Time. —2 Poison. —3 A magical formula. —4 The moon —5 N. of Brahman. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 Of Yama. —9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. —10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. —मं 1 Water. —2 Happiness, welfare. —मह 1 A. (महते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To giving, grant. —3 To speak. —4 To shine.

महनीय *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. —2 Great, valuable.

महिष्ठ *a.* Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विधे किरति कू-अब् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; मकराणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comp. below). —2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. —3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. —4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. —5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. —6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —7 The tenth are of thirty degrees in any circle. —Comp. —अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. —2 the ocean. —अम्बः an epithet of Varuṇa. —आकरः, —आवासः the ocean. —आलयः 1. the ocean. —2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' —कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. —केतनः, —केतुः, —केतुमत् *m.* epithets of the god of love. —रवजः 1. an epithet of the god of love; संप्राप्तं मकरवज्जेन मयनं स्वत्तो मध्ये पुरा Ratn. 1 3;

तत्प्रेमवारी मकरवज्जतापहारि Ch. P. 41. —2. a particular array of troops. —राशिः *f.* the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. —संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् *m.* [मकरा संत्यज इति] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. —Comp. —पञ्च, —लेखा the mark of a Makara on the face of Lakshmi. —मस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि इति कामजनकस्यात् दो अवलंबने क पुरोः सुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; मकरंदहृदि-लानामरादि वानामयं महामाष्य Bv. 1. 6, 8. —2 A kind of jasmine. —3 The cuckoo. —4 A bee. —5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. —दं A filament,



मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. —ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Sudras ( शूद्रशासन ).

मकरः [ मक-उत्पृषो ] 1 A mirror. —2 The *Bakula* tree. —3 A bud. —4 The Arabian jasmine. —5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. —2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुट *a.* Slow. —उः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. —2 The tree called देवी.

मक 1 *A.* ( मकते ) To go, move.

मकलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen ( of lying-in women ).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मक्ष 1 *P.* ( मक्षति ) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. —2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. —2 Hypocrisy. —3 A multitude, collection. —*Comp.* —वीर्यः the tree विगल.

मक्षिकः, —मक्षि ( क्षी ) का A fly, bee; भो उपस्थिते नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च *M. 2.* —*Comp.* —मल wax.

मख् or मख् 1 *P.* ( मखति, मखति ) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [ मख संज्ञाय च ] *Ved.* 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. —2 Lively, active, cheerful.

—मः A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनस्व मखजं व्यनक्ति *R. 5. 16; Ma. 4. 24; R. 3. 39.* —*Comp.* —अंशभाक् *m.* a god.

—अग्निः, —अनलः sacrificial fire. —अमुहद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

—किष्वा a sacrificial rite. —त्रातृ *m.* an epithet of Rāma. —द्विक् *m.* a demon, a Rākshasa; *R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4.* —देविन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

—हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. —2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* *Ved.* 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. —2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. —2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्यपुरी नाम नगरी *Dk. 1;* अगधस्यो मगधप्रतिष्ठः *R. 6. 21.* —2 A bard, minstrel. —घः ( *pl.* ) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. —घः 1 The town of the Magadhas. —2 Long

pepper. —*Comp.* —ईश्वरः 1. a king of the Magadhas. —2. *N.* of Parantapa; *R. 6. 20.* —3. *N.* of Jarāsandha. —उद्भवा long pepper. —पुरी the city of Magadhas. —लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगधयति *Den. P.* 1 To surround. —2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, ( as a bard, waiter &c. ).

मग See मख्.

मघः 1 *N.* of one of the *Dvīpas* or divisions of the universe. —2 *N.* of a country. —3 A kind of drug or medicine. —4 Pleasure. —5 *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. —घं 1 A kind of flower. —2 A gift, present. —3 Wealth, riches ( *Ved.* ).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* *N.* of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [ मघ-पुत्राय कविन् निघ्न इत्ययः युगमश्च *Up. 1. 156* ] Liberal, munificent. —*m.* ( *Nom. sing.* मघवा; *co. pl.* मघोनः ) 1 *N.* of Indra; दुदोह न स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा निघ्नं *R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1.* —2 An owl (पक्ष). —3 *N.* of Vyāsa.

मघा *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. —*Comp.* —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. —मघः, —घः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 *A.* ( मंक्ते ) 1 To go, move. —2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly; soon; मंक्षुद्वापि परितः पदलेखनीनां *Si. 5. 37.* —2 Exceedingly, very much. —3 Truly, really.

मंसः 1 A royal bard. —2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंस् 1 *U.* ( मंस्तिते ) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. —2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [ मंग-अल्; *Up. 5. 70* ] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंगलविषयः, मंगलवृषभः &c. —2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. —3 Brave. —लं 1 ( *a* ) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघुनां च यत्कृतेन मोक्षमंगलं *U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67.* ( *b* ) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय *Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48.* ( *c* ) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किञ्च न मंगलमतानीति *Bv. 1. 122;* ( also *m.* in these senses ).

—2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. —3 A blessing, benediction. —4 An auspicious or lucky object. —5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. —6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite ( such as marriage ). —7 Any ancient custom. —8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. —2 *N.* of Agni. —ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. —2 Dūrvā grass. —3 *N.* of Durgā. —*Comp.* —अक्षताः ( *m. pl.* ) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. —अयुक् *n.* a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; *Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14* —अहं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —अहिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. —आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer ( for the attainment of success ) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. —2. pronouncing a blessing. —आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. —2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. —आलभन् touching anything auspicious. —आलयः, —आवासः a temple. —हृद्यु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. —करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. —कारकः, —कारिन् *a.* auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion; *S. 4.* —क्षौमं a silk cloth worn on occasions of festivity; *R. 12. 8* —ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —घटः, —पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —लायः the *plaksha* tree. —तूर्यः, —वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; *R. 3. 19.* —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. —पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृधामंगलपाठकं शैलवापसद् *Ve. 1.* —पुष्पं an auspicious flower. —पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. —प्रतिसरः, —युक् 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः ( अंगनाः ) *Māl. 5. 18.* —2. the cord of an amulet. —प्रद *a.* auspicious. ( —दा ) turmeric. —प्रथः *N.* of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ing, benediction. —4 An auspicious or lucky object. —5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. —6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite ( such as marriage ). —7 Any ancient custom. —8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. —2 *N.* of Agni. —ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. —2 Dūrvā grass. —3 *N.* of Durgā. —*Comp.* —अक्षताः ( *m. pl.* ) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. —अयुक् *n.* a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; *Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14* —अहं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —अहिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. —आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer ( for the attainment of success ) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. —2. pronouncing a blessing. —आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. —2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. —आलभन् touching anything auspicious. —आलयः, —आवासः a temple. —हृद्यु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. —करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. —कारकः, —कारिन् *a.* auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion; *S. 4.* —क्षौमं a silk cloth worn on occasions of festivity; *R. 12. 8* —ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —घटः, —पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —लायः the *plaksha* tree. —तूर्यः, —वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; *R. 3. 19.* —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. —पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृधामंगलपाठकं शैलवापसद् *Ve. 1.* —पुष्पं an auspicious flower. —पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. —प्रतिसरः, —युक् 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः ( अंगनाः ) *Māl. 5. 18.* —2. the cord of an amulet. —प्रद *a.* auspicious. ( —दा ) turmeric. —प्रथः *N.* of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious



ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् n.; -वाक् a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् a. expressing blessings or congratulation, wishing joy. वाद्ये see मंगलद्वय. -वास्, -वासरः Tuesday -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite -2 preparations for a festival. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रे see मंगलश्रुतिस् -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाग्रतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umā).

मंगलीय A auspicious; fortunate.

मंगलय a. [मंगलय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगलय U. 4. 10. -ल्यं 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The coconut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्य 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A kind of aloes-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्य 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यका A kind of pulse (मयूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मञ् 1. 1 P. (मञ्जि) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set cut.

मञ् 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मञ्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमञ्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उर्व.

मञ्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [मज्जन्कान्त् Up. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जन [मज्जन्मथि ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; मत्स्यमज्जनविशेषविधिकर्ता Rāta. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मज्ज-अच् टाच्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (शुमिजगुग्गुल). -रजस् n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जुषा See मञ्जुषा.

मञ्च 1 A. (मञ्चते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 = मञ्च q. v.

मञ्चः [मञ्च घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञेष्वथ R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्चकं [मञ्च स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मञ्चिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मञ्च 10 U. (मञ्चयतिने) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मञ्जरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant Tilaka.

मञ्जरी -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निष्पत्तिः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38; सद्युक्तान्तरिक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी Gīt. 10; सुखं युक्तारुचो धत्ते धर्मा भः कणमञ्जरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant Tilaka. -Comp. -चामरं a chourie in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मञ्जरित a. [मज्जयः संजाता अस्य इत्थञ्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मञ्जा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मञ्जि -जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फलः the plantain tree.

मञ्जिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मञ्जिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मञ्जिद a. Bright red.

मञ्जिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मञ्जिमती इव मनुषो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रायः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मञ्जीरः -रं [मञ्ज-अनौ ईस्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (दुधुर); सिंजानमञ्जीरं प्रविशेत् निकेतनं Gīt. 11; or सुखरमधीरं त्यज मञ्जीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1 -रं A post round which the atting of the churning stick passes.

मञ्जीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मञ्जु a. [मञ्ज-उत्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वल्पमञ्जस-मञ्जुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दुःखविदुः स्वदुःखमनं मन्वेदुः तव किमपि लिङ्गं ते मञ्जुयुजं तु भंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तस्मै मञ्जुमन्वेदुः सितं श्रुतिं तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -गतिः, -गमन a. having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गर्तः N. of the country called Nepal. -गिर a. sweet-voiced; एते मञ्जुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -युञ्जः a charming hum. -घोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā. -3. of Sacht, wife of Indra. -पादकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahmanā -भाविन्, -वाक्, -वादिन् a. sweet-speaking; (गिर) अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरस्था R. 5. 74, 12. 39 -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

मञ्जुल a. [मञ्जु-सिन्धो ह्रस्व, मञ्ज-उल् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious voice &c.; संप्रति मञ्जुलबन्धुः समिनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Gīt. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमञ्जुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -ला A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मञ्जुषा [मञ्ज-ऊश्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयवचरत्नानां मञ्जुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (= मञ्जिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्कटिः 'Beginning of pride,' incipient pride.

मटुकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः -ठं [मठत्यत्र मट् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent -3



A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर a Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A but or cage.

मड्डुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मड्डमायित a. Gulpd down the throat, swallowed up; वरतनरी मड्डमायिता U. 4.

मण 1 P. ( मणति ) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [ मण-इन् चीत्यपेक्ष वा डोर ] ( Said to be f. also, but rarely used ) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ति तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलक्ष्यशानोक्तवशा दृष्टानां न जातु मोली मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ बज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सुखस्येवास्ति मे मणिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy exorecence on the neck of a goat ( also written मणी in these senses ). -Comp. -इंद्रा, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कणिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sārasa bird. -वृंह a having a handle adorned with jewels. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् n. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Śabadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. ( -र ) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel ( also मणिपूरक ). -पतिः an epithet of Babhrūvāhan. -मरेकः a most excellent jewel. -मंथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -मंथनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set: collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -मीजा, -मीजः the pomegranate tree. -मिचि f.

N. of the place of Sessa. -भूः f. a floor set with jewels. -भूमिः f. 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -मंडपः N. of the residence of Sessa. -मंथ rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite ( in amorous sports ). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metre. -मेखल a. girdled with gems. -यष्टिः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. ( -रि ) vermilion. -विशेषः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्ष्य a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागरस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् a. jewelled. -m. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवर्क A flower

मंद्र 1 A. ( मंदते ) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंडः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंडु 1. 1 P., 10 U. ( मंडति, मंडयति, ते, मंडित ) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनयः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A ( मंडते ) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [ मण्ड- तस्य नेत्रं, मण्ड-अच् वा ] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारोदनमंडगुणमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream ( of milk ). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pitch, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -हः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblio myrobala tree. -Comp. -उक्कं 1. barin. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -य

a. drinking acumin cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake ( Mar. मंडे ). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन a. [ मंडयति मंडल्य ल्युट् वा ] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Food of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् अमं मंडनकालहनिः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वयुक् Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः ( or मंडनमिश्रः ) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Śaṅkarācārya.

मंडपः [ मंडं भूयां पति पाक, मण्ड-कण्ठ वा ] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडपः -2 A tent, pavillion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -पतिविरा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -यिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंडित p. p. Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल a. [ मण्ड-कल् ] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; कालकण-मंडल R. 12. 98; आवर्धमंडलनिभानि ससुलसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुतस्यमंडलपाचकाक्ष Ku. 1. 24; 80 रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle ( drawn by a conjurer ); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपरं निग्रहकलुषमंडला ( विभावरी ) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवसंभन ए Glt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; आखिलं चारिमंडले R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 ( In politics ) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सत्त-सुकुली भूयाजूरः प्रसादितमंडलः Vc. 6. 44; उग्रतोऽपि च मंडलनामिहा &c. R. 9. 15. ( According to Kāmandāka quoted by Malli. the circle of a



king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings :—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्य or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names ; see Malli. *ad loc.* ; of. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, ( the sovereign of an adjacent country ), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, ( the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied ), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, ( the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally ). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the *Rigveda* ( the whole collection being divided into 10 *Maṇḍalas* or eight *Aṣṭakas* ). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage ( in surgery ). —19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass ( दूर्वा ). —Comp. —अग्र a. round pointed. (—ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2. a king, sovereign. —अवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. —चर्यं a circular dance, dances in a ring. —व्यासः describing a circle. —वृक्षः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 Whiteleprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जनेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —क A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* [ मंडल-इति ] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं मुकुलयति च मंडलीकः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीक 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरण Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved ( as a bow ).

मंडलीकृ 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [ मंडयति वर्षसमयं, मंडू ऊकण् Up. 4. 42 ] A frog ; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योमं नरमारयति विश्वासः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. —क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, —कृतिः *f.* ' the leap of a frog, ' skipping over or omitting at intervals, ( in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several *Sūtras* and supplying from a previous *Sūtra* ) ; क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूककृत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरत् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross ( used as a tonic ).

मत *p. p.* [ मत्-क ] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. ( See मत् ) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view ; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केवाचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet ; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमवुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Knowledge. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अन्य 1. a different view. —2. a different creed. —अवलम्बनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [ मायति अनेन, मद्-अंग् इत्य तः Tv. ] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —3 N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं वृष्ट्वा माहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind ' ; गोमतल्लिका ' an excellent cow ' ; cf. उद्.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [ मत् भवे किन् ] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment ; मतिरेव बलद्वितीयसी H. 2. 86 ; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart ; सम तु मतिर्न मनामपेतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26 ; ६० दुर्मतिः, सुमतिः. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विशिद्धो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose ; see मया. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्द्वयतिर्विषय R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice. —9 Remembrance, recollection. —10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 An adviser. ( मतं कृ-धा-आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon ', ' think of ' मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; मत्या युक्त्वाचेरत् कुच्छं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. —12 under the impression that ; व्याघ्रमत्या पलायते ). —Comp. —ईश्वरा an epithet of Viśvakarmen. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैधं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —भेदः change of views. —भ्रमः, —विपर्ययः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः —विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालित्व *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशुण्डव कये मत्कैः संगच्छस्व इतैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16 —रक्तः A bag.



**मत्स्यः** 1 A bug; मत्स्यणाविष पुत्रा परिहृत्वा Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. -न An armour for the legs or the thighs. -णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -00omp. -अरिः bomp.

**मत्त** *p. p.* [ मद्-क्त ] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); उज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभासत्तश्चो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so ऐश्वर्यं, धनं, बलं &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A onckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhat-tura plant. -त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. -आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इभः an elephant in rut. -ममना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, i. e. with a lounging gait. -काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -कीशः an elephant. -गामिनी = 1. महेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. -दंतित्र *m.*, -नायः an elephant in rut. -मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. -वारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः -जं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-जं) pounded betel-nuts.

**मत्तक** *a.* Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

**मत्स्य** [ मतेः समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv. ] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

**मत्स्यः** 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

**मत्सर** *a.* [ मद्-सरत् Up. 3. 73 ] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदस्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परहृदिषु बद्धमत्सरणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. -रः -रा A gnat.

**मत्सरिन्** *a.* [ मत्सर-इनि ] 1 Envious, jealous; परहृदिमत्सरि मनो हि मा-

निना Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परगुण-मत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

**मत्स्यः** [ मद्-स्यन्; Up. 4. 2 ] 1 A fish; झुले मत्स्यानिवापद्वयम् दुर्बलाच्चल वचराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्यौ (dual) The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -स्यः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. -अक्षरः, -अक्षि N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन, -आद् *a.* feeding on fish, a fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatara*; प्रलयपयोविजले धृतवानसि वेदे विहितवह्निचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे । Gīt. 1. -अज्ञानः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. -असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). -उद्वरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virāṭa. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati. -उद्वरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् *m.*, आजिवः a fisherman. -करंडिका a fish-basket. -जंघ *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घ) N. of Satyavati. -कटा a kind of fish-sauce. -घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवत्, जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जालः a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बंधिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (वि) नी a fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. -राजा 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa. -वेधनं, -वेधनी an angle. -वेधनी a cormorant. -संघातः a shoal of fish.

**मत्स्यंडिका**, मत्स्यंडी Coarse of unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानोदे-जितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

**मद्** See मध्.

**मध** = माध q. v.

**मधन** *a.* (नी. f.) [ मध लुट् लुट् वा ] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a

destroyer; सुग्धे मधुमधनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Gīt. 2. -4 Rubbing —ना N. of a tree (गणकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —न 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. —अचलः, —पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

**मधिः** [ मध्-इ ] A churning stick.

**मथित** *p. p.* [ मध्-क्त ] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. —Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated; (see मध्). —तै Pure butter-milk (without water).

**मथिन्** *m.* [ मध्-इनि ] (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; हनुः मथुसेषु मथां विवर्तेनेनैवत्सु कुंभेषु सुदंगमंथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

**मथु(पू)रा** [ मध्-उ-ऊ-र ] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्ममे निमैमोर्षेषु मथुरां मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिद्वकन्या मथुरां मताऽपि नगोर्मिसंसक्त-जलेषु भाति 6. 48. -00omp. —ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

**मद्** A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of a comp. : as मद्यर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मञ्जित 'thinking of me'; मद्भयनं, मत्सं-देशः, मद्यिष्य &c. &c.

**मद्** 1. 4 P. (माद्यति, मद्य) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; बक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. —Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. -2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; मधुतिमथुराः संरयेवायने मनो मद्यंसि ये M. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion; M. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (माद्यते) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मद्यति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

**मदः** [ मद्-अच् ] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनासूयये Dk.; मद्यिकाकाराणं दुर्भेदाः K. 45; see comp. below. -2 Madness, insanity.



मदिरा Spirituous liquor.



मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः [मदु-उ-यकां; cf. Up. 1. 7.] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोपि मदुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मदुरा [मदु-यक् उरञ् न्यकां; cf. Up. 1. 41.] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्र (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्ययेन कर्णे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -य Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (भाटवृक्ष). -यः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -यकः mash. -यनं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. -यित *a.* intoxicated with drink. -युष्मन् the plant called Dhātaki. -यी (वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांज. -मंडः barm, yeast. -वसिनी the plant called घातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्र-क् Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -दं Joy, happiness. (मद्राक = मद्राक 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second wife of Pāṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रापते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्व *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -म. An epithet of Siva.

मध्वः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) [मयत इति मधु, मन्-उ नय यः Up. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -न. (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्येतेति सविषास्वाये U. 3. 34; मधु निद्रोते जिह्वामे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 A sweet innoxious drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्जिज्यश्मन् R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) -*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुवोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; क-उ ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु माधवावि R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुर-कोकिलधुमनाद रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravana and killed by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartavirya. -Comp. -अढीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिडं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदकं honey-water, water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यान a spring-garden. -उपहनं 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कूटः the cuckoo. -मरः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु नेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरणे कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35. 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. - (री) a female bee. °गणः, °अग्निः *f.* a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. -काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारा, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. -कुकुटिका, -कुकुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कुत् *m.* a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -यः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरका a Kharjūra tree. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. -गायतः the cuckoo. -महा a libation of honey. -योधः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत, श्र्युत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. -जंबीरा a kind of citron. -जित्, -त्रि-य, -निश्चिदः, -निश्चिदं *m.* मयः, -मयनः, -रिपुः, -राहुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishnu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निहिका Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -तृणा -जं sugar-

cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -दीपः the god of love. -द्रुतः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रा 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः *f.* a molasses. -नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेत्रु *m.* a bee. -तः a bee or drunkard; राजपियाः कैरविण्यो र-मते मधुयैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). -टलं a bee-hive. -रतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पकः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five: -दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपकः); समाप्सो मधुपकः U. 4; असिखद्वयमधुपकमपि स तद् व्य-जासक्तसुदुर्दशनाम्। यदेष पायसमधु भीम-जायं मित्रेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कुते N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -पक्व *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -पणि-का, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् *m.* a bee. -पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्युज्जितवासानं मधुरीमधु हरिः सेवते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the *Bakula* tree. -3. the Danti tree. -4. the Sirisha tree. -म-गयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balatāna. -फलः a kind of cocoanut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहु-ल the Mādhava creeper. -बी (वी) -जः a pomegranate tree. -बी (वी) -ज-पूरः a kind of citron. -भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. -मक्षः, -क्षः, -मक्षिका a bee. -मज्जता the tree called आलोद. -मस *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -मदा the intoxication of liquor. -मयः a kind of drink mixed with honey. -महिः, -ह्री *f.* the Mālati creeper. -मस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -माधवं -वी the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. -माधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधुमेह q. v. -पटिः -ही *f.* sugar-cane. -पटिका, -बल्ली liquorice. -रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सा) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लयः



N. of a tree. —लिह, —लेह, —लेहिन् *m.*, —लोह्यः a bee; so मधुनोलेहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugriva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वारः ( *m. pl.* ) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जशिरं बहुमताः प्रमदानामोडयावकुटुंबो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं तु शमितं तु बहुनां द्रावितं तु हृद्यं मधुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57.—व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामतेरेण मधु-व्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मय मधुव्रते विधि-वशांस्मामकाकांक्षति 46.—शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखा a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, —शेषं wax.—सखः, —वहायः, —सारथिः, —सहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्थानं a bee-hive. —त्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvapa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. —2. kind of bird of prey. —3. a seeth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree ( = मधुक *q. v.* ). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतन *a.* Very intoxicating, sweet-eat.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. —4 Rich in honey ( as a flower ).

मधुर *a.* [ मधु माधुर्यं राति राक, मधु-अरत्य धेर वा ] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं दर्शने S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिह हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुलीनां S. 1. 20. —4 Melodious ( as a sound ). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses ( छद् ). —4 A kind of mango —5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Mathurā. —रि A kind of musical instrument. —रि 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 Tin. —रि *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अश्वर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (—यः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a kind of fish. —जंबीर a species of lime. —त्रयं = मधुत्रयं *q. v.* —फलः a sort of jujube tree ( राजवदर ). —भाषिन्,

—वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —स्रवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता रत्न Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet. मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं 1 An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुरयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधुकः 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाग्रा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छविर्गोदः Git. 10; R. 6. 25. —2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [ मधु लाति लाक पृथो ] A kind of tree. —लो 1 The mango tree. —2 Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [ मन्-यत् तस्य यः Tv. ] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. —2 Intervening, intermediate. —3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; मारभ्यविप्राविहता विरमेति मध्या Bb. 2. 27. —4 Neutral, impartial. —5 Jost, right. —6 Mean ( in astr. ). —ध्या, —धयं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रद्विधितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सति सहस्रा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. —2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; विशालक्ष्मास्तनुवृत्तमध्याः R. 6. 32. —3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-ज्यं चारु चभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. —4 The inside or interior of anything. —5 A middle state or condition. —6 The flank of a horse. —7 Meantime in music. —8 The middle term of a progression. —9 Cessation, pause, interval. —ध्या 1 The middle finger. —2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. —धयं Ten thousand billions. [ The acc., intr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. ( *a.* ) मध्ये into the midst of, into. ( *b.* ) मध्येन through or between. ( *c.* ) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst ( with gen. ); तेषां मध्यात् काका प्रोवाच Pt. 1. ( *d.* ) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. —2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्ये-गंगं into the Ganges; मध्येजडरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्यर्णं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33. —Comp. —अंगुलिः, —ली *f.* the middle finger. —अह्नः ( for अह्नः ) midday, noon. °द्वयं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —य *a.* being or going in the middle or among. —यत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. —छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं ( also मध्य-दिनं ) 1. midday, noon. —2. a midday offering. —द्विपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24. —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. —2. the waist. —3. the belly. —4. the meridian. —5. the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains, हिमवद्विध्वयोर्मध्ये यस्याग्निवज्रनादपि । प्रत्येव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. —2. ( in astr. ) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भावः 1. the middle part. —2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. —2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन् *a.* being in the midst of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रात्रिः *f.* midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the 'middle of the three worlds, *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. °ईशा, °ईश्वरः a king. —वयस् *a.* middle-aged. —वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle, central. —2. being among or in the middle. (—*m.* ) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्ते the navel. —वृत्तं = मध्येखा *q. v.* —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. —2. intermediate, intervening. —3. middling. —4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. —5. impartial, neutral. —6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः देशं च ध्रुव Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.



5. (—स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. —2. an epithet of Siva. —स्थः 1. intermediate position. —2. middle state or character. —3. mediocrity. —4. arbitration, mediatorship. —5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्व भग्न M. 3. 'say impartially' —6. indifference. —स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. —2. the middle space or region. —3. the waist. —4. the hip. —स्थानं 1. the middle station. —2. the middle space, i. e. air. —3. a neutral region. —स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. —2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. —2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यस्थ a. 1 Occupying a middle station. —2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यमदुस्त्वन्ती V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2; २० मध्यमकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. —2 Intermediate, intervening. —3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; asin उत्तममध्यम. —4 Midling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. —5 Middle-sized. —6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः योद्धोश्च Ve. 5. 26. —7 Impartial, neutral. —8 Mean (in astr.). —9 Belonging to the meridian. —सः 1 The fifth note in music. —2 A particular musical mode. —3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. —4 The second person (in grammar). —5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मेतिर मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —6 The governor of a province. —मा 1 The middle finger. —2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. —3 The pericarp of a lotus. —4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions; a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. —5 A central blossom. —सं 1 The middle. —2 The waist. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षः the middle courtyard. —खंडः the middle term of an equation. —जात a. middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). —लोचिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpurnsha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपायिः which is

dissolved as शाकपायिः पायिः; here the middle word पयि is omitted; so छायातकः, गृध्रधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —दुसुवः the second person (in grammar). —भृतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः mid-night. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. —पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् n. middle-age. —वयस्क a. middle-aged. —संयुहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—त्रेयणं मयमात्मनो धूपधूपनवासं । प्रलोभनं चाक्षपनिर्मध्यमः संयुहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. —(सः—सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्थ a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. —2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty. मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्यः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishnavas, and author of a Bhāṣya of the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्यकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मनु I. 1 P. (मनाति) 1 To be proud. —2 To worship. —II. 10 A. (मानयेत्) To be proud. —III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस, मस्यते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अंकं केसपि शशकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनेरे Subhāsh. ; वस्स मन्ये कुमारिणानेन ज्ञेयभास्वमांमंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' —2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंसत चानेन परार्थजन्मना स्थितेरेभता स्थितिर्नैतमन्यं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कुशतक्षुरिव भारं Gīt. 4. —3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यानुवंशिण इमं भुवनविषयभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवति Bh. 3. 76. —4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्भवत् Me. 73. —5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य सम वचनं Mk. 8. —6 To think or reflect upon. —7 To intend, wish or hope for. —8 To set the heart or mind on. —9 To mention, declare. —10 To think out, devise, invent. —11

To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तदुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Gīt. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुषाय मन् or तुषवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमन्य-मंसत तुषाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). —Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. —Desid. (मिमंसते) (मीमंसते from मान् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. —2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन a. [मन्-लुट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मन-नान्धुरिनिवासी Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. —2 Imaginable, conceivable. —3 To be maintained. —4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मनु 1 A fault, an offence; सुवेचमनुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. —2 Man, mankind. —3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). —4 Ved. An adviser. —5 A manager, director. —6 Advice, counsel. —तुः Understanding, intellect.

मंत्यति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. —2 To be angry. —3 To be jealous.

मनु m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् n. [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् कणे अन्तु] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस, दुःमनस &c. —2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. —3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. —4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नुद्गारान्मनसाप्यधुव्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाच



मनसापि शब्द 5. 5 : मनसापि न विमिषं मया (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; In this sense मनश्च is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final न dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनाः प्रदुमना-स्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गच्छ &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct, the thoughts towards, (with dat. or loc.); मनो बन्ध to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बन्धाम्यरसान् विलक्ष्य सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ्रु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of.) [N. B. In comp. मनश्च is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽनुग, मनोऽन्त, मनोहर &c.]. -Comp. -अन्धमनोऽनुग a lover, husband. -अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग a. sniting the mind agreeable -अपहारिन् a. captivating, the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषा the desire or longing of the heart. -आप a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a. (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः (मनाक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नेचं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-ते) 1. a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशांकं शंसिषु Ku. 5. 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः f. desire of the heart. -गवी wish, desire. -गुप्त a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-त्तर) red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्रहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-म.) the god of love. -जव a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal. -जवन् a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिप्र a. scenting out i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.

20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (-ज्ञा) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. -तापः, -पीडा mental pain or agony, anguish. -तृप्ति f. satisfaction of the mind. -तोका an epithet of Durgā. -दंडः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ma. 12. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -वृत्त a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखे mental distress or torment. -मग्नः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. -नीत a. approved, chosen. -पतिः (मनःपतिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पूत a. (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ma. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादाः (मनःप्रसादाः) components of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. -भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid; रेरे मनो मम मनोभव-शासनस्य पादाङ्गुलद्वयमनारतमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust; अत्यारुहो हि मारीणाम-कालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मधनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -याचिन् a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योजिः the god of love -रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind -2. pleasantness. -रथः 1. 'the car of the mind' a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिर्धनं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्य M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिर्नि विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. -दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kulpātara. -दुःखः the god of love. -बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. -बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires; Māl. 1. 34. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम a. attractive, pleasing-agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुण-नखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंशुलीय) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्य-विर्जुभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. -लयः 1. as of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -विनयन् mental discipline. -विरुद्ध a. 1. incomprehensible -2.

against the dictates of mind or conscience. -वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -झल्य a. rankling in the mind; (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं संस्तवीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. -शिला, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिला-विच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. -सुख a. agreeable to the mind. -स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हत a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अ-व्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्तुः, -हारिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -हर red arsenic

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कार; 80 मनसादेवी.

मनसिज a. [मनसि जायते जन्म अलुक्] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालम्पोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 6. -3 The moon.

मनसिज्ञयः 1 The god of love; Si. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart, R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशस्ते मनः अस्वस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -म. The fabulous animal called Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमामविघातदुश्च Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, spiritual. -Comp. -कोशः, -पः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरापशंका Bv. 2. 1; रे पाथं विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37. 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only,



merely. -Comp. -कर *a.* doing little. (-र) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका *A* female elephant.

मनायी (वी) *The* wife of Manu.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ ईश्व-अङ् ईषा; मनस् ईषा शकं० ]  
1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वञ्चितं तदुते  
मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence,  
understanding; प्रविमज्ज पृथङ् मनीषया  
स्वमुने यत्किल तत्करिष्यमि Si. 16. 42.  
-3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn,  
praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelli-  
gence.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired,  
liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृ-  
हेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable.  
-3 A wish, desire, desired object;  
मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* [ मनीषा-इनि ] 1 Wise,  
learned, intelligent, clever, thought-  
ful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved.  
Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise  
or learned person, a sage, a pan-  
dit; माननीयो मनीषिणी R. 1. 11; सं-  
स्कारवशेव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5.  
39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer,  
praiser.

मनुः [ मन्-उ Un. 1. 10 ] 1 N. of  
a celebrated personage regarded  
as the representative man and  
father of the human race (some-  
times regarded as one of the divine  
beings). -2 Particularly, the  
fourteen successive progenitors or  
sovereigns of the earth mentioned  
in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu  
called स्यायुवमनु is supposed to be  
a sort of secondary creator, who  
produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Ma-  
hārshis* and to whom the code of  
laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascrib-  
ed. The seventh Manu called देव-  
स्वतमनु, being supposed to be born  
from the sun, is regarded as the  
progenitor of the present race of  
living beings and was saved from a  
great flood by Viṣṇu in the form  
of a fish, cf. मत्स्यवतार; he is also  
regarded as the founder of the solar  
race of kings who ruled at Avo-  
dhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The  
names of the fourteen Manus in  
order are:— 1 स्यायुवमनु, 2 स्यादिषि, 3  
ओचमि, 4 तामस, 5 वैवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत,  
8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11  
धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 तैत्थ्य-देवसावर्णि  
and 14 इन्द्रसावर्णि. -3 A symboli-  
cal expression for the number  
fourteen. -4 A man, mankind  
(opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought,  
thinking or mental faculty (Ved.).  
-6 A prayer, sacred text or spell

(मंत्र). -*तुः f.* The wife of Manu.  
-Comp. -अंतरं the period or age of a  
Manu; (this period, according to  
Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000  
human years or 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>th day of Bra-  
hmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras*  
making up one whole day; each of  
these fourteen periods is supposed  
to be presided over by its own Ma-  
nu; six such periods have already  
passed away; we are at present liv-  
ing in the seventh, and seven more  
are yet to come). -*जः* a man man-  
kind. °अधिपतिः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः,  
°राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the  
world of men, i. e. the earth. -*जः*  
a woman. -*जातः* a man. -*उपेष्टः*  
a sword. -*प्रणीतः a.* taught or  
expounded by Manu. -*धुः* a man.  
mankind. -*राजः m.* an epithet of  
Kubera. -*भेदः* an epithet of Viṣṇu.  
-*संहिता* the code of laws as-  
cribed to the first Manu, the in-  
stitutes of Manu.

मनुष्य *a.* [ मनो(एवं यत् पुद्गलं च )  
Friendly or useful to man. -*व्यः*  
1 A man, human being, mortal. -2  
A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes.  
-Comp. -*ईश्वरः* a king, sove-  
reign; R. 2. 2. -*कारः* human ex-  
ertion or effort; cf. पुष्पकार. -*जातिः*  
*f.* mankind, human race. -*देवः* 1. a  
king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among  
men, a Brāhmaṇa. -*धर्मः* 1. the  
duty of man. -2. the character of  
man, human character. -*धर्मन् m.* an  
epithet of Kubera. -*मारणं* homicide.  
-*यज्ञः* hospitality, hospitable recep-  
tion of guests, one of the five daily  
acts of a house-holder; see नृपयज्ञ.  
-*लोकः* the world of mortals, the  
earth. -*विशः*, -*विशः f.*, -*विशः* hu-  
man race, mankind. -*शोणितं* hu-  
man blood; (पयो) कुतुहलेनैव मनुष्य-  
शोणितं R. 3. 54. -*सभा* 1. assem-  
bly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude.  
-3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-रथं 1 Manhood. -2 Human-  
ity.

मनोन् *m.* Ved. 1 An inventor. -2  
A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. ( मन्त्रते, but sometimes  
मन्त्रयते also, मन्त्रित ) 1 To consult, be-  
liberate, ponder over, hold consulta-  
tion, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह  
मन्त्रितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2  
To advise, counsel, give advice; अ-  
र्तितलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मन्त्रयतेऽसौ पर-  
मो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To con-  
secrate with sacred texts, enchant  
with spells or charms. -4 To say,  
speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा  
मन्त्रयेथ S. 1; किमेकाकिनी मन्त्रयसि S. 6;

हला संगतिशालापरिसरेऽवलोकितवाहितीयया  
स्वं किं मन्त्रयस्यासीः Mā. 2.

मंत्रः [ मन्त्र-अच् ] 1 A Vedic hymn or  
sacred prayer (addressed to any  
deity), a sacred text; (it is of three  
kinds:—it is called *यच्* if metrical  
and intended to be loudly recited;  
*यधुस्* if in prose and muttered in a  
low tone; and *सामन्* if, being metri-  
cal, it is intended for chanting). -2  
The portion of the Veda including  
the *Samhitā* and distinguished from  
the *Brāhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm-  
spell, an incantation; सोमस्मिन् मन्त्र-  
सिद्धः Dk. 54; नहि जीवति जना मनाग-  
मन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिरं हि मणिमन्त्रो-  
षधीनां प्रभातः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57.  
-4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to  
any deity; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5  
Consultation, deliberation, counsel,  
advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्र-  
स्य R. 1. 20; मन्त्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य वचनं सह  
मन्त्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58.  
-6 Secret plan or consultation, a se-  
cret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp.  
-आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by  
spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्प-  
रेण मनसा नीताः इमं ज्ञानं निजः Bh. 3. 4.  
-उक्कं, -जलं, -तोयं, -चारि *n.* water  
consecrated by means of spells,  
charmed water. -उपदेष्टः backing up  
by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2.  
composing or reciting sacred texts.  
-कारः the author of Vedic hymns.  
-कालः time of consultation or delibera-  
tion. -कुशल *a.* skilled in giving ad-  
vice. -कृत *m.* 1. an author or compo-  
ser of Vedic hymns; अप्यश्वनीमंत्रकृता-  
युषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धेः कशाली बुधस्ते R. 5.  
4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites  
a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an  
adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गन्धकः  
knowledge, science. -गुप्तिः *f.* secret  
counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emis-  
sary or agent. -गृह *a.* council cham-  
ber. -जिह्वः fire; Si. 2. 107. -ज्ञ *a.*  
1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled  
in counsel. -3. skilled in spells.  
(-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser. -2. a  
learned Brāhmaṇa. -3. a spy. -तत्र  
see अमंत्र. -दातृ *m.* a spiritual  
preceptor or teacher. -दर्शितृ *m.* 1. a  
seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brāh-  
maṇa versed in the Vedas. -द्विषतिः  
fire. -दृष्ट *a.* 1. knowing sacred  
texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells.  
(-*m.*) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns.  
-2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता  
the deity invoked in a sacred text or  
*mantra*. -धरिन् *m.* a counsellor.  
-निर्णयः final decision after  
deliberation. -पदं the word of a  
sacred text. -पूत *a.* purified by  
*mantras*. °आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of  
Garuda. -प्रचारः the course of coun-  
sel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः,



—**युक्तिः** *f.* application of spells. —**बी-** (बी) the first syllable of a spell. —**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. —**मूर्तिः** an epithet of Siva. —**मूलं** magic. —**मंत्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —**योगः** 1. employment or application of spells. —2. magic. —**वज्रं** *ind.* without the use of apella. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. —2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —**विद्** see मन्त्र above. —**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. —**संस्कारः** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. —**संस्क्रिया** any magical rite. —**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. —**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. —**साधनं** 1. effecting or subduing by magic. —2. a spell, an incantation. —3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by uttering spells); *Māl.* 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —**साध्य** *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; *Pt.* 1. 65. —2. attainable by consultation. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. —2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —**सद्** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. —**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

**मंत्रण-णा** [ **मन्त्र-ल्युट्** ] 1 Deliberation, consultation. —2 Advising, counselling.

**मन्त्रतः** *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. —2 Deliberately, advisedly.

**मन्त्रवत्** *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; *R.* 3. 31. —2 Initiated. —*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. —2 According to the rules of consultation.

**मन्त्रिः** = मन्त्रिन् *q. v.*

**मन्त्रित** *p. p.* [ **मन्त्र-क्** ] 1 Consulted, —2 Consoled, advised. —3 Said, spoken. —4 Charmed, consecrated by mantras. —5 Settled, determined. —**तं** Advice, counsel.

**मन्त्रिन्** *a.* [ **मन्त्रयते मन्त्रेति** ] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. —2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. —3 Ved. Eloquent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; *R.* 8. 17, *Ms.* 8. 1. —2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —**Comp.** —**पुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —**पतिः**, प्रधानः, प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, —**भ्रष्टः** the prime minister, premier. —**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. —**ओ-** **न्वि** *a.* a minister conversant with the Vedas.

**मन्त्रिता-स्व** Ministership, office of a minister.

**मंथ**, **मन्** 1, 9 P. (मंथति, मयति, मथनाति, मथित; *pass.* मथ्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); सुधां सागरं ममंथुः, or देवाद्युरैरमृतमंथुनिधिरन्मथे *Ki.* 5. 30. —2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down (*fig.* also); तस्मात् ससुद्धादिष्व मथ्यमानात् *R.* 16. 79. —3 (a) To crush, grind. (b) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथनसिजनाम सान्धवं करोति *Dk*; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पाक्षिनीं वायुस्त्वा *Me.* 83. —4 To hurt, injure. —5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथनामि कौरवज्ञातं समरे न कोपात् *Ve.* 1. 15; अमथीच्च परानीकं *Bk.* 15. 46; 14. 36. —6 To tear off, dislocate.

**मंथः** [ **मंथ-करणे षच्** ] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंथदिव ध्रुवमति गंगमंथः *U.* 7. 16; *R.* 10. 3. —2 Killing, destroying. —3 A mixed beverage. —4 A churning-stick (मंथा also). —5 The sun. —6 A ray of the sun. —7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. —8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. —9 A spoon for stirring. —10 A kind of antelope. —**Comp.** —**अचलः**, —**अग्निः** —**गिरिः**, —**पर्वतः**, —**शैलः** the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); *Bv.* 1. 55. —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः** the sea of milk. —**गुणः** a churning-cord. —**जं** butter. —**दंडा**, —**दंडकः** a churning-stick.

**मंथनः** [ **मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भवे ल्युट् वा** ] A churning-stick. —**नं** 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. —2 Kindling fire by attrition. —नी A churning-vessel. —**Comp.** —**घटी** a churning-vessel.

**मंथर** *a.* [ **मंथ-अर्च्** ] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा *S.* 4, त्वमिज्ञानमपरोभवत् *ibid.*; स्थनि खल्वयं प्रसममंथरोऽष्टुत् *M.* 5; इरमंथरचरणविहरं *Gt.* 11; *Si.* 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; *R.* 19. 21. —2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथरकौलिकः. —3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. —4 Large, broad, wide, big. —5 Bent, crooked, curved. —6 Indicating, showing (दृक्). —रः 1 A store, treasure. —2 The hair of the head. —3 Wrath, anger. —4 Fresh butter. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Hinderance, an obstacle. —7 A stronghold. —8 Fruit. —9 A spy, an informer. —10 The month Vaiśākha. —11 The mountain Mandara. —12 An antelope. —रा *N.* of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two boons formerly promised

to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —र Safflower. —**Comp.** —**वि-** **वेक** *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; *Māl.* 1. 18.

**मंथरः** The wind produced by the waving or a chowrie.

**मंथानः** [ **मंथ-अनच्** ] 1 A churning-stick. —2 An epithet of Siva.

**मंथानकः** A kind of grass.

**मंथिन्** *a.* [ **मंथ-णिनि** ] 1 Churning, stirring. —2 Afflicting, annoying. —*m.* 1 Semen virile. —2 Ved. Soma juice. —नी A churning-vessel.

**मंद्** 1 A. (मंदे) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. —2 To be glad, to rejoice. —3 To languish, be languid. —4 To shine. —5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. —6 To be praised or celebrated. —7 To praise —8 To sleep.

**मंद** *a.* [ **मंद्-अच्** ] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिद्यति मंदां गतिमश्नुमुखया *Ku.* 1. 11; तच्छरितं गोविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी प्राह *Gt.* 6. —2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. —3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते *Snbhāsh.* मंदोऽप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विप्रश्चिता *M.* 2., 8; मंदः कविचक्षःप्राचीं गमिष्याम्युपहारयतां *R.* 1. 3; हिंसति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मना *Ku.* 5. 75. —4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). —5 Soft, faint, gentle; as in मंदस्मितं —6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरः; see also. —7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्निः. —8 Unlucky, unhappy. —9 Faded. —10 Wicked, vile. —11 Addicted to drinking. —12 Weak, slack (as a bow). —13 Sick, afflicted with disease. —14 Independent (स्वतंत्र). —दः 1 The planet Saturn. —2 An epithet of Yama. —3 The dissolution of the world. —4 A kind of elephant; मंदोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह सायवः *Si.* 4. 49 (where मंद means 'a fool' also). —5 The apsis of a planet's course. —दा A pot, vessel. —दं *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यतं यच्च नितंबयोर्युक्तया मंदं विलासादिष्व *S.* 2. 2. —2 Gently, softly, not violently; मंदं मंदं लुपति पवनश्चासुक्करो यथा त्वं *Me.* 9. —3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. —4 In a low tone, deeply. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. (—अं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. —**अग्निः** *a.* having a weak digestion. (—ग्निः) slowness of digestion. —**अनिलः** a gentle breeze. —**असु** *a.* having weak or faint breath. —**आक्रांत** *N.* of a metre; see App. I. —**आत्मन्** *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्माद्य-



जिहृक्षया Malli. —आदर a. 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. —2. neglectful. —उज्जः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगयापवादिना मातृयेन S. 2. —उदरी N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaate women; cf. अद्वया. She advised her husband to deliver Sitā to Rāma and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्ण) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदोत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1. —कर्ण a. slightly deaf; (Proverb :— बहिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —कांतिः the moon. —कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. —शुक्रः Saturn. —गति, —गमिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् a. 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —2. absent-minded. —3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —उज्ज a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, —प्रज्ञ, —बुद्धि, —मति, —मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फल equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, —भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् a. dim, of fading lustre; R. 7. 2. —मंद ind. slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि a. dim. —निभ a. poor, impoverished; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् a. creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्य a. weak. —वृष्टिः f. slight rain. —स्मित, —हासः, —हारः a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदक a. Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता स्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. —2 Dulness. —3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. —4 Weakness. —5 Littleness, smallness; मंदत्वमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदायति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. —2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदारयते न खलु सुहृदामन्युपेतार्थकुल्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. —2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि Ku. 4. 45; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीकृ 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविपकयोर्मंदीकृतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5; मंदीकृतशोकः K. 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. —2 Thick, dense; firm. —3 Large, bulky.

—रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a burning-attack when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथतैर्मंदरोद्धतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलसुंदर धृतभेदर ए Git. 1; शोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धभुमितांभोधिर्वर्णन Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 30. —2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). —3 Heaven. —4 A mirror. —5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. —रं ind. Slowly, sluggishly. —Comp. —आवासा, —वासिनी Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. —2 Life. —3 Sleep; (also written मंदसातु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. —2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [ मंदमकति अङ्गिणि ] 1 The river Ganges; मंदाकिनी भगति नगोपकंठे सुकावली कंठगतेव ध्रुमेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. —2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी विग्रहा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिखरैः सेव्यमाना महाहिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [ मंद-आरक् ] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; हस्तमाप्यस्तचकनमितो बालमंदारद्वयः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. —2 The plant called Arka. —3 The Dhātūra plant. —4 Heaven. —5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. —Oomp. —माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिबद्धा S. 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Mā. gā.

मंदारकः, —मंदारवः, —मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. [ मंद-इमन् ] 1 Slowness, tardiness. —2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [ मंद्यतेऽयं मंदं किर ] 1 A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. —2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. —3 A town. —4 A camp. —5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. —2 The hollow of the knee, ham. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [ मंद-उरक् Up. 1. 38 ] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general प्रभोऽयं स्वयं प्रविशति ह्यतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाम् Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. —2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [ a. मंद-रक् Un. 2. 13 ] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); पयोर्मंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. —2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. —3 A Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound; low tone. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A kind of elephant.

मंघात् m. Ved. 1 An intelligent man. —2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मदनविजनाम सान्त्वय करोति Dk. 1; Me. 73. —2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथाः Rs. 1. 8 so पराक्षमन्मथः जनः S. 2. 18. —3 The wood apple. —था N. of Dakṣhāyānti. —Oomp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. —2. pudendum muliebre. —कर a. exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter; S. 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् a. Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् n. Ved. 1 Wish, desire. —2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वेषतोऽप्येवं मंदं); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकात्कीलकोचरं मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्कोकिलनिस्वनः Kāv. 2. 11. —2 The god of love.

मन्य a. (At the end of oomp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. —2 Appearing as.

मन्या [ मन्वतेऽन्या मन्या गलपार्श्वशिवा P. III. 3. 59. Sk. ] 1 The nape or back, of the neck. —2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [ मन्-युक् Up. 3. 20 ] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. —2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. —3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. —4 A sacrifice. —5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). —6 Ardour, zeal. —7 Pride. —8 An epithet of Siva. —9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत a. 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —m. An epithet of Agni.

मप (पु)ष्टः —कः A kind of bean.

मह 1 P. (मव्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. —Oomp. —कारः, —कुर्ये interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [ मम भावः तत् ] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. —3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. —2



Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; छुद्देऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्नं मम-  
स्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3  
Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मम् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the  
Kāvyaaprakāśa.

मम् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय a. (यी f.) An affix used to  
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or  
composed of,' 'full of'; कनकमय,  
काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N.  
of a demon, the architect of the  
demons. (He built the 'three cities'  
for the demons; cf. विपुल. He is also  
said to have built a splendid hall for  
the Pāṇḍavas) -2 A horse. -3 A  
camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु) टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight,  
satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुमगा मयस्क-  
रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A Kinnara, a celestial  
musician. -2 A deer, an antelope.  
-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयस्त्रः [ मा ऊक्त्वा मयादेशः Up. 5. 25 ]  
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre,  
brightness; विद्यजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिदुर्म-  
यस्त्रैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si 4. 56;  
Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame.  
-4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयस्त्रिन् a. Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [ मी ऊक्त्वा Up. 1. 67 ] 1  
A peacock; समरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-  
व्या U. 3. 20; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-  
दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower.  
-3 N. of a poet (author of the  
सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चौरश्चिकुरनिकरः कण-  
पूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind  
of instrument for measuring time.  
—री A pea-hen; (Proverb:—वरं  
तकालोपनता त्विचिरी न पुनर्दिशसातरिता मयूरी Vb.  
1. or वरमय कपोतो न श्यो मयूरः 'a bird in  
the hand is worth two in the bush').  
-Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an  
epithet of Kārttikeya. —श्रीवकं blue  
vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock.  
—चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुर्यं blue  
vitriol. —पवित्रं a. feathered with  
peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R.  
3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form  
of a peacock's foot (made with the  
finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of  
Kārttikeya. —रथसकः a cunning peacock.  
—शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a  
cock's comb.

मयूरका 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's  
comb. —का-कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [ मृ-वृत् ] A plague, murrain,  
pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [ मरकं तरयनेन मृ-वृत् ] An  
emerald; चापि चास्मिन्मरकताशिलावद्-  
सोपानमार्गा Me. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rs.  
3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).  
-Comp —मणिः m., f. an emerald.  
—शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [ मृ-मयि ल्युट् ] 1 Dying, death;  
मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87; or  
संभावितस्य चाकीर्तितमरणान्दतिरिच्यते Bg.  
2. 34. -2 A kind of person. -Comp.  
—अंत, —अंतक a. ending in death  
—अभिसुख, —उन्मुख a. on the point of  
death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक  
a. causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् a  
mortal. —निश्चय a. determined to  
die; Pt. 1. —शील a. mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिण्यु a. Mortal.

मरिमन् m. Death, dying.

मरंदः —दकः The juice of flowers;  
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp —ओक्त्वा n.  
a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. [ मृ-आलृ ] 1 Soft,  
greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender.  
—लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo,  
goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं  
वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधिहि मरालविकारं  
Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of  
duck (कारंक्ष्व). -3 A horse. -4 A  
cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove  
of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue,  
cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री) चः The pepper-shrub.  
—चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. [ मृ-ईवि Up. 4  
70 ] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-  
च्यः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs.  
1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A parti-  
cle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage.  
—चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of  
the ten patriarchs created by the  
first Manu, or one of the ten mind-  
born sons of Brahman; he was  
father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-  
giver. -3 N. of Kṛishṇa. -4 A  
miser. -Comp. —गर्भ a. containing  
particles of light. —तोयं a. mirage.  
—मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radi-  
ant, shining. (—m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् a. Radiant, lustr-  
ous. —m. The sun.

मरीमृज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [ श्रित्येतिस्मिन्मृताभीति मरुः निर्जल-  
देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7 ] 1 A desert,  
sandy desert, a wilderness, any re-  
gion destitute of water. -2 A moun-  
tain or rock. -3 A kind of plant

(कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drink-  
ing. —m. pl N. of a coun-  
try or its inhabitants. -Comp.  
—अद्भवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a  
cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district.  
—जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1.  
N. of a district. -2. any region de-  
stitute of water. —द्विपः, —मियः a  
camel. —धन्वः, —धन्वन् m. wilderness,  
desert. —पथः, —पृष्ठं a sandy desert,  
wilderness; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.)  
the country called Mārvar. —धूमिः  
f. a desert, sandy desert. —संभवाः a  
kind of horse-radish. —स्थल, —स्थली  
a wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामो-  
ति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरी ततो नापिर्क  
Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थलं यथा वृष्टि शुधार्तः  
भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high fore-  
head.

मरुत् m. [ मृ-उति Up. 1. 94 ] 1  
Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्नरतो  
वयः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or  
breath, life wind; (अजयत्) अपरः  
प्रणिधानयेग्यया मरुता पंच शरीरगोचरात्  
R. 8. 19; Kn. 3. 48. -3 The god  
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity;  
वैमानिकानां मरुतामयद्वाहृष्टलीलाकर-  
लोक्पालात् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5  
A kind of plant (मरुवक). —n. A  
kind of plant (मृशियण). -Comp.  
—आंदोलः a kind of a fan (of a deer's  
or buffalo's skin). —हृष्टं bellium.  
—करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् n. —क्रि-  
या flatulency. —कोणः the north-  
west quarter. —गणः the host of the  
gods. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुवः 1.  
epithet of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma.  
—ध्वजं the down of cotton floating  
in the air. —पटः a sail. —पति, —पा-  
लः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky,  
atmosphere. —पुवः a lion. —फलं hail.  
—वज्रः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2.  
a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1.  
a car in which idols of gods are  
moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः  
the world of the Maruta. —वर्त्मन् n.  
sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet  
of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar  
race, who is said to have performed  
a sacrifice in which the gods took the  
part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्व्येष श्लोकोऽ-  
भिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टेरी मरुतस्यावसन् गृहे ।  
आविशितस्व कामप्रेषिषेदेवाः समासद् इति ॥  
मरुतकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुवत् m 1 A cloud. -2. N. of  
Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An  
epithet of Rāhu.



**मरुव (व) क** *a.* Terrible formidable. — **कः** 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). — 2 A variety of lime. — 3 A tiger. — 4 Rāhu. — 5 A crane.

**मरुकः** 1 A peacock. — 2 A kind of stag.

**मरोलिः-लिकः** The sea-monster Makara.

**मर्क** *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. — 2 Perishing, dying away. — **कः** 1 The vital breath, life-wind. — 2 An ape, a monkey.

**मर्ककः** A spider.

**मर्कटः** 1 An ape, a monkey ; हारं चक्षुः केनापि दृष्टमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेडिं जि-  
वति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1.  
99. — 2 A spider. — 3 A kind of crane.  
— 4 A kind of coitus or mode of  
sexual enjoyment. — 5 A kind of  
poison. — **Comp.** — **आस्य** *a.* monkey-  
faced. ( — ह्यं ) copper. — **हंडुः** ebony.  
— **तिरुदकः** a kind of ebony. — **विप्लवो**  
the Apāmārga tree. — **पोतः** a young  
monkey. — **वासः** a cobweb. — **शीर्षं**  
vermilion.

**मर्कटकः** 1 An ape. — 2 A spider.  
— 3 A kind of fish. — 4 A kind of  
grain.

**मर्करा** 1 A pot, vessel. — 2 A sub-  
terranean hole, cavity, cavern, hol-  
low. — 3 A barren woman.

**मर्च** 10 A. (मर्चयति) 1 To take.  
— 2 To cleanse. — 3 To sound. — 4 To  
go, move. — 5 Ved. To threaten,  
menace. — 6 To injure, hurt. — 7 To  
endanger, imperil.

**मज्जः** 1 A washerman. — 2 A catu-  
mite. — *f.* Cleansing, washing,  
purification.

**मर्तः** [ मर्तन् ] 1 A man, human  
being, mortal. — 2 The earth, the  
world of mortals.

**मर्त्य** *a.* [ मर्त्य-भवः यत् ] Mortal. — **त्यः**  
1 A mortal, a human being, man ;  
Ms. 5. 97. — 2 The world of mortals,  
the earth. — **त्यं** The body. — **Comp.**  
— **धर्मः** mortality. — **धर्मन्** *a.* mortal ;  
न कश्चिद्वासायते मर्त्यधर्मा K. — **निवाति-**  
**न्** *m.* a mortal, human being. — **भावः**  
human nature. — **भुवनं** the earth.  
— **महितः** a god. — **मुखः** a kinnara,  
a being having the face of a man  
and the figure of an animal,  
and regarded as an attendant of Ku-  
bera. — **लोकः** the world of mortals,  
the earth ; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विज्ञाति  
Bg. 9. 21.

**मर्द** *a.* [ मृ-चञ् ] Crushing,  
pounding, grinding, destroying &c.  
(at the end of comp.). — **वः** 1  
Grinding, pounding. — 2 A violent  
stroke.

**मर्दक** *a.* = मर्द.

**मर्दन** *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ मृ-चञ् ल्युट्, या ]  
Crushing, grinding, destroying,  
tormenting, rubbing &c. — **न्**  
1 Crushing grinding. — 2 Rubbing,  
shampooing. — 3 Anointing ( with  
unguents &c. ). — 4 Pressing, knead-  
ing. — 5 Paining, tormenting, afflict-  
ing. — 6 Destroying. — 7 Devastating,  
laying waste. — 8 Opposition of  
planets. — 9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).  
**मर्दित** *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. — 2  
Rubbed. — 3 Strung or tied together.  
**मर्दलः** A kind of drum ; Si. 6. 31 ;  
Rs. 2. 1.

**मर्द** 1 P. ( मर्चति ) To go, move.

**मर्मन्** *n.* [ मृ-मनिच् ] 1 ( *a* ) A vital  
part of the body, the vitals, weak or  
tender point ( of the body ) ; नयैव  
वीनो हृदि शोकशर्ममणि कृतमपि किं न  
सोढा U. 3. 35 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Bk. 16 ;  
स्वहृदयमर्मणि धर्म करोति Gt. 4. ( *b* ) Any  
vital member or organ. — 2 Any weak  
or vulnerable point, a defect, failing.  
— 3 The core, quick. — 4 Any joint  
( of a limb ). — 5 The secret or hidden  
meaning, the pith or essence ( of  
anything ) ; काव्यमर्मकाशिका टीका ;  
नत्वा गमाधरे मर्मकाशं तदुते मुहं — **नगेश-**  
**भट्ट** — 6 A secret, a mystery. — 7 Truth.  
— **Comp.** — **अतिग** *a.* piercing deeply,  
into the vital parts ; Si. 20. 77.  
— **अन्वेष्ट** 1. probing the vital parts.  
— 2. seeking weak or vulnerable points.  
— **आवरणं** as armour, a coat of mail.  
— **आविध्**, **उपधातिच्** *a.* piercing the  
vitals ( of the heart ) ; Mv. 3. 10.  
— **कीलः** a husband. — **य** *a.* piercing to  
the quick, very acute, poignant. — **ध्र**  
*a.* piercing the vitals, excessively  
painful. — **चरं** the heart. — **छिद्**,  
— **भिद्** ( *so* — **छेदिन्** — **भेदिन्** ) *a.* 1. pier-  
cing the vitals, cutting to the quick,  
excessively painful ; U. 3. 31 ; Mā. 9. 12. — 2. wounding mortally, mortal.  
— **ज्ञ** *a.*, — **बिद्** *a.* 1. knowing the  
weak or vulnerable points of an-  
other ; Pt. 1. 248. — 2. knowing the  
most secret portions of a subject.  
— 3. knowing secrets or mysteries.  
— 4. having a deep insight into any-  
thing, exceedingly acute or clever.  
( — **ज्ञा** ) any acute or learned man.  
— **त्र** a coat of mail. — **पारग** *a.* hav-  
ing a deep insight into, thoroughly  
conversant with, one who has en-  
tered into the secret recesses of any-  
thing. — **भेद्** 1. piercing the vitals.  
— 2. disclosing the secrets or vulner-  
able points of another. — **भेदन्**, — **भे-**  
**दिन्** *m.* an arrow. — **बिद्** see मर्मज्ञ.  
— **स्थलं**, — **स्थानं** 1. a sensitive or vital  
part. — 2. a weak or vulnerable point.  
— **स्युश्** *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, sting-  
ing to the quick. — 2. very cutting,

poignant, sharp or stinging ( words  
&c. ).

**मर्मिक** *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak  
points. — 2 Very acute, intelligent ;  
see मर्मज्ञ.

**मर्मर** *a.* [ मृ-अल् ल्युट् च ] 1 Rustl-  
ing ( leaves, garments &c. ) ; ती-  
रेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73 ; 19.  
41 ; नदीद्विताः प्रत्यनिलं चिच्छेत्तर्ज्ज्वली-  
मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. — 2 Murnmur-  
ing. — **रः** 1 A rustling sound. — 2  
A murmur.

**मर्मरायते** Den. A. To rustle, mur-  
mur.

**मर्मरी** 1 A species of pine tree. — 2  
Turmeric.

**मर्मरीकः** 1 A poor man, pauper. — 2  
A wicked man.

**मर्त्य** *a.* Ved. Mortal. — **यः** 1 A man  
— 2 A young man. — 3 A male. — 4 A  
lover, suitor. — 5 A stallion, horse. — 6  
A camel.

**मर्त्यकः** Ved. 1. A little man. — 2 A  
male in general.

**मर्या** A limit, boundary.

**मर्यादा** [ मर्यादा सीमायां दृष्टिते दा-धञर्थे क ]  
1 A limit, boundary ( fig. also ) ;  
bound, border, frontier, verge ; मर्या-  
दास्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. — 2 End, termina-  
tion, terminus. — 3 A shore, bank.  
— 4 A mark, land-mark. — 5 The  
bounds of morality, any fixed usage  
or established rule, moral law. — 6 A  
rule of propriety or decorum, bounds  
or limits of propriety, propriety of  
conduct ; आस्तातापवाद्भिन्नमर्यादा U.  
5. Pt. 1. 142. — 7 A contract,  
covenant, an agreement. — **Comp.**  
— **अचलः**, — **गिरिः**, — **पर्वतः** a frontier-  
mountain. — **भेदकः** a destroyer of  
land-marks.

**मर्यादिन्** *a.* Keeping within bounds.  
— *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

**मर्यादीकृ** 8 U. : To make anything  
a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far  
as ; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

**मर्च** 1. P. ( मर्चति ) 1 To go, move.  
— 2 To fill. — **Caus.** To sound.

**मर्शः** [ मृ-चञ् ] 1 Deliberation. — 2  
Advice, counsel. — 3 A sternutatory.

**मर्शनं** 1 Rubbing. — 2 Examination,  
inquiry. — 3 Consideration, delibera-  
tion. — 4 Advising, counselling. — 5  
Removing, rubbing off. — 6 Ex-  
plaining.

**मर्षः**, **मर्षणं** [ मृ-चञ् ल्युट् वा ] En-  
durance, forbearance, patience.

**मर्षित** *p.* *v.* 1 Endured, patiently  
borne or endured. — 2 Exonated, for-  
given. — **तं** Endurance, patience.

**मर्षिन्** *a.* Enduring, forbearing.



मल 1 A., 10 U. ( मलते, मलयति-ते )  
To hold, possess.

मल a. [ मृज्यते शोष्यते भुज्-कल टिलोपः  
Tv. ] 1 Dirty, foul. —2 Mean, covetous.  
—3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. —4  
Wicked. —लः, —लं 1 Dirt, filth,  
impurity, dust, any impure matter ;  
मलदायका बलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्च्छति  
मलोपहतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभा-  
काशा Ms. 5. 135. —2 Dregs, refuse,  
excrement, excrement, feces, dung.  
—3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy.  
—4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. —5  
Any impure secretion of the body ;  
( according to Manu these excretions  
are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमसृग् मज्जा मूत्रविट्  
प्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माशुक्रपिका स्वेदो द्वादशैत नृणां  
गलाः Ms. 5. 135. ) —6 Comphor. —7  
Cuttle-fish bone. —8 Tanned leather ;  
a leather-garment. —9 The three  
humours of the body ( वात, पित्त and  
कफ ). —लं A kind of base metal. —Comp.  
—अपकर्षण 1. removing the dirt,  
purification. —2. removal of sin. —अरिः  
A kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipa-  
tion of the bowels. —आकर्षित m. a.  
sweeper, a scavenger. —आवृह a. 1.  
causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. —2.  
defiling, polluting. —आशयः the  
stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the  
feces, voiding the excrement. —उद्वासा  
a woman who has put off her soiled  
clothes. —उपहत a. soiled, tarnished  
with dirt ; S. 7. 32. —कर्षण a.  
cleansing. —घ्न a. cleansing, deter-  
gent. —(घ्नः) the bulbous root of  
शास्मली. —(घ्नी) N. or a plant ( नग-  
दुमनी ). —जं pur, matter. —दूषित a.  
dirty, foul, soiled. —द्ववः purging,  
diarrhoea. —द्वविन् a. purging. —( m. )  
the Jayapāla tree. —धारी a nurse  
who attends to a child's necessities.  
—धारिन् m. a religious mendicant  
of the Jaina sect. —पुष्ट the first ( or  
outer ) page of a book. —पुञ्ज m. a  
crow. —मलकः a strip of cloth cover-  
ing the privities ( कर्षित ). —मासः an  
intercalary month ( so called be-  
cause during that month religious  
ceremonies are not performed ).  
—मासस्त्र् a woman in her courses.  
—विसर्गः, —विसर्जनं, —शुद्धिः f. evacua-  
tion of the bowels. —हृत् m. = मलमूत्रः.  
—हारक a. removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् a. Dirty, foul, filthy.  
—Comp. —मासस्त्र् f. a menstruous  
woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः  
A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range  
in the south of India, abounding in  
sandal tree ; ( poets usually repre-  
sent the breeze from the Malaya  
mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal tree and other plants growing  
thereon, which peculiarly affect  
persons who are smitten with love ) ;  
स्तनाविच दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्गौ R.  
4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं  
न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरंधी  
चंदनतककाठमिथुनं कुहते Subhāsh. —2 N.  
of the country lying to the east  
of the Malaya range, Malabar —3 A  
garden. —4 The garden of Indra. —5  
The side of a mountain. —Comp.  
—अचलः, —आद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः &c. the  
Malaya mountain. —अनेलः, —वातः,  
—समीरः The wind blowing from the  
Malaya mountain, south-wind ;  
ललितलवंगलापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे  
Git. 1 ; of. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानि-  
हतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं बहे-  
दानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood.  
—जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज  
महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विश्वस्ते  
Bv. 1. 11. ( —जः, —जं ) sandal-  
wood. ( —जं ) an epithet of Rāhu.  
—रजस्वं n. the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः  
a sandal tree. —वालिनी an epithet  
of Durgā.

मलका 1 An amorous or insti-  
fual woman. —2 A female messenger,  
confidante. —3 A female elephant.

मलिः f. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन a. [ मल असर्थे इन् ] 1  
Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean,  
soiled, stained, sullied ( fig. also ) ;  
धन्यास्तद्वंगलसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17 ;  
किमिति युवा मलिनं यशः कुक्षये Ve. 3.  
4. —2 Black, dark ( fig. also ) ; मलिन-  
मपि हिमांशोऽस्मिन् लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ;  
अतिमलिनो, कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव  
निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18. —3 Sinful,  
wicked, depraved ; धियो हि ईसां मलि-  
ना भवति H. 1. 23 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म  
सुरभेर्नन्वसप्तमं Kāv. 2. 178. —4 Low,  
vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवति मलिनाभय-  
ता Si. 9. 23. —5 Clouded, obscured.  
—नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. —2 Buttermilk.  
—3 Borax. —ना, —नी A woman  
during menstruation. —Comp. —अंबु  
n. ' black water ', ink. —आस्य a. 1.  
having a dirty or black face. —2.  
low, vulgar. —3. savage, cruel. —यभ  
a. obscured, soiled, clouded, —मुख  
a. = मलिनास्य q. v. ( —खः ) 1. fire. —2.  
a ghost, an evil spirit. —3. a kind of  
monkey ( गोलाल ).

मलिनता-स्त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness.  
—2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity,  
corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty,  
soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil ( fig.  
also ), वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयति पुरोगतानि  
R. 5. 73. यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं न  
लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नष्टः M. 1

' stains or brings discredit on ' &c.  
—2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित a. 1 Dirty, soiled. —2 Cor-  
rupt. —3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् m. [ मलिन-इमन्तेच ] 1 Dirti-  
ness, foulness, impurity. —2 Black-  
ness, Darkness ; मलिनिमालिनि नाध-  
योषितां Si. 6. 4. —3 Moral impurity,  
sin.

मलिनीक 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2  
To darken, obscure.

मलिनीक 1 P. To become dirty or  
impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; न  
परेषु महीजसम्लुचाद्वर्कवति मलिम्लुचा  
इव Si. 16. 52. —2 A demon. —3 A  
gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercalary  
month. —5 Air, wind. —6 Fire. —7 A  
Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily  
Yajnas or sacrifices. —8 The Chitraka  
tree. —9 Frost, snow.

मलिहा A woman in her courses.

मलीसम a. [ मल-इमन् ] 1 Dirty,  
foul, impure, unclean, stained, soil-  
ed ; मा ते मलीससविकारघना मतिर्भूत्  
Māl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53. —2 Dark,  
black, of a black colour ; पणितः न  
जनारवैरवैदपि कूजतमलिं मलीससं N. 2.  
92 ; महामनोमोहमलीससाधया K. 5 ; वि-  
सारितामजिहत कोकिलाबलीमलीसजा  
लदमद्वंद्वुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38 ; Māl.  
10. 4. —3. Wicked, sinful, wrong,  
unrighteous ; मलीससामादृक्ते न पद्वति  
R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. —2 Green  
vitriol.

मल 1 A ( मलते ) To hold, possess.

मल्ल a. [ मल्ल-अच् ] 1 Strong,  
athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1. —2 Good,  
excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. —2  
An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; मल्ल-  
मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. —3 A drinking-  
vessel, cup. —4 The remnants of an  
oblation. —5 The cheek and temple.  
—6 N. of a mixed tribe ( wrestlers )  
born of an outcast Kshatriya by a  
Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 12.  
45. —7 N. of a country. —ल्लः 1 A  
woman. —2 The Arabian jasmine.  
—3 Ornamenting the person with  
cosmetics or coloured unguents.  
—Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of  
Kṛishṇa. —2. of Siva. —क्रीडा 1.  
boxing or wrestling match. —2.  
athletic or gymnastic exercise. —वडी  
a kind of dance. —जं black pepper.  
—कुर्द a kind of drum. —नगः 1. In-  
dra's elephant. —2. a letter-carrier.  
—शूः शूनिः f. 1. a battle-field. —2. an  
arena, a wrestling ground. —3. N.  
of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or  
boxing match, pugilistic encounter.  
—विद्यार the art of wrestling. —शाला  
a gymnasium.



महकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

महारः N. of one of the six Rāgas.

महलिः-ह्रीः [मह-र वा कोए] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. -गंधि n. a kind of agallochum. -नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघ-दूत, किराताजनीय, नेत्रचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

महलिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Māgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुषः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्म-वकलमहलिकाक्षपञ्चधाधृतस्फुरदुद्वहदुंदरी-काः (सुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes.) (-क्षी) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). -अञ्जना N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srisailla. -आरुषा a kind of jasmine.

महिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमहिकानां विजम्भोद्दिष्टेषु कुडम-लेषु B. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विष्णुस्तसायंतनमहिकेषु (के-शेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -गंधं a kind of agallochum. -छद्, -छद्ने n. a shade for a lamp.

मह्लिकरः A thief.

महुः A bear.

महूरः Rust of iron.

मह् 1 P. (महति) To fasten, bind.

मह्य 1 P. (मह्यति) To bind.

मह् 1 P. (महति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मशकः [मश-वृत्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकां करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. -कुटिः -टी f., -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitoes. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकिन् m. The Udumbara tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मह् 1 P. (महति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मधिः -वी f. = मसी q. v.

मह् 4 P. (मह्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form. मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. 3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. -जलं ink. -पण्यः a writer, scribe. -पथः a pen. -महः f. 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. -वर्णं a. black as ink, inky. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधा-ति दीपा Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन a. Pounded, well ground-  
ed.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सु) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. -2 A barlot.

मसरकः A pillow. -कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मसृण-चंदनचक्षितार्ति Ch. P. 7; or सरस-मसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gīt. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मसृणवाणि Gīt. 10. -4 Lovely charming; विनयमसृणो वाचि-नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतवि-स्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. -जा Linseed.

मसृणित a. Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मसृक् 1 P. (मसृकति) To go, move.

मसरकः [मसृ अरच्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मसरकिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmana in the fourth order; धारयन् मसरकिवं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मसृज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मज्ज; caus. मज्ज-ति; desid. निमज्जति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सौदाम्ये तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीचांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सोऽसंभृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm. मसृते The head. -Comp. -द्वार n. the devadāru tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकं-कं [मस्यति परिमाद्येन मस्-करणे तस्यार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v. l. तुष्णा) भिभृतस्य चकं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्षः, पुष्पी &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp. -आरुषः the top of a tree. -उच्चरः, -चूलं an acute head-ache. -पिंडिका -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -छुगः the membrane sur-  
rounding the brain. -क्षेहः the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मसिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. -त्वक् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -छुगः, -गं, -छुगकः, -कं the brain.

मह् 1 P., 10 U. (महति, मह्यति-त, महति) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; मोक्षार्थं न निधीनां मह-यांत महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. ; जयजी-विष्यस्तेऽर्पित इव मंदारकुसुमाः Gīt. 11; स्त्री पुमानित्यनर्थेषा वृत्तं हि महिर्न सत् Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) 11. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह-वृत्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकोऽसुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु ब्रह्मते-व्यतिवर्तते महममाविति बंधुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19; मदनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महम् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

महकः A wide spread fragrance.

महत् a. [मह-अति] (compar. मही-यम् superl. महिष्ठे; nom. महाद्, महाती, महातः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याप्तः



&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान्ध्वराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती बाह्वयस महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महानद्याः. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानेचकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यसुस्थितिः, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः, -चर्चिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्परार्द्धे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्धः. -m. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ma. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpurnasha compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q.v.). -comp. -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -कथ a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र a. occupying a wide territory. -गुण a. having the qualities of the great. -तर्क the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. -विल the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृदुः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater, larger &c. -r. 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणी वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च समाहितमृतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरका A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious,

ous, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महता The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महत्) ind. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q.v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabio.)

महल्लक a. Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (of Mar. महाल्ल).

महम् n. [मह-अम्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कलशानां स्वमसि महमां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mā. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 2. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महत्स्व, महत्स्वि a. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, lustrous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -comp. -असाः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. huge, bulky. (-गा) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3 N. of Siva. -अंजन N. of a mountain. -अरयः a great danger or calamity. -अस्वानिक a. 'having gone a long way, 'dead. -अस्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सं) a kitchen. -सं, (-सं) a kitchen. -अद्भुत a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वा) a worthy or respectable person. -अतः 1. death. -2 an epithet of Siva. -अधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंधा (pl.) N. of a people and their country. -अभय, -अभिन्न a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (-वा, -वा) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. -असा-

रः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंजुकाः an epithet of Siva. -अंजुज a billion. -अंजुल a. very son. (-रंजु) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरयं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्य a. very costly, costing a high price. (-र्य) a kind of quail. -अर्य a. valuable, precious. -अर्यु a. flaming high. -अर्यवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्य a. 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्यु one thousand millions. -अर्य a. 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्य) white sandal-wood. -अर्य-रोहः the fig-tree. -अर्यनिरयः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt, R. 3. 56. -अशन a. voracious, gluttonous. -अश्म m. a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमो the eighth day in the bright half of Aśvina sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अहः the afternoon. -आहार a. extensive, large, great. -आचार्य 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आदय a. wealthy, very rich. (-दय) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् a. 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुर्लभा अपवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu 7. द्विचिंति मंदारश्चरितं महात्मनं Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-म.) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e. intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मन्त् means the same as महात्मन्.) -आनकाः a kind of large drum. -आनंद, -नंद 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-वा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Maghā. -आपगा a great river. -आयुषः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprise. (-भ) any great enterprise. -आलयाः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanatorium, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-वा) N. of a particular deity. -आशय a. high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यभो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-वा) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2 the ocean. -आस्पद a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आशयः a great or tumultuous fight. -हृद्य



a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. 'the great Indra, 'N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Me. 7. 7. —2. a chief or leader in general. —3. N. of a mountain range; प्रतिमहोदयस्य महोदये R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. —बावः rain-bow. —नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. —मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोदति गाडिं महेशो Ki. 13. 16. —इवामः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N. of Siva. —बधुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt. 1, 69. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). —(रि) 1 N. of Durgā. —2. a kind of bell-metal. —उग्रः (for उग्र) a large bull, a full-grown or strong bull; महोक्षतं वसतः स्युः R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. —(लः) the Śārāsa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. —2. the god of love. —उत्साहः a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. —(हः) 1. perseverance. —2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. —2. an epithet of Indra. —उजः a conch-shell, shell. —उद्यः a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. —(यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. —2. final beatitude. —3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja; see App. III. —5. N. of the district of Kanouja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदरः a. big-bellied, corpulent. —(रः) 1. a big belly. —2. dropsy. —उदारः a. very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यमः a. = महोदय q. v. —उद्योगः a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नतः a. exceedingly lofty. —(न्नः) the palmyra tree —उन्नतिः f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपगुरुः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उग्रः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उरुक्षः a. broad-chested. —(रुः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. —2. a great fire-brand. —कारिणः m. 'great priest, 'N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —क्रद्धिः a. very prosperous, opulent. —(f.) great prosperity or affluence. —शवभः a great bull. —शविः 1. a great sage or saint; परमहृदिः परमेश्वरः

महोत्सवान्महर्षयः; (the term is applied in Me. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajā-patis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. —(ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस्वः a. very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानधना धनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. —(मः) a great hero or warrior, a champion. —(नः) great vigour. —ओजसः the discus of Viṣṇu. —ओषधिः f. 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. —2. the *Dūrva* grass. —3. N. of various plants बाक्ली, शतकंठकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. —गगः a collection of great or medicinal herbs: —गुग्गुलीयं श्यामलता भुंगराजः शतावरी । गुडूचा मर्द्धनीच महोषधिगणः सुता ॥ ओषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. —3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (वस्त्रनाम). —कच्छः 1. the sea. —2. N. of Varuṇa. —3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कणपदः a kind of shell. —कपिलः 1. the Bilva tree. —2. red garlic. —कंबुः a. stark naked. —(बुः) an epithet of Siva. —करः a. 1. large-handed. —2. having a large revenue. —कर्मः an epithet of Siva. —कर्मदः a. doing great works. —(मः) an epithet of Siva. —कला the light of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, मधुसूति, बाण, भारवि &c. —2. an epithet of Sukra. —कतः an epithet of Siva. —(तः) the earth. —कायः a. big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. —(यः) 1. an elephant. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —4. of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kārttika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. —2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; of. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). —3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —4. N. of a kind of gourd. —5. N. of Siva's servant (नंदि). —पुरं the city of Ujjayini. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्यः a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559) (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five: —पुराण, क-

मारसम्भ, किराताजनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैष्णवचरित or six, if मेघदूत — a very small poem or खंडकाव्य — be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिमाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुलः, —कुलीनः a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. —(लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कुच्छः a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —केसाः, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —कृतः a great sacrifice, e. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —कर्मः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः-र्व a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see विक्रित्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. —गंधः a. exceedingly fragrant. —(घः) a kind of cane. —(घं) a kind of sandal-wood. —(घा) N. of Chāmundā. —गर्तः, —गर्भः, —गीतः N. of Siva. —गलः a. long-necked. —गवः *Bos gaurus*. —गुणः a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुहः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; विना माता, तयाचार्यो महागुरु रिति स्मृतः). —गृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् m. a camel. —गूर्णः spirituous liquor. —गुहं ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घोषः a. noisy, loud-sounding. —(घः) a market, fair. —(घः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् m. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Chāmundā. —चमूः f. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जवुः a. having a great collar-bone. —(जुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of man, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob; बिलोक्य बहुलोभाभिहितं स्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-अतिकारकः । पश्यपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते सुस्ता-फलश्रियं Subhāṣ. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. a merchant tradesman. —जातीयः a. 1. rather large. —2. of an excellent kind. —जिह्वा an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. —2. a great sage. —3.



N. of Siva. —ज्येष्ठ the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshtha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —ज्वाल *n.* very brilliant or shining. (—लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तन्त्रं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्ता the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—मः) 1. a hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3. an epithet of Kārttikeya. (—नः) quick silver. —त्याग, —त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (—मः) N. of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —दंडः 1. a long arm. —2. a severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva. —दृष्टा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —द्वार *n.* the *deva-da'ru* tree. —द्वका a kind of grain. —देवा N. of Siva. (—वी) 1. N. of Pārvatī. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. in cense. —3. a costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. a great battle. (Ved.). —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. N. of Meru. —नदा an epithet of Siva. —नदाः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Ganga, Krishna, सङ्गराजोविमयेति महानद्या नगपुरा Si. 2. 100. —2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदर 1. spirituous liquor. —2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āshvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटक 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannātaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanuma); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वे यदा प्रस्थानकै-र्युतम् । अक्षिप्तं दशभिर्धा महानाटकमुच्यते —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. —2. a great drum. —3. a thunder-cloud. —4. a shell. —5. an elephant. —6. a lion. —7. the ear. —8. a camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Siva. —निद्रा *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्वाणं total ex-

tion of individuality ( according  
 to the Buddhists ). —निशा 1. the  
 dead of night, the second and third  
 watches of the night ; महानिशा तु  
 विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. —2. an epithet of  
 Durga. —नीचा : a washerman. —नील  
 a. dark-blus. ( —लः ) a kind of sap-  
 phire of emerald ; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44 ;  
 R. 18. 42. —उपलः a sapphire. —द्वयः,  
 —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —नेमिः a  
 crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष  
 a. 1. having many adherents. —2.  
 having a large family or retinue.  
 ( —क्षः ) 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a  
 kind of duck. ( —क्षी ) an owl. —पंच-  
 मूलं the five great roots ; —वित्ताग्रिमयः  
 स्यानाकः काश्मीरी पाटला तथा । सर्वस्तु मिलि-  
 तैरेते । स्यान्महापंचमूलकं ॥. —पंचशिष्यं  
 the five great or deadly poisons ; —दुग्धी  
 च कालकूटश्च सुस्तको वसनाभकः । शंखकर्णो-  
 ति योगीयं महापंचशिष्याभिः ॥. —पथः 1.  
 chief road, principal street, high or  
 main road ; Ku. 7. 3. —2. the passage  
 into the next world, i. e. death.  
 —3. N. of certain mountain-tops  
 from which devout persons used to  
 throw themselves down to secure  
 entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet  
 of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to  
 mount Kedarā. —6. the way to heaven.  
 —7. the knowledge of the essence of  
 Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to  
 Kedarā. —पद्मः 1. a particular high  
 number. —2. N. of Nārada. —3. N.  
 of one of the nine treasures of Ku-  
 bera. —4. N. of the southernmost  
 elephant supporting the world. —5.  
 an epithet of Nanda. —6. a Kinnara  
 attendant on Kubera. ( —सं ) 1. a  
 white lotus. —2. N. of a city. —पतिः  
 N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in  
 the afternoon. —पतिव्रतः an epithet of  
 Vishnu. —पातः a long flight ; Pt. 2.  
 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous  
 crime ; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं दुर्दयनायमः  
 महानि पातकाण्यद्भुतसंसर्गस्य पंचमेकम् ॥ Ms.  
 11. 55. —2. any great sin or trans-  
 gression. —पात्रः a prime minister.  
 —पावृः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन्  
 a. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः  
 a great man. —पुण्यः 1. a great man, an  
 eminent or distinguished personage ;  
 शार्ङ्गं महापुण्यसंविहितं निज्ञेयम् U. 6. 7.  
 —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an epithet  
 of Vishnu. —पुष्यः a kind of worm.  
 —पूजा great worship ; any solemn  
 worship performed on extraordinary  
 occasions. —पृथुः a camel. —पोटलः a  
 kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of  
 Vishnu. —प्रसीद्धाः a chief door-keeper.  
 —प्रपञ्चः the great universe. —प्रभ a.  
 of great lustre. ( —भः ) the light of a  
 lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. —2. a  
 king, sovereign. —3. a chief. —4. an  
 epithet of Indra. —5. of Siva. —6. of  
 Vishnu. —7. great saint or holy

man. —मल्लः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, *saints* &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. —प्रसादः 1. a great favour. —2 a great present (of food offered to an idol) ; प्रादोदक् च निर्मल्यं नैद्यं च बिशेवः ॥ महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा वाग्य चिन्तोः प्रयस्ततः ॥ —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. —2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.) ; they are:—ह्र, छ, झ, द, द्य, श्, ष्, झ, झ, श्, ष्, झ, ह्र. —3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence ; अन्त्यांश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जगद्वा K. —द्वयः a great flood, deluge. —फल *a.* 1. bearing much fruit. —2. bringing much reward. (—ला) 1. a bitter-gourd. —2. a kind of spear. (—लं) a great fruit or reward. —केना the ontile-fish: bone. —बल *a.* very strong. (—लः) 1. wind, storm. —2. a Buddha. (—लं) load. \*द्विचरः N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahābleshwar. —बाहु 'a. long-armed, powerful. (—हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. —वि (बी) लं 1. the atmosphere. —2. the heart. —3. a water-jar, pitcher. —4. a hole, cave. —बी (बी) जः an epithet of Siva. —बी (बी) ज्यं the perinæum. —बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. —2. a Buddha. —ब्रह्म, ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brāhmana. —2. a low or contemptible Brāhmana. —भाग *a.* 1. a very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. —2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिराभिजस्थितिरसौ S. 5. 10 ; Ms. 3. 192. —3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता त्वं, —भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. —2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. —भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshtra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa ; cf. the word भारत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. —2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. —भासुः an epithet of Vishnu. —भिक्षुः N. of Śākyamuni. —भीता a kind of sensitive plant ( लाजाळू ). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज *a.* long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great



or primary element ; see भूत ; तं वेधा विद्धे नूनं महाभूतसमधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ms. 1. 6. (-सः) 1. The Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -मोयः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood ; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-गर) an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel ; संस्कारोद्दिष्टितो महामणिर्वि क्षीणो विमलः ह्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brīhaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. -मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-द्वा) an elephant in rut. -मनसू, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-म.) a fabulous animal called शरम q v. -मन्त्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. -मन्त्रि m. the prime minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars ; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथचरि &c. -मंसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh ; न खलु महामंसविक्रयादप्यशुपायं पश्यामि Mā. 4 ; अशक्यतुं नित्यं जिं पुरुषां गोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामंसं यद्यतं यद्यत्तमिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara ad loc.) -मात्र a. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister ; ( मेने कर्मणि भूषाय विदे माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥ ) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -मायः worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -माला N. of Siva. -माहे-स्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखाः a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. -मृतिः N. of Vishnu. -मृधन् m. an epithet of Siva. -मूलः a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. -मूल्य a. very costly. (-ह्वा) a ruby. -मुगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरम. -मुर्युः, -मेघः N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of

piety to be performed by a householder ; अघ्रापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो ( or देवयज्ञः ) बलिर्भौ-तो ( or ह्ययज्ञः ) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, ( for explanation, see the words s. v. ). -2. N. of Vishnu. -यमकं 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same word, though different in sense ; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विक्रामीयुक्त्यतीशमार्गः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यशस् a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. -यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage', the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -युगं 'a great Yuga', consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a cook. -योनिः f. excessive dillation of the female organ. -रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. -रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथ-जयद्रथस्य विपत्तिस्तत्वादविदं Ve. 2 ; दश-रथः प्रशासक महारथः R. 9. 1 ; Si. 3. 22 ; ( a महारथः is thus defined : -एको दश-सहस्राणि योष्येयस्तु यन्मनि । शस्त्रशस्त्रपवीणश्च विशेषैः स महारथः ॥ ) -3. desire, longing ; of. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below : -दरुः पारदं शस्यै वैकृतं कांतमन्नकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्रेतिं सुस्तिग्दौ महारसः ॥ (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजा 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages ( my lord, your majesty, your highness ). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a fingernail. -अधिराजा a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. -रूतः a kind of mango tree. -राजिका N. of Vishnu. -राजिका ( m. pl. ) an epithet of a class of gods ( said to be 220 or 236 in number ). -राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgā. -रात्रं midnight, dead of night. -रात्रिः, -त्री f. 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of Āsvina. -राष्ट्रः 1. 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. -2. the people of Mahārāṣṭra, the Marāṭhās ( pl. ). (-ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra ; cf. Daṇḍin : -महाराष्ट्रया भाषा प्रकुर्वन् प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रिहः a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains. -रुद्रः a form of Siva. -रूप a. mighty in form (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. -रुतम् m. an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady ; ( these are eight : -उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वग्दोष एव च । मधुमेहश्चास्मरी च तयोदरमर्दरो ॥ ). -रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-द्रौ) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88. 90. -लक्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great Liṅga or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोलः a crow. -लोहं a magnet. -वसन्त m. epithet of Siva. -वनं a large forest in Vṛindavana. -वरा Dūrva grass. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -वल्ली 1. the Madhavi creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. -वमः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातश्चात्तैर्महिवकुलनीलेजल-चरैः Mk. 5. 22. -वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. -वायुः 1. air ( as an element ). -2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest -वातिकं N. of the Vartikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विदेहः N. of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. -विभावा a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. -विद्युतिः an epithet of Siva. -विषा a serpent having two months. -विषुवं the vernal equinox. -संक्रांति f. the vernal equinox ( the sun's entering the sign Aries ). -वीचिः N. of a hell. -वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. -वसन्ति N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -वीर्य a. of great valour, very powerful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्य) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of रश्मि, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuda. -वेल a. billowy. -व्याधिः f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy ( black leprosy ). -व्याह-रिः f. a great mystical word, i. e. परं, ध्रुवम् and सरः -व्रत a. very devo-



tional, rigidly observing vows. (-न्) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty ; माणैरपि हितर इतिरदोहा ष्याजवर्जः । आत्मनीय मियाधानमेतन्मैत्री-महान्तं Mv. 5. 59 -वतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an assoc. -2. an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kārttikeya. -शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. -शंखः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. -शासन *a.* 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (-न्) great order of government. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुद्धः ( शी *f.* ) 1. a Sūdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-त्री) a female oow-keeper. (-न्ना) a Sūdra woman in a high position. -इमशानं an epithet of Benares. -अमजः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvati. -2. of Durga. -3. white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्वा) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sākya-muni. -3. an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविश्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सजः an epithet of Kubera. -समुद्रः the great ocean. -सर्गः a great or completely new creation ( after a complete destruction of the world ). -सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. -साधनभागः a great executive officer. -सातपथः a kind of very rigid penance ; see Ms. 11. 218. -साधिविश्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सामान्यः the widest generality. --सारा a kind of Khadira tree. -साराधेः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिका a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-ञ्ज) a Buddha. -सुगंधः a fragrant unguent. -सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. -सृक्तः the composer of the great Sūktas or hymns of the 10th Māṇḍala of the

Rigveda. -सूक्ष्मा sand. -सूतः a military drum. -सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्रविन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva. -हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachinnation. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain. -महि *m., n.* Greatness. -*m.* Intellect. -*f.* = मही The earth. -*ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered ; see मह्. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिषकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिम्न *m.* [ मह् इमनिच् णिङोपः ] 1 Greatness ( fig. also ) ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; अधोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power ; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will ; see सिद्धि.

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [ मह-हल्च् Up. 1. 54 ] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman ; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant ( रेणुका ). -Comp. -आदया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [ मह् णिष्च् Up. 1. 45 ] 1 A buffalo ; ( considered as the Vehicle of Yama ) ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्बहुस्तद्विते S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. -अर्द्धना an epithet of Kārttikeya. -असुरः, the demon Mahiṣa. -पातिनी, मयनी, मर्दनी, सुदनी epithets of Durgā. -रत्नी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वहनः, -वाहनः epithets of Yama ; कृतांता किं साक्षाममहिषवहनोऽसाविति धनः K. P. 10. -महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-oow ; Ms. 9. 65 ; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort ; महिषीसिखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female

of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant ( वैश्वि ). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife ; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषम् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

महिष्ठ, *a.* Greatest, largest (superl of महत् q. v. )

मही 1 Earth ; see in महीपाल, मही-चूत् &c. ; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 ( In geom. ) The base of any plane figure. -7 A large army ( Ved. ). -Comp. -हन्तः, -हन्तरः a king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -कंपः an earthquake. -क्षिप्त *m.* a king ; sovereign ; R. 1. 11, 85 ; 19. 20. -जः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakāśura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sitā. (-जं) wet ginger. -तलं surface of the earth. -दुर्गं an earth fort. -धरः 1. a mountain ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. --प्रः 1. a mountain ; Bh. 2. 10 ; Si. 15. 54 ; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, ' seven '. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुक् *m.*, -सचवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king ; Bg. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. --पतनं humble obeisance ( as by falling on the ground ). -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुदुः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहिः, -रुह *m.*, -रुहः a tree ; Ki. 5. 10 ; Si. 20. 49. --प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तु *m.* a king. --धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ki. 5. 1. -2. a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. ( rarely p. ) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous ( Ved. ). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured ; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger ( compar. of महत् q. v. ). -*m.* A great or noble-minded man ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसा सहते नाप्यसमुत्ति यथा Ki. 2. 21 ; Si. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition ( rarely of negation ) usually



joined with the Imperative ; मद्राणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा मुमुहत् खलु भवं-तमन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मनीभूतं Māl. 1. 32 ; the अ is sometimes retained, मा निपाद प्रतिष्ठां स्वगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect ( the augment being dropped here also ) ; मा चैनमभिभाष्याः Rām. ; (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that' not' ; लघु एनां परिव्रा-यस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्य-ति S. 2 ; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potent-ial, स्वरतामार्थपुत्र एतां समाश्वासयितुं माया विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धो-पि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (e) with potential passive participles ; मेवं प्रार्थयस्व । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh I do not (say or do) so' ; मा मैव ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police' ; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लृप्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमी-दृशस्व. -Comp. —चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलम्बितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly. 2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi ; तमासुपुत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञान-दायकं Subhāsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp. —यः, -यतिः epithets of Vishnu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A ( माति, मिमिती or मीयते, मिते ) 1 To measure ; स्थित मिमान इवावनि पदानि Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark-off, limit ; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in ; तनो मनुस्तत्र न कैदमद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागम-संभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23 ; वृद्धिं गतेऽप्यास्मि नैव मांतिः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44 ; माति मातुमशक्नोऽपि यशोराशि-यद्वज्ज् K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar ; sound. —Caus. ( मापयति-ने ) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. —Desid. ( मिसि-ति-ने ) To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. Flesh. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual ).

मांस [ मन्-स दधिश्च Up. 3. 64 ] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. ( The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—नां स भक्षयितासुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाश्रयहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥ ). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. —अद्, -अदः, -आदिच् -भक्षक a. flesh-eating, carnivorous ( as an animal ) ; Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गला, -लं a piece of flesh hang- ing down from the mouth. —अर्दुदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrum virilo. —अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-eating. —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. —आहारः animal food. —इट्टा a kind of bird ( बलुला ) ; —उपजीविन् m. a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —फक्षुपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंथी a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् n. blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, -ते जङ्घ n. fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —दाविन् m. a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisācha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant. —भेत्तु, —भेदिव् a. cutting the flesh. —यानिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, —स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल a. [ मांस-लच् ; cf. अंसल ] 1 Fleishy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शाखाः शतं मांसलः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep ( as sound ) ; ध्वनिश्च मांसल्यमुद्गममांसलः U. 6. 25 ; मतिभिश्चमुद्गकारवर्तकस्तेनित-मांसलो वाद्भिर्वायः Mv. 2. -5 Increas- ed in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy ( as fruit ). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिका [ मांसं पचयन्ति उक् ] A butcher. माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. —क्षी 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges. माकर a. ( री f. ) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. ( क्षी f. ) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ;

full of or mixed with honey ; Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि ( क्षी क a. ( क्षी f. ) Com- ing or derived from a bee. —अं [ माक्षिभिः संयुज्य कृतं अणु ] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. —Comp. —आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. —फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. ( क्षी f. ) Sacrificial.

मागध a. ( धी f. ) [ मगधदेशे मयः अणु ] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —यः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, ( the duty of the members of this caste being that of profes- sional bards ) ; Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —यः ( pl. ) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —यः 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river ( शोणा ).

मागधा, मागधिका Long popper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [ मघावक्ष्यदुक्ता पीर्णिमासी माघी साज्ञ मासे अणु ] 1 N. of a lunar month ( corresponding to January-Febru- ary ). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya ; ( the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus con- cludes :—श्रीशङ्करपुत्रसर्गसातिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी-पतेश्चरितकीर्तनचार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकवि-कवित्वदुराशयादः कार्यं व्यथत शिशुपालवधामि- पानम् ॥ ) उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं दंडिनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति चणो गुणाः ॥ तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —क्षी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. ( ती f. ) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. —Comp. —चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. ( नी f. ) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समकुलत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25 ; अवनितलमेव साधु मध्ये व वनी माघवनी किंलसिद्धेः Jgṛ.



**माघ** The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

**माङ्ग** 1 P. (माङ्गति) To wish or desire, long for.

**मांगलिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुवृत्तस्य मांगलिकवृत्तवत् एवमयः प्रवेष्टुं दुवपमया Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; न. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

**मांगल्य** *a.* [मंगलाय हितं स्वञ्च] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. -ह्यं 1 Anapiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. -सुवृत्तः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

**माच** A way, road.

**माचलः** 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

**माचिका** A fly.

**माजलः** A kind of bird, the blue roller.

**माजिष्ठ** *a.* (डी. *f.*) [मजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; माजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न रक्तं सैन्ये: Si. 18. 34. -हं Red colour.

**माजिष्ठिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; माजिष्ठिकं मेखलया नियन्त्रित-मथोवासश्च माजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

**मात** A road.

**मातरः** 1 N. of Vyāsa. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शण्डिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

**माठी** An armour, mail.

**माढः** 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

**मादिः** A palace.

**माडुकः** -किङ्कः A drummer.

**मादिः** *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

**माणवः** [मनोरथस्य अण् अल्पार्थे णवम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brāhmaṇa.

**माणवकः** 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-

gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

**माणिका** A young girl, damsel.

**माणवीन** *a.* [माणवस्येदं सञ्च] Boyish, childish.

**माण्य** [माणवानो समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

**माणिका** A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

**माणिक्य** A ruby.

**माणिक्या** A small house-lizard.

**माणिक्यं**, **माणिसंघ** Rock-salt.

**मांडलिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to or ruling a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

**मातंगः** [मत्तंगस्य सुतेर्यं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगः किञ्च बलिगते: K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; *e. g.* बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -द्विवाकः N. of a post. -नकः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

**मातरिपुरुषः** 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

**मातरिश्वर** *m.* [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वसति वर्धत शि-कित्तिन् दिङ् अलुक्सं Up. 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविकैर्मातरिश्वराच्चूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मन्वानाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातृपतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातृवायु आनेति वा Nir.

**मातालिः** N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

**माता** A mother.

**मातामहः** A maternal grand-father. -हौ (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

**मातिः** *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

**मातुलः** [मातृप्राता मातृ-डुलञ्] 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. -पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattūra plant.

**मातुलकः** 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

**मातुला**, **मातुलानी**, **मातुली** 1 The wife of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

**मातुल्यः** (पी. *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

**मातुलिमः**, **मातुलुंग** A kind of citron tree; (सुवो) भाग्यं। प्रेषितमातुलुंगवृक्षतः

पेवो विधारयति वा Mal. 6. 19. -न The fruit of this tree, a citron.

**मातृ** *f.* [मातृ पूजया वृद्धं नलोपः Up. 2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत्परदारैर्बु यः पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पितृन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subbāsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कौचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87; अयि मातृदेवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgā. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -9 An epithet of Revati. -10 N. of several plants आलुङ्कणी, इन्द्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -*pl.* 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव वा-सुंदा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंदी चैव वाराही चण्ड-का सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. Mater]. -Comp. -केशरः a maternal uncle. -गणः the collection of the divine mothers. -गंधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's family. -ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. -घाता, -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* -घ्नः a matricide. -घातुकः 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the group of divine mothers. -देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, a doting mother like a god. -नन्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्षा) maternal kin-ship. -पितृ *m.* (dual) (forming मातृपितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्री (मातृपुत्री) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. -बंधुः, -बंधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-*pl.*) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:—मातृः पितुः स्वस्रः पुत्रा मातृ-मातुः स्वस्रः घृताः। मातृमातुलपुत्राश्च क्तिन्या मातृ-बंधवः ॥ -भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. -मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. -मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pārvaī. -मुखा, -शासिता a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. -वस्तला an epithet of Kārttikeya. -स्वस्र *f.* (मातृ-पुत्रस्य or मातुःस्वस्र) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. -स्वसेया (मातृपुत्रसेया)



a mother's sister's son. (—की) the daughter of a maternal aunt; सो मातृ-पुत्रस्यः—या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं द्युत R. 11. 64, 90. —2 Maternal. —कः A maternal uncle. —का 1 A mother. —2 A grand-mother. —3 A nurse. —4 A source, origin. —5 A divine mother. —6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. —7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा त्री, *f.*). [मा-त्र] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; अस्मिन् उरुमात्रे भित्तिः पंचदशयोजने मात्रं दृश्यते मत्तिकात् K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). —त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलिमात्रं 'finger's breadth'; किञ्चिन्मात्रं गत्या 'to some distance'; कोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Kōśa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; सो क्षणमात्रं, निमेषमात्रं 'the space of instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; सो गजमात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, खमात्रं &c. —2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्ये, 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्र-पक्षकोऽनुपसहस्रि (हनुः) Tarka K. मातृकमात्रदुष्करं कमादुहितं Dk. —3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; द्विभमात्रेण सधुदो व्याकलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; बाधमात्रेण जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; सो अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्रं may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्रं R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्र भवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. —2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. —3 The correct measure. —4 A unit of measure, a foot. —5 A moment. —6 A particle, an atom. —7 A part, portion; सुदृष्टमात्राभितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. —8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). —9 Account, consideration; राजेति . कियती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्ये मात्रा Mu. 1.—10 Money, wealth, property; श्रममटिकायां मात्राः समवताय Dk.; न-कदिने कक्षातरात् मात्रा न संयति Pt. 1; कथमस्यायमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* —11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. —12 An element. —13 The material world, matter. —14 The upper part of the Nāgari characters. —15 An ear-ring. —16 An ornament: a jewel. —17 A measure of time (in music). —18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). —Comp. —अर्ध half of a prosodial instant. —व्युत्क a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमयः कर्बुव पात्रं दुष्टा गताक्षरः । चित-संयः कुलीनस्य निष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in चित makes the sense applicable to a वट). —इदंस्, —वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryā. —भस्त्रा a money-bag. —वस्ति an oily clyster. —संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहं वस्तुन मात्सर्यं Ka. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. —2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वृत्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. —2 Killing, destruction. —3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) मथुरायाम्वा मथुरायामगतं वा अणु] 1 Coming from Mathurā. —2 Produced in Mathurā. —3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वृत्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. —2 Joy, delight. —3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (देका *f.*) [मद् जिच्-ण्डुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. —2 Gladdening. —कः A galinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् जिच् लु-लुट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. —2 Delighting, exhilaration. —3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (की *f.*), मादृश *a.*, मादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;

मदृक्षिताराः खलु मादृशां गिरा Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारा नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्वती N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu. —Comp. —नन्दनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अणु] 1 Honey-like, sweet. —2 Made of honey. —3 Vernal, relating to the spring; साधवः सुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योगि-त M. 3. 5.—4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्य-धवः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधासाधवयो-जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gtt. 1; मा-धवे मा कुच मानिनि कानमये 9. —2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मरपुरुषस्तु क एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनार्तिभतेन सहया (अनुप्रायतः) 3. 23. —3 The month called Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवादि R. 11. 7. —4 N. of Indra. —5 N. of Parsurāma. —6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. —7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the R̥gveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसंवाचापालके माधवेन दुभः । स्मार्ति व्याख्याय सचरि द्विजार्थे श्रौत उद्यतः । J. N. V. —Comp. —उचितः a kind of perfume (कह्ले). —वह्नी = माधवी q. v. —श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापरिमलल्लिते Gtt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. —2 A kind of drink made from honey. —3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पद्मानामि-शेषणेन मस्ता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. —4 The sacred basil. —5 A procuresse, bawd. —6 Affluence in cattle. —Comp. —लता the spring-creeper. —वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [माधुकर-अणु] Relating to or resembling a bee as in माधुकरि वृत्तिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. —2 Alms obtained from five different places



**माधुपर्किक** *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

**माधुरं** [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the *Malikā* creeper.

**माधुरी** 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa-voury taste; वदन्ते तत्र यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालससर्वमाधुरमाधुरीमधुरयच्च वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42. 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसिकृतकलकंठर Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

**माधुर्य** [माधुर्य मादः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमीडे हरिणा-च्च बहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तन्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3- (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to *Maṃmaṭa*) chief *Gūṇas* in poetic compositions; चित्तवृत्ति-भासमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

**माधुक** *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

**माध्य** *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

**माध्यक्षिण** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of *Vājasaṃeyins*. —नः A branch of the *शुक्ल* or white *Yajurveda* (followed by the *Mādhyan-dīnas*).

**माध्यम** *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

**माध्यमक** *a.* (मिका *f.*) माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः ( *m.* pl.) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

**माध्यस्थ्य** *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

**माध्यस्थ्यं** 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अमध्य-नाभंगमयेनसाधुमाध्यस्थ्यमिष्टोऽप्यवलंब्यते; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

**माध्याह्निक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

**माध्व** *a.* (ध्वे *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of *Madhva*. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called *Mādhavī*.

**माध्वकं** An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

**माध्विकः** A person who collects honey.

**माध्वीक** [माधुना मधुकुपुषेण निवृत्त ईकृच्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called *Mādhūka*; चचाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवति Git. 12 (= मधो *Comm.*). -3 A

*grape*, -*Comp.* —फलं a kind of *cocca-nut*.

**मान्** 1. 1 *A.* (मीमांसने = *desid.* of मन् *q. v.*). -II. 1 P. 10 U. = *Caus.* of मन् *q. v.*

**मानः** [ मन् घञ् ] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारि-द्रश्य परा मूर्तियस्मान्द्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मन मानहानस्य मृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; गुच मायि मानमानदान Git 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय 9; श्वजत मानमलं बत विग्रहः R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, concep-tion. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —न [मा-लुट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A mea-sure, standard. -3 Dimension, com-putation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, au-thority, means of proof or demon-stration; येऽमी माधुर्यैः प्रसादा रममात्र-धर्मतयोक्तास्तथा रसधर्मस्त किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -*Comp.*

—आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour; Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride.

—कलहः, —कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षतिः *f.*, —भंगः, —हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect.

-2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of address-ing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंडः

a measuring-rod; स्थिरः पुष्टिपरा-द्वय मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महोज्ज्वल मानधन धनाचिंताः Ki. 1. 19. —धनिकः a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation.

—भंग *see* मानक्षति. भुञ्ज पर *a.* pos-sessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानधुनो न वृषणयः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं दृगमति मानमहातममसरः केसरो Be. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ma. 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of *clepsydra*, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. -2. hum-

ble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —स्व 1. a measuring-rod. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

**मानासु** *m.* One who honours, honourer.

**माननं** 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

**माननीय** *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with *geu.*); मेनां मुनीना-मपि माननीया Kn. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

**मानवत्** *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

**मानित** *p. p* [मन्-णिच् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —त् Showing honour or respect.

**मानिन्** *a.* [मान-ङि, मन्-णिच् वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of *comp.*); as in पंडित-मानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of *comp.*). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽधुरमव एव मानिनी Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमस्तस्मिन् मनो हि मानिनी Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्वि-र्गज्ञानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one of-fended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधव मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

**मानिता** त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

**मानःशिल** *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

**मानव** *a.* (वो *f.*) [मनोपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from *Ma-nu*; मानवस्य राजर्षिर्विश्वस्य प्रसवितारं स त्रितारं U. 3; Ma. 12. 107. -2 Human —वः 1 A man, human being; मनो-र्वैज्ञा मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोऽभवत् । ब्रह्म-अत्राद्यस्तस्मान्मनोजातास्तु मानवाः ॥ Mb. Ma. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —यौ A woman. —न A particular line. —*Comp.* —इंद्रः, —देवः, पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —यमेशास्त्रं the institutes of *Manu*. —राक्षसा a demon r find in the form of a man, तस्मो मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

**मानवीय** *a.* Descended or derived from *Manu*. —यं A particular line.



मानव्यं A number of boys or youths ( माणव्यं ).

**मानस** *a.* (मी. *f.*) [ मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण् ] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual ( opp. शरीर ). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will ; ब्रह्मणे मानसपुत्रः ; किं मानसो युद्धिः S. 4 ; Ku. 1. 18 ; Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind. conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. —सः A form of Viṣṇu. —स 1 The mind, heart, soul ; सपदि मदनानका दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10 ; अपि च मानसमनुनिधः Bv. 1. 113 ; मानसं विषयेयना ( माने ) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa ; ( किलासाशिखरं राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्राणिदे यस्माच्चक्षुन्मानसं सरः ॥ Rām. ; ( it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons ; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसांस्वकचक्रं नराः । कृजितं राजदंसानां नदं वृषपराशो जतं V. 4. 14, 15 ; यस्यास्तेष्वे कृतवसतया मानसं माजिहृष्टं नाध्यास्यति व्यगगतश्चरस्वामाणि प्रहृष्टं हंसाः Me. 76 ; see Me. 11 ; Ghat. 9 also ) ; R. 6. 26 ; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 ( In law ) ' Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. —Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa ; Me. 11. —ओकस्, —चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्म *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

**मानसिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

**मानिका** 1 A kind of apirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

**मानुष** *a.* ( पी. *f.* ) [ मनोव्यं अण् सुहृ च ] 1 Human ; मानुषो तनुः मानुषो वाक् &c. ; R. 1. 60, 16. 22 ; Bg. 4. 12 ; 9. 11 ; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —यः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —यी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgas and herbs. —यं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

**मानुषक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Human, mortal.

**मानुषता** —त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature ; मानुषतामुलभो लविमा K. -3 Manhood.

**मानुष्यं**, **मानुष्यकं** 1 Human nature, humanity ; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विहंस्यते V. 2 ; यावन्मानुष्यकं शक्यमुपपादयितुं तत्र त्वत्तुपपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body ; यत्पावि मानुष्यक-मनेकसाधारणमिव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

**मानोज्ञकं** Beauty, loveliness.

**मात्रिकः** One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjuror, sorcerer.

**मायि** 1 P. ( मायति ) To hurt, injure.

**मायर्थे** 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

**मांदारः**, **मांदारवः** A kind of tree.

**मांयं** [ मंद ष्यञ् ] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state ; अग्निमांयं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

**मांधातृ** *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanaśva ( being born from his own belly ). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said ' कं एष धास्यति ' ; whereupon Indra came down and said ' मां वास्यति ' ; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

**मान्मय** *a.* ( पी. *f.* ) [ मान्य अण् ] Relating to or caused by love ; आचार्य-कं विजयि मान्मयमविरासित् Māl. 1. 16 ; 2. 4.

**मान्य** *pot. p.* [ मान अर्वाची कमाणे ष्यत् ] 1 To be revered or respected ; अहं-मपि तव मान्या हेतुनिमित्ते च तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable ; R. 2. 44 ; Y. 1. 111.

**मापनं-ना** 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

**मापत्यः** The god of love.

**माम** *a.* ( मी. *f.* ) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncl. ( used in voc. ).

**मामक** *a.* ( मिका. *f.* ) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side ; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

**मामकीन** *a.* My, mine ; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Māl. 2 ; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

**माय** *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjuror, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit

**माया** [ मायः वा० नेत्वम् ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery ; a device, an artifice ; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic ; स्वमी तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु S. 6. 9. -3 ( Hence ) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition ; मायां मयोद्गाढ्यं परितोऽसि R. 2. 62 ; विवृतिः किञ्च भवेदियं तु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of ' false ', ' phantom ', ' illusory ' ; e. g. मायावचनं false words ; मायागुण &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

( In Vedānta phil. ) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 ( In Sān. phil. ) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom ( वज्ञ ). -11 ( With Sāivas ) One of the four snares ( पाश ) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakshmi. —Comp. —आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud ; Pt. 1. 238. —कारः, —कृत्, —जी- विन् *m.* a conjuror, juggler. —चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवा N. of the mother of Buddha. —सुतः Buddha. —धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud ; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. —यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, ( a term applied to Buddhism ). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —वुतः an epithet of Buddha.

**मायामय** *a.* ( पी. *f.* ) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

**मायावत्** *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employ- ing magical powers. —*m.* an epithet of Kāma. —नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

**मायाविन्** *a.* [ माया-अस्त्वर्थे विने ] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent ; ब्रजंति ते मूढयिः पराभर्ष भवन्ति मयाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30 ; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. —*m.* 1 A magician, conjuror. -2 A cat. —*n.* A gall-nut.

**मायिक** *a.* [ माया-उत् ] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory unreal. —कः A juggler. —कं A gall-nut.

**मायिन्** [ माया-इनि ] See मायाविन्. —*m.* 1 A conjuror. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person ; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. —*n.* Magic, magical art.

**मायातिः** The sacrifice to men.

**मायुः** 1 Tac sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour ; ( *n.* also in this sense ).



**मायूर** *a.* (री. *f.*) [ मयूर-अण् ] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायूरी मयूरतिमार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रि N. of a plant (अजमेडा).

**मायूरकः**, **मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

**मारः** [ मृ-ञच् ] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषाणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरात् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. -3 The god of love; इयमात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोणि मारोद्यं Gīt. 3; where मार primarily means 'killing'; Nag. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धन्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारोक्तं रतिकेलिपंकुलरुणारणे Gīt. 12. -अभिधुः (-धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः-रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं मारात्मके स्वयं विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva -2. of a Buddha.

**मारक** *a.* [ मृ-ञच्-ण्वल् ] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

**मारणं** [ मृ-ञच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

**मारिः** *f.* [ मृ-ञच्-इति ] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

**मारिका** A plague, pestilence.

**मारित** *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

**मारिन्** *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

**मारी** 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

**मारकत** *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं सुति H. Pr. 41.

**मारव** *a.* (वी. *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

**मारिच** *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper.

**मारिचिक** *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

**मारिषः** A respectable, worthy or venerable man; (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutrādharma to one of the principal actors; see U. 1 Māl. 1).

**मारीच** *a.* (ची. *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marichi. -ञः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -ची N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. -ञ्च A collection of pepper shrubs.

**मारुहः** 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

**मारुत** *a.* (ती. *f.*) [ मरुत इदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -तः The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुहृद् 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चैः प्रवेष्टव्यं तत्र भवेत्तद्वि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

**मारुतिः** [ मरुतोऽयं इच् ] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

**मार्कण्डः**, **मार्कण्डेयः** [ मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ङक् ] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

**मार्ग** 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ने) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मागत परेशां परिनिन्दया । स्वधृष्टैरेव मार्गेति विपकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरप्रेषो नुपतेरमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To seek in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ने) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

**मार्गः** [ मृज्ज्-गुहो, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे णच् वा ] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also). अग्नि-शरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गं प्रतहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over; चायेरिमं परिवहस्य ब्रूति मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; ज्ञाति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गानां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anna. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तेरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide -द्वयः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers -शोधकः a pioneer. -थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -हर्ष्य a palace on a high road.

**मार्गिकः** The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गण** *a.* (मार्ग-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -ण, -णः 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदे तत्तादृगनेगमार्गणैर्यदस्य वोस्परेपि धैर्यंकुलुं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number 'five.'

**मार्गणकः** A beggar, suppliant.

**मार्गशिरः**, **मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

**मार्गशीरी**, **मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गिकः** 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

**मार्गित** *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

**मार्गिन्** *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.



मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. रुज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जा [ रुज् मार्ज वा षज् ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) [ रुज्-ण्वल् ] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) [ रुज्-ल्युट् वा ] Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c.-न; the tree called *Lodhra*. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरं मलयति मार्जना मनसि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (ला) [ रुज्-आरज् वा रस्य लः ] (A cat; कपाले मार्जारः एव इति करैर्लिङ्गे शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Chāmunda.

मार्जारिका 1 A cat. -2 A peacock. मार्जरी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जरीया 1 A cat. -2 Śūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [ स्तार्दण्डायते अण् शङ्. ] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स खलु तुल्यैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A bog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [ सृक्-क्य निर्मितं अण् ] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; ह्यन्मध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलेर्निहंतुकामं न्त Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -र्यं Mortality.

मार्द्वनः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्द्वनिकः drummer.

मार्द्वं [ स्तार्दण्डायते अण् ] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अस्ति सप्तमयोऽपि मार्द्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिणु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीरमार्द्वं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [मर्म जानाति टञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.); मार्मिकः को सर्वदानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 171; परिणतमकरन्दमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्षं See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि f. (रुज्-क्ति) Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Visbpu. -लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतधुतलं); क्षेत्र-मालम् Me. 16. (शैलप्रायमुन्नतधुतलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालति-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये कविर्द्विंश भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūta. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) [ मलये भवः अण् ] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -Comp. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -चूपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālva.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [ मल् संज्ञाया कर्तारि षञ् ] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनघिततपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंधोद्गीनालमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला M. 9. 3 A group, cluster, col-

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तद्धिमाला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upameya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्येनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्विनेनेव मनस्विता । ममलो-साध विषादेन पत्रिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. -कंदः N. of a plant (अपमार्ग). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कृती मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निवृधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace. -तुणं a kind of fragrant grass. -वीपकं a variety of वीपक; Mammata thus defines it: -मालादीपकमयं चैययोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* -धर a. wearing a garland.

मालिकः [ माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य टञ् ] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [ माल्ये कन् अत इत्यम् ] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालित् a. [माला अस्यस्य इति] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सद्युद्धमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अञ्जुमालिन, मरीचिमालिन, ऊर्मिमालिन &c. -m. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. L. -7 N. of the mother of Bibishāpa. -8 N. assumed by Dranpadī while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य a. [मलये हितं यद्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्ये 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जवान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-maker. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned. -m. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Sukeśu. [He



was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kumbhara. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

**मालिन्यं** [मालिन्य भावः अशुचि] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

**मालुः** *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —यानः a kind of snake.

**मालुरः** 1 The *Bilea* tree. -2 The *Kapitha* tree.

**मालेया** Large cardamom.

**मालुः** *N.* of a particular mixed tribe.

**मालुषी** A wrestling or boxing match.

**माषः** [ माष संज्ञायां कर्तरि षच् ] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति षच्छति माषाच्च Sk. बुद्धभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्थेति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतितमो भागः एणस्य परिकीर्तितः or युंजाभिरष्टभिर्मषः. -3 A food, black-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. —अदः, —आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. —आजः a horse. —ऊन *a.* less by a Masha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

**माषकः** 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

**माषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Masha.

**माषीण** *a.* [ माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ् ] Sown with beans. —ण A field or beans.

**माष्य** *a.* [ माष-यञ् ] 1 Fit for beans. -2. Worth a particular number of Mashas. —य्यं A field of beans.

**मास** *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

**मासः**, —सं [ मा षच् अञ् ] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or गार्हपत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेत्सर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (*Ved.*). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. —अंतः the day of new moon. —अव-

धिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. —ज्ञा a kind of gallinule. —देय *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

**मासकः** A month.

**मासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ मासे भवः षच् ] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or Sraddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्मुधाः.

**मासीन** *a.* [ मास-सञ् ] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

**मास्य** *a.* [ मास-यञ् ] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

**मासरः** 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

**मासलः** A year.

**मासुरी** A bread.

**मासुर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

**माह** 1 U. (माहति-ते) To measure.

**माहनः** A Brahmana.

**माहा** A cow.

**माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (ली *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent

**माहाजनिक** *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

**माहात्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

**माहात्म्यं** [माहात्म्यो भावः अञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

**माहानस** *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

**माहाप्राण** *a.* (नी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

**माहाभाग्यं** Great prosperity, good luck.

**माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

**माहाराज्यं** Sovereignty.

**माहाराष्ट्री** See महाराष्ट्री.

**माहिन** *a.* *Ved.* 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

**माहिरः** An epithet of Indra.

**माहिष** *a.* (वी *f.*) [ महिष्या इदं अञ् ] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; as माहिषं दधि.

**माहिषकः** A buffalo-keeper.

**माहिषिकः** 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारीणी । तं दृष्ट्वा कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भयोनोपाजितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on Y. P.).

**माहिष्मती** *N.* of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

**माहिष्यः** A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

**साहंद** *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. —त्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 *N.* of Indrāṇi.

**माह्य** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

**माह्यी** A cow.

**माहेश्वर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —रः A worshipper of Siva. —री *N.* of Pārvatī or Durgā.

**मि** 5 U. (मिनोति, मिदुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 *Ved.* To fix in the earth.

**मिच्छ** 6 P. 1 (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

**मित** *f.* *Ved.* A column, post.

**मित** *p.* *p.* [ मि मा-या-क् ] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); वृष्टः सत्यं मितं वृत्ते स भृत्योर्हो महीसृजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in; महचक्रकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, exa-



mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रः) *N.* of a celebrated commentary be Vijnānesvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. —अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. —अर्थकः a cautious envoy. —आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. —दुः the sea. —भाषित्, वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसा प्रकृत्या मित-भाषिणः Si. 2. 13. —भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. —व्ययित् *a.* frugal, economical. मित्रगम *a.* Going slowly. —मः An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2. Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [ मा-मि-क्ति ] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [ मित्रि सिन्धति, मित्रं, मित्रं वा ] 1 The sun. -2 *N.* of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. —त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. —Comp. —आचारः conduct towards a friend. —उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. —हन् *a.* treacherous. —दुह, —दोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. —भावः friendship. —भेदः breach of friendship. —युद्धं a contest between friends. —लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. *N.* of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. —वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. —विद्ः an epithet of Agni. —विषयः friendship. —सप्तमी *N.* of the seventh day in the bright half of माघ. —सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. —हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness. मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of. मित्रीयु 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मित्र्यु 1 U. ( मेयति-ते ) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मित्र्यु *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने S. 2.; मिथःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनयं मूर्धन्यं वक्तुं मिथः प्राकमतेवमेतं Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः *N.* of a king. —लाः (pl.) *N.* of a people. —ला [मथ्येतिस्त्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57] *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. False, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [ मिथ्-उन्न् किच् Up. 3. 55 ] Paired, forming a pair or couple. —नः Ved. A pair, couple. —नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twine. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini. -7 ( In gram. ) A root compounded with a preposition. —Comp. —भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. —प्रतिन *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनकि 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीयु 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. चक्रवर्त.

मिथ्या *ind.* [ मिथ् क्थ ] 1 False, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मर्गो महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तस्मिन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदेति मृगयामी-दृग्विनोदः कुता S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारिधंविना राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या वद् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. —Comp. —अव्यवसिति *f.* a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency:— किञ्चिन्मिथ्यास्वमिद्धवर्थं मिथ्यार्थतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितवर्थयां वशयते स्वजनं वद् ॥ Kuval —अपवादः a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. —अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. —अभिज्ञापः 1. a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —आचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. —आहारा wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medio.) a wrong treatment of a malady. —कर्मन् *a.* a false act. —कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be kind; Pt. 5. 14. —क्रोधः, —क्रोधाः feigned anger. —क्षयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. —ग्रहः —ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —वृश्नं heresy. —दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञा *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. —फलं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —यचनं, —वाक्यं, —वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, —वाचिन् *a.* lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यारत्नं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद्ध 1. 1 A., 4, 10 U. ( मेदते, मे-यति-ते, मेदयति-ते ) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -11. 1 U. ( मेदति-ते ) see मिथ्.

मिन्न *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिद्ध 1, 10 U. ( मिदति, मिदयति-ते ) See मिद्ध II.

मिन्नु 1 P. ( मिन्वति ) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मिषेधः A sacrificial offering.

मिषेध *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिद्ध 6 U. ( मिलति-ते, generally मिद्धति; मिद्धति ) 1 To join, be united



with, accompany; रुमपवते मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये यायेयुः ससृजसमये द्वय्याभिलाषाकुलान्ते सर्वत्र मिलति H. 1. 210; याताः किं न मिश्रति Amar. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Gt. 1; स पत्रितमितोऽप्यत्र भोजनमिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयेऽमुमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

**मिलनं** [मिल्-लुट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; बालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मल्लसमीरं Gt. 4.

**मिलित** *p. p.* [मिल्-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

**मिलिदः** A bee; परिणतमकरंदमामि-कास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

**मिलिदकः** A kind of snake.

**मिलीमिलिन्** *m.* An epithet of Siva.

**मिश्र** 1 *P.* (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

**मिशिः** (वि-सिः) *f.* 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

**मिश्रः** 0 *U.* (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, mix, blend, combine, add; याचं न मिश्रयति पद्याय मे वचोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

**मिश्र** *a.* [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; यद्यं यद्यं च मिश्रं च नत् त्रिवेधं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Mixed, fold, diverse. -4 Tangled, inter-twined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अश्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आश्रमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठ-मिश्रा, मंडनमिश्रा: &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —अश्र 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जा a mule. —जाति *a.* of mixed breed. —चारुयं mixed guala. —वर्ण *a.* of mixed colour.

(—जं) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

**मिश्रक** *a.* [मिश्र-पुल्ल] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt: soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

**मिश्रण** [मिश्र-लुट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

**मिश्रित** *p. p.* [मिश्र-क] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

**मिष्** 1. 5 *P.* (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽमुखाभ्यामी मिषता-माच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 *P.* (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

**मिषः** [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —हं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छलं *q. v.*, to indicate an उद्येसा); न रोमकुपौषमिषाजगत्कृता कृ-तश्च किं दुषणञ्चैविवचः N. 1. 21; चदने विनिधिशिता सुजंगी पिबुनानां रसनमिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

**मिष्ट** *a.* [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमलं खरुकराणां of 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —हं 1 A sweet-meat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —हः Sweetness. —Comp. —अलं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

**मिह** 1 *P.* (मेहति, मीह) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

**मीह** *p. p.* [मिह-क] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —हं Ved. A battle.

**मिहिका** Mist, snow.

**मिहिरः** [मिह-किट् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरासि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; यते मय्याचिरात्किंवाचमिहिरज्जाल-जतैः शुक्लता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

**मिहिराणः** An epithet of Siva.

**मी** 1. 9 *U.* (मीनाति, मीयति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. —II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (मयति, मा-

ययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतमत्योः). —III. 4 *A.* (मीयते) To die, perish.

**मीडुटमः** 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

**मीदुश्** *a.* 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

**मीनः** [मीन-क] 1 A fish; सुसमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनोः सु हेत कतमां गतिमभ्युपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). -3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. —Comp. —अंशं roe, fish-sauce. (—हो) moist sugar. —आघातिन्, घातिन् *m.* 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, —रंगः a king-fisher.

**मीनाझिणः** 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

**मीनरः** The sea-monster called *Makara* *q. v.*

**मीय** 1 *P.* (मीयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

**मीमांसकः** [मा-विचरे स्वार्थं सन् पुल्ल] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called *मीमांसा* *q. v.* below

**मीमांसन** Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

**मीमांसा** [मा-विचरे स्वार्थं सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसनं याधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काण्वमीमांसा R. G.; सैषा आनंदस्य मीमांसा भवति Talt. Up.; so इत्तकं, अलेकारं &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only *मीमांसा* or *the Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसा-कुतुमुममाय सहसा हस्तां हनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. —Comp. —कारा -कृत् *m.* N. of Jaimini.



मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एषे विभ्यति मीलति अणमपि क्षिपे तदालाकनात् Git. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2; तस्यामिमिलहनुन्ने Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहि Ki. 3. 36; शेषान्नामन्मय चतुरो लोचने मीलयेत्वा Me. 110. मीलनं [मील ल्यट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मीलित below.

मीलित p. p. [मील-क्त] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मीलित). -त (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेत लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते। निजेनायंतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति सृष्टं K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुक्तुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमरिचिभिस्तुङ्गात् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [ मुकुं दाति दा-क्त एषो मुक् ] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुषाण्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुणिनामपि निजस्वरूपतयिचिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमहिमदर्शनमग्नौर्गुरुतले जायते यस्मात् Vās.; Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikā creeper

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलाश्चामुकच्छ Me. 21 : R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यद्वंद्वमुकुलान् (नयनान्) S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shut, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्पथा मुञ्चुः खेदः Mā. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut; दूरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Git. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Mā. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुक्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तरवयवैरशयिभिः Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुञ्च also.

—क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन मोक्षेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः B. Subhāsh. —क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence. —Comp. —अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. —आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (—m) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. —आसन a. rising from a seat. —कच्छः a Buddhist. —कंयुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. —कंठ a. raising a cry. (—ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. —कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. —केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. —चक्षुस् m. a lion. —चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. —लज्ज a. shameless. —वस्त्र see मुक्तावर. —संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (—नः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, पराशरक).

मुक्तं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तं श्लोक एवैकश्रमत्कारक्षमः मतम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोर्ध्व हरिणाश्लिषां लुठति स्तनमंडले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के चयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell :—करीन्द्र-जीवराहशंखमत्स्यादिभ्युत्पन्नवेषु जातिः। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथिनानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्लपद्मवर्णमूरी ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 N. of a plant (रसना). Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आषलि —ली f. —कलापः a pearl-necklace. —गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. —जाल a string or zone of pearls. —दाम्ब n. a string of pearls. —पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. —पशुः f. the pearl-oyster. —मालयः a string of pearls. —मल्ल 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. —मणिः, —रत्नं a pearl. —सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. —मातृ f. the pearl-oyster. —लता, —स्रज f., —हारः a pearl-necklace. —मुक्तिः, —स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुक्-क्तिर्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis : अधिगम्य जगदर्थश्रवरादथ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्तिं has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). —Comp. —क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. —मार्गः the way to final beatitude. —मुक्तः frank-in-conscience.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [ मुख अर्चु विट् पातोः पूर्व मुद् च cf. Up. 5. 20 ] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजासृजा यतः स्वातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं दुषाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सङ्घर्षेण मुखमिव Me. 24; एवं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताधै-मुखी मयाय दूषा V. 1. 17; नियमभास-मुखी धृतेकवर्णिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हृदि



मे हरिवाहमदिहमुके V. 3. 6. -5 The lip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; पुरारिममतसुवा गिलीमुवा Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 9. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतमुख 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नविरा मुकगर्भकोटसु वधदासकथामयः S. 1. 14; नदी-मुखनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीत्रयोद्वीमणनैमुदीमुख R. 3. 1; दिनसु वापरविहमिनिहैविमल-पद्म मलय नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोमुख्यं खलु मखमुवाकुर्वते कर्मपाशान्. Bv. 4. 21; so ईदुमुवा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in मुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.). -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -अनिलः -उद्वासः breath. -अनः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आसवः -आसः spittle, saliva. -इंदुः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उ-हसः a forest-conflagration. -कमलः a lotus-like face. -कुरः a tooth. -न-धनुः an onion. -वपल a. talkative, garrulous. -वपेदिका a slap on the face -वीरिः f. the tongue. -चूर्ण scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45 -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -जहं the root of the mouth. -दूधगः an onion -दूधिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -दोषः fault of the tongue; आसनो मुखदोषेण बध्यते मुकमारिकाः Pt. 4. 41. -नि-शिक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler -नि-वासनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखदपोविरेव तस्य Mo. 62. -प्रागः inflammation of the mouth. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरजं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसदः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -पंचयन् 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover

-पूषणं a preparation of betel; see तद्विल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). -मंडलं the (round) face. -मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si. 11. 31. -रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. -रालगः a dog. -लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); दृढगो मुखलेपनं करोति मुखरश्चरि Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the month, any wind instrument. -2. a sound made with the month. -वासः. -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुठिका a she-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ a. abusive, fool-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the month. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन a. 1. cleansing the month. -2. pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the month. -2. cinnamon. -शोधित m. the citron tree. -श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. -सखः facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips. -स्रावः saliva. -हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर a. [मुख मुखव्यागं कयन् रात्रि रा-क Tv cf P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. also] 1 Talkative garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेव गण्डवती Ratn. 2; मुखरन् रम्ये हि निराजने Ki. 5. 16; तद्वचनं नाम मुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noise, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्नेहमरा मुखशुक्लकार्पणस्ते R. 5. 72; अन्कूत्रमुखजकृनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमधारे त्यज मज्जं रिपुमिव कलिषु लोके Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35, तोयतोमग्नस्त्वन्तिमुखरो मारम भूः Mo. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resonating with (usually at the end of comp.).; स्थाने स्थानं मुखरककुभो ज्ञां कुर्वन्निदाराणां U. 2. 14; मुखरिमुखरं (लग्नार्जने) Git. 2; गोदावरी-मुखरकद्रगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing -रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्थानमुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव मुखरा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

मुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गंडोद्गी-नालिमालामुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Māl. 1. 1.

मुखरोष्ठ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resound. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापयामां मुखरोष्ठोक्तिं Mn. 7.

मुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य a. [मुख आदी भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the month or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः; वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. -रथः A leader, guide. -रथं 1 A principle or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opo. गेण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister.

मुख्यता-रथं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यज्ञः, मुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुग्धः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध a. [मुह-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; जज्ञां केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे काम्या चिन्ता मियातमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यपि नयं सुधासु तपस्वि-कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरेह मुग्धवधुनिकरे विलामिनि विलसति कलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. -अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धाद्याः स खलु रिपुपातावधिरधत् U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. -धीः बुद्धिः, मत a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.



सुषुप्ता-त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुच् I. 1 A ( मोचते ) To deceive, cheat ; see सुच् -II. 6 U. ( सुचति-ते, सुमोच-सुमोच, असुचत्-असुच, मोक्षयति-ते, मोक्ष, मुक्त ) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver ( from captivity &c. ) ; वनाय...यशो-धनो धेनुमुपेसुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 : Ma 8. 202 ; मोक्षयते सुरवंदीनां वेगीवीर्यविभू-तिभिः Kn. 2. 61 ; R. 10. 47 ; मा भवान्गानि सुचन्तु V. 2. ' let not thy limbs droop', ' do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen ( as the voice ) ; कंठं सुचति बहिर्णः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' ; i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रि-र्गता मतिमतां वर सुचं शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; सुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10 ; सुनि-रुतायनयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च सुकमिदं मसा मनः S. 6. 7 ; मानं सुचति किं च तौवकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आविष्टे शशिनि मसा सुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Me. 6. 41 ; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुच्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; सुगेषु शरान्सुमुक्तोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall ( tears &c. ) ; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा सुचंस्वश्रूणीव लताः S. 4, 11 ; चिराचरहजं सुचतां वाणसुणं Me. 12 ; स शरद्विमुक्ता धनुवा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Māl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on ( A. ). -11 To void ( as excrement ). -12 To sacrifice. —Pass. ( सुच्यते ) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from ( with abl. or instr. ) ; सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. —Caus. ( मोचयति-ते ) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open ( a road ). -9 To redeem from. —Desid. ( सुचयति ) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 ( सुचयते, मोक्षते ) To long for final emancipation.

सुच् a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच ( चु ) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [ For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering at, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye. ]. —Comp. —प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिर a. Liberal, generous. —r. 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fiat. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुच्, सुज् 1 P, 10 U. ( मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते ) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To annul.

सुजः 1 A sort of rush or grass ( of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made ) ; Ma. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā ( said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja ). —Comp. —केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. —केशव m. an epithet of Vishnu. —चंदनं investiture with the sacred thread ( or girdle ). —मेखलिन m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. —वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुजवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

सुजाटः-टकः A kind of plant.

सुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद 1 P, 10 U. ( मोदति, मोदयति-ते ) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोदयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke ; ( in this sense 6 P. also ).

सुण 6 P. ( मुनति ) To promise.

सुंद 1 P. ( सुंदति ) To crush, grind.

सुंद 1 A. ( सुंदते ) To run away.

सुंद् I. 1 P. ( सुंदति ) 1 To shave, shear ; आचक्र सुंदितसुंदो नक्षत्राणि पुच्छसि Mu. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. ( सुंदते ) To sink.

सुंद a. [ सुंद वच् ] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. —दः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. —m. pl. N. of a people. —डा 1 N. of a plant ( सुंदरिका ). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —हं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. —Comp. —अयस् iron. —चणकः a kind of pulse ( कलाय ). —फलः a cocoa-nut tree. —मंडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob ; वरमल्पबले सारं न कुर्यान्सुंदमंडलीं H. 3. 89. —लोहं iron. —शालिः a kind of rice.

सुंदकः [ सुंद-पुल्ल ] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —कं The head. —Comp. —उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुंदनं [ सुंद-सुद ] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुंदयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुंदित p. p. [ सुंद-क ] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —तं Iron.

सुंदिव a. [ सुंद-इति ] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless. —m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्यं A pearl.

सुम् I. 10 U. ( मोदयति-ते ) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. —II. 1 A. ( मोदते, मुदित ; desid. मुमुक्षिषते or मुमोक्षिषते ) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यक्षे द्वास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Pg. 16. 15 ; Ma. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. —Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुदः, सुदा f. [ सुद किप् वा दाप् ] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; विमुह्यते तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25 ; अश्च पुरो हरितको मुदमादधानः Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुदं Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणमुदा Gt. 11 ; Ki. 5. 25 ; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. [ सुद-क ] 1 Pleased, rejoiced ; delighted, glad, joyous. —तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः [ सुद-किच् Up. 1. 51 ] 1 A clond. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुरहरंजितमेदुरसुदिरसवेज्ञं Gt. 2 ; or सुचसि नाद्यापि कर्षं भामिनि सुदिरालिखिषाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुदः [ सुद-गच् Up. 1. 133. ] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. —Comp. —सुम्, —मोजिन् m. a horse.

सुदुरः [ सुदं गिरति गृ-अच् ] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसुदुरः ( a small poem by Sankarāchārya ) ; R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine ( said to be n. also in this sense ).

सुदुरकः A hammer.

सुदूलः N. of a sage. —लं A kind of grass.



मुद्रः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [ मुद्र-रू ] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, algaet-ring; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयन् Mu. 1; नाममुद्राक्षरपुत्रमुद्राच परस्परमचलोकयतः S. 1; (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वधिमुद्रासुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression: चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिद्धमुद्राकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अग्रहीत-मुद्रः कटकाक्षिकामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरथो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवोडमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपिमुद्राशुभं मदनकलहच्छेदमुद्राभां Mā. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. मन्त्रमार्ग. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षसं N. of a drama by Viśākha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयन् Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्वाण्णाम्पुत्रि वसन्तो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रित-मार्गिनिर्याजद्वानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितसुतो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1; स्वर्गसिद्धेण द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुद्रा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं मुद्रा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; राज्ञिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुद्रा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. 1.

मुनिः [ मन्-रू उच्च Up. 4. 122 ] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं श्यामः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखं भवद्विग्रमनाः सुखेषु विगत-स्वदः शीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्मुनिरुच्यते 2. 56; पुरुषः शत्रो मुनिरिति मूढः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 Of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पिपाह, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience; (according to Kull. on Ma. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -n. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -ईश्वरः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि श्याकरणं Sk. -दारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonāka tree. -पितलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag-tail. -2. the damanaka tree. -अपञ्जं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life; शैवेन मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

मुञ्च 1 P. (मुञ्चति) To go, move. मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -मुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्त्यं मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणान्द्रिभिरुच्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुक्षानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमुक्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

मुमुक्षु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna; पार्थनाथ द्विषमुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna; मुरारिमासुपद्वयं त्यसौ Git. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -मिह, -मर्दन, रिपु, वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णमुनिमुञ्जयति मुञ्जद्वो मुरजितः Git. 1; मुरवैरणो राधिकामधि

वसनजातं 10. -द्वः the discus of Viṣṇu.

मुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [ मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ट Tv. ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजव &c. Mā. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजा Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 49. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā.)

मुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. -ला pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3. along with तमसा); मुरलामारुचोद्भूतमगमकैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

मूर्छ 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्च्छते; the word is written as मूर्छ or मूर्च्छ) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युद्यति मूर्च्छत्य. पि Git. 4; कीद्वान्तिविश्वमुच्छित-जनाद्यतेन किं पौरुषं Git. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; समूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषे च हविर्तेजः R. 10. 79; समूर्च्छं सत्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छत्यमी विकारः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमन्तेषु S. 5. 18; Kl. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतेले लुलभावकासा S. 7. 32; हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादयोन्मूलन-शक्तिरहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मातस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (मूर्च्छयति) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयति Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मूर्मिणी A small fire-place.

मूर्धरः [ मूर्ध पृष्ठो द्विष Tv. ] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मर-



हृताशनसुहृत्पूर्वतो दधुरिवाग्रवणस्य रजः-  
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3  
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. ( सुर्वति ) To bind, tie.

सुख 10 U. ( सोलयति-ते ) 1 To plant.

सुशटी A kind of grain.

सुश(सली) A small house-lizard.

सुख 1. 9 P. ( सुष्णाति, सुषित; desid.  
सुसुषिषति ) 1 ( a ) To steal, filch, rob,  
plunder, carry off ( said to govern  
two acc.; देवदत्तं ज्ञतं सुष्णाति, but very  
rarely used in classical literature );  
सुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51; स्रजस्य  
सुष्णं वसु जैत्रमोक्षः Ki. 3. 41; Si. 3.  
38. ( b ) To ravish, seduce, abduct,  
carry off; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel,  
remove, drive off; वननिमिरसुषि ज्यो-  
तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 ( Fig. )  
To ruin, undo; न वेत्ति सुषितमार्मानं  
K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse,  
cover, envelop, conceal; सन्वरेण सुषि-  
तार्कदीपिति: R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-  
vate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To sur-  
pass, excel; सुष्णञ्च श्रियमशोकानां रज्जोः  
परिजनां वरैः गतिर्वैराग्यानां च कोकिल-  
ध्रमरध्वनि Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24;  
Bk. 9. 92; Me. 47. -11. 1 P. ( मोषति )  
1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.  
( मुषति ) 1 To steal. -2 To break,  
destroy.

सुषकः A mouse.

सुषापी A crucible.

सुषिः f. Stealing &c.

सुषित p. p. [ सुष्क ] 1 Robbed,  
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,  
carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of,  
free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

सुषितकं Stolen property.

सुष्ट p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -ष्ट  
Stolen property.

सुष्कः [ सुष्क ] 1 A testicle. -2  
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-  
bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-  
ty, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp.  
-कच्छर f. an eruption on the  
scrotum. -देशः the region of the  
scrotum. -शून्यः a eunuch, a castrat-  
ed person. -शोफः swelling of the  
testicles.

सुष्ककः N. of a tree ( the ashes of  
which are used as cautery ).

सुष्कर a. Having large testicles.

सुष्टिः m f. [ सुष्क ] 1 The clenched  
hand, fist; कर्णातिमस्य विभिदे नि-  
विष्टोपि सुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si.  
10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; स्वाम-  
कसुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13; R. 19.  
57; Ku. 7. 69; Ms. 68. -3 A handle  
or hilt. -4 A particular measure  
(= pala). -5 A measure of capacity  
equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing ( only f. ). -8 A com-  
pendium, abridgment. -Comp. -कर-  
णं clenching the fist. -देशः the  
middle of a bow, that part of it  
which is grasped in the hand. -सूतं  
a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः  
1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful.  
-धेय a. to be measured with the fist,  
to be spanned with the fingers.  
-युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः [ सुष्टिर्माणं प्रयोजनमस्य कर् ] 1 A  
goldsmith. -2 A particular position  
of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. -कं  
A pugilistic encounter, fistfight.

-काः ( pl. ) N. of an outcast race  
( the Dombas ). -Comp. -अंतकः an  
epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist.

सुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

सुष्टीक 8 U. To clench the fist.

सुष्टीसुष्टि ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-  
hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

सुष्टकः Black mustard.

सुस 4 P. ( सुस्यति ) To cleave,  
divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः ल 1 A mace, club. -2 A  
pestle ( used for cleaning rice ); सुसल-  
निदमिषं च पातकाले सुसुखयति कलेन  
हुंकुतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A  
kind of surgical instrument. -Comp.

-आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma.  
-उलूलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलसुसल ind. Club against club.

सुसलीका A common lizard.

सुसलित् m. [ सुसल-नि ] 1 An epi-  
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Śiva.

सुसह्य a. [ सुसल-यत् ] To be pound-  
ed or put to death with a club.

सुसृ 10 U. [ सुस्यति-ते ] To heap  
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः -स्ता -स्तं A kind of grass;  
विश्वं क्रियतां वराहतातिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतैः प-  
ल्लवे S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19.  
-Comp. -अदा, -आदा; a hog.

सुसलं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. ( सुहति, सुष or सुह ) 1 To  
faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-  
come senseless; इहाहं इष्टमाहं तां स्मर-  
केव सुहोह सा Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20; 15.  
16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered,  
to be disturbed in mind, be at a  
loss; आपस्वयि न सुहति नराः पंडित-  
इज्या H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be  
foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To  
fail. -5 To err, mistake. -Caus.  
( मोहयति-ते ) 1 To stupefy, infatuate;  
मा सुहृद्वल्लु भवंतमनप्यजन्मा Mā. 1.  
32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-  
plex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-  
to confusion. -4 To cause to err or  
mistake.

सुह p. p. [ सुह-क ] 1 Stupefied, in-  
fatuated; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered; confounded, at a loss;  
किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what  
to do'; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish,  
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य  
हेनोर्बहु हातुमिच्छतिचारमूढः मतिभ्रान्ति  
मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,  
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.  
-6 Confounding. -दः A fool, block-  
head, dolt, an ignorant person;  
मूढः परस्वयनेयं युद्धिः M. 1. 2. -दाः  
( m. pl. ) An epithet of the ele-  
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.  
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-  
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,  
silly. -गर्भः 1. a dead fetus. -2.  
difficult delivery. -ग्राहः 1. a wrong  
notion, misconception, misappre-  
hension. -2. infatuation. -चेतन,  
-चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant; अ-  
वगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हवि शल्य-  
मर्षितं R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a.  
foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki.  
1. 30. -प्रभुः, -अग्रः the greatest  
block-head. -सर्व a. infatuated,  
inaane.

सुहतास्वं 1 Confusion, bewildering-  
ment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

सुहिर a. [ सुह-हिर ] Silly, foolish,  
stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. -2 A  
fool, block-head.

सुहुः ind. = सुहुस्.

सुहुकं Ved. A moment.

सुहुस् ind. 1 Often, constantly,  
repeatedly, frequently; यीवाभ्यामि-  
रानं सुहृद्वपतति स्वदने दक्षदुष्टिः S. 1. 7,  
2. 6; generally repeated in this  
sense; सुहुर्दुः over and over again,  
often and often; सुहुर्ना सकिधानेऽपि  
कः कूजति सुहुर्दुः. -2 For a time or  
moment, awhile; Me. 105; general-  
ly used with successive clauses in  
the sense of 'now-now', 'at one  
time-at another time'; सुहुर्दुःपतते  
वाला सुहुः पतति विह्वला । सुहृद्वलीयते  
भीता सुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh. ;  
Mu. 5. 3; सुहुर्दुः 'again and again,  
repeatedly.' -Comp. -भाषा -वचन  
n. repetition tautology. -मुक् m. a  
horse.

सुहृत्-ते [ इह-क पातोः पूर्व सुह व  
Tv. ] 1 A moment, any short portion  
of time, an instant; नवाब्दापीकसुहृत्-  
लाघने R. 3. 53; संध्याप्रारंभेव सुहृत्तोगाः  
Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. -2  
A period, time ( auspicious or other-  
wise ). -3 A period of 48 minutes.  
-र्तः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. -2  
A period of 48 minutes, fool.

सुहेरः A block-head, fool.

सु 1 A ( मन्ते ) To bind, fasten,  
tie.

सूक a. [ सूक ] 1 Dumb, silent  
mute, speechless; सूकं करोति वाचा ।



मूकाङ्ग (कानन) Ku. 3. 42; सखोमियं वीक्ष्य विषादमुकां Git. 7; मूकीभूतघटा-स्वरास्वतःपुराणोक्त K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; मोनान्मूकः H. 2. 26. v. 1.; Ms. 7. 149. -3 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. -अन्ग a form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness; (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness : silence.

सूत *a.* [ सूक ] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -तः -तं 1 A woven basket ( Ved. ). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine; नाट्य मूत्रं सख्युज्जैत् Ms. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see उत्सर्ग. -कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, stranguary. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -गन्धिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः -ई the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटं the lower belly. -मार्गः, -पसेकः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. -शकुन्त, *n.* urine and excrement. -शुक्रा a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगा urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर् *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः A fool, block-head; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; मूर्ख बलाद्वपराधिने मां प्रतिपादयिष्यति V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -युद्धितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40 -मूर्खं folly, stupidity, ignorance. -भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. -मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor ( an

epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid ). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening -न्तं, -न् [ मूर्च्छ-युच् ] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase ( usually *n.* in this sense ). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा ( 3 ) also. -4 ( In music ) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवदध्यामविशेष-मूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10; मूर्च्छो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रया ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैक-विंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; ( a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined :—कमास्वराणां सप्तानामपि ह्रस्वादीहणम् । सा मूर्च्छंरुच्यते ग्रामथा पताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information ).

मूर्च्छा [ मूर्च्छ-भावे अह् ] 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा गतो मृतो वा निदृशं पारदोऽत्र रसा Br. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sound &c.; see मूर्च्छन ( 4 ) above. -5. Growth, increase. -Comp. -अक्षेपः ( in Rhet. ) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [ मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारो इति; मूर्च्छ-क-वा ] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [ मूर्च्छ-क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्त-विचनस्त-पस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयथा S. 1. 33; प्रसाद इव मूर्तसे स्पर्शः स्नेहाद्देशीलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated ( Ved. ).

मूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 ( In phil. ) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f.* [ मूर्च्छ-किन् ] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -यः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्किया Si. 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Mā. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m.* The body.

मूर्धन् *m.* [ मूर्धन्यास्मिन्नेति इति मूर्धा, cf. Up. 1. 156 ] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिश्चामीदृया Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; नैसर्गिकां सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न क्षणेत्वादनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मूर्ध्नेदृणां मूर्ध्नि देवपति-र्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; मूर्ध्ना पततमूर्धनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 ( Hence ) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुग-मूर्ध्नि सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः K. 9. 19. -6 ( In geom. ) The base. -Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिविक्त *a.* 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock ( as an instance ); उत्कुर्योऽकृत्य कृति इति वीभक्षसस्य मूर्धाभि-विक्तमुद्राहरणम्. ( -कः ) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4 = मूर्धा-वसिक ( 1 ) q. v. -अभिविक्तः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिकः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी -कपरी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair ( of the head ); पर्यकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see ब्रह्मरूप or सुदामार्ग. -पिंडः a lump upon the head ( of an elephant in rut ). -वृक्षः the Sirisha tree. -रसा the scum of boiled rice. -वेदनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* [ मूर्ध्नि भवः यत् ] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ढ, ण, र and ष; ऋदुषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा-वी, मूर्विका A kind of creep-er ( from the fibres of which bow-



strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made ).

मूल I. 1 U ( मूलयति ) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -11. 10 U. ( मूलयति, मूलित ) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [ मूल-क ] 1 A root ( fig. also ); त्वमूलानि गृहीमवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बंधु to take or strike root; चक्षुर्मूलस्य मूलं हि महदैरतरोः श्लिषः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything; कस्याश्चिदासिद्धिना तदानीमं-गुष्ठमूलापित्तस्यशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूलं Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्योर्मूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छेदोत्तुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source; origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रसो गृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-प्युक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage ( as distinguished from the commentary or gloss ). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स सुतमूलमत्यंतं R. 4. 26; Ma. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ma. 8. 202 ( अस्वामिविक्रता Kull. ). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower or arbour ( निकुञ्ज ). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, सूत्र्य &c. ( In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं ' prime cause ' &c. &c. ). -Comp. -अधारे 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation, -आमं a radish. -आश्रयत्वं the original abode. -आशि-त्वं a. living upon roots. -आमं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कुच्छ्रा-च्छ्रा a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केसरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -मूलः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya-muni. -उद्गः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of

trees ( as an ant-hill ). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. ( -जः ) plant growing from a root. ( -जं ) a green ginger. -ज्वेज् an epithet of Kāmas. -द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकुञ्ज a. destroy- ing root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the atook- man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas ( q. v. ). - ( pl. ) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war ( विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन ); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread- fruit tree. -बर्हणं the act of uproot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kāmas. -भृत्यः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -वृत्तिः a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः ( in augury ) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिन् a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. ( -नी ) N. of Gauri. -स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; आतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. ( for sale ). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. -जः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलैः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -हयं 1 Price, worth, cost; श्रीगति- स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्वासाति Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

मूल 1 A. ( -सूयति, सूयति ) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirlsha tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अवः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्तरः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the born of mouse'; i. e. an impossibility, or, शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीका, मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A ( but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional ) ( त्रियते, ममर, अमृन्, मारयति, मर्तु, मृत ) To die, perish, de cease, de- part from life. -Caus. ( मारयति ) To kill, slay. -Desid. ( मृयते ) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष See मृक्ष.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. ( मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित ) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रतनमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं कश्चिदपि परे- तान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्गृह्यमाणः Mā. 5. 1; अंतर्गच्छन्मुमुक्षुभिर्निर्णयितमाणादिभिर्मु- ग्यते V. 1. 1 ' inwardly sought or in- vestigated '. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [ मृग-क ] 1 ( a ) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभियेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव मृगेन्द्रता; see मृगाधिप below. ( b ) A wild beast -2 A deer, an an- telope; विश्वासीपगमादभिलगतया शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोपे न हंतव्याः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे तृषा च चित्रिणी; वदति मधुरवर्णी दांघनेभोऽ- तिभीरुश्चपलमतिरुद्धेः शीघ्रवेगो मृगेऽस्य Sābdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरः. -13 The lunar month



called मार्जशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंशः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजामा musk. -अंजु m., -अंजुनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निद्राक्षितसुनयूथो मुनाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मुनाधिराजस्य वच्चे निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -आविध m. a hunter. -आरस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -ईंद्रः 1. a lion; ततो मुर्गेन्द्रस्य मुर्गेन्द्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आरस्यः an epithet of Siva. -चक्रकः a hawk. -इक्षुः a variety of jasmine. -ईशगना a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमं the constellation मृगशिरसः. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गमिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -दृष्टः, -दृष्टा, -दृष्ट्याः, -दृष्टिः, -दृष्टिका f. mirage; मृगदृष्ट्याभसि स्नतः; see खड्ग; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगदृष्टिकायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृष्टः a fawn-eyed woman; तक्षोवद्विस्तारि स्तनमुगलमासी-मृगदृष्टः U. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्वि m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Ra. 6. 13; Uh. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिष्टुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -प्रियं grass growing on mountains. -व (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -बंथिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतडीगतो यावन्मातमिलित तव तोयैर्मृग-मदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनकोरे Git. 7. -बासा a musk-bag. -मंजु N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mārga-sirsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूथं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. -धारिन्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिदुः a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. -जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरूपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मृगलेखासुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वाहनः wind. -वाधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. -शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. -शायः a fawn; मृगशायैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरसः n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षं the constellation मृगशिरसः. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgasirsha. -शीर्षन् m. the constellation मृगशिरसः. -अंडः a tiger. -इन् m. a hunter. -मृगग [मृग-युक् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry. -मृगयस् m. Ved. A wild animal. -मृगया [मृगं यात्यनया या पश्ये क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीदृशिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; मृगया-पवादिना मातृव्येन S. 2; सोमृगयावेव, मृग-याविहारिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition. -मृगयुः [मृग-अत्यर्थे युक्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शरालर्घ्ययुर्मृगयान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman. -मृगय 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery). -मृगित a. [मृग-कृ] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited. -मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epitaph. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृष्ट f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -मृग a. [मृग-यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृगयस्. -मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -11. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्जि, मार्जयति, मार्जं मार्जयांचकार-चके, अमार्जीत-अमार्जित, अमार्जित, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जितु-मार्जि, मार्जयति, मृज, मार्जित; desid. निमृशति or मिमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्मार्ज Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमृजन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखद्वाङ्ममार्जुथ

ममुजुथ पर्वथात् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धात् वक्रः or शोषितवतः). -मृजः A kind of drum. -मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion. -मृजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c. -मृद 6, 9 P. (मृदति, मृदनाति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy. -मृदः An epithet of Siva. -मृदनं Favouring, showing grace. -मृदा, मृदानी, मृदी An epithet of Pārvatī, शंके सुदारे कालकूटमपिबन् मृदो मृदानपितिः Git. 12. -मृदीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer. -मृय 6 P. (मृयति) To kill, slay, destroy. -मृणाल-लं [मृण कालन] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; मने-पि हि मृणालानाममुच्यन्ति ततः H. 1.95; सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसो V. 1. 19; Ra. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिणमूल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-stalk. -सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk. -मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिसुदितमृणालीमलमंगं Māl. 1. 22; or परिसुदितमृणालीदुर्बलाम्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29. -मृणालिन् m. A lotus. -मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -मृत p. p. [मृ कर्तरि क] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यास्तसे वै जीवेति के सुताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो द्रिद्रा पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमयजं। मृतमश्रोत्रेयं भाङ्गं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः || Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcoined, reduced; मूर्च्छं गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारशोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. -त 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अंडः the sun. -अशोच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशोच. -इन्द्रवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead, insensible. -गृहं a grave. -चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāṇḍāla). -जीवन a. reviving the dead. -द्वारः a widower. -नियतिकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -प्राः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -मसः, -मसकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites



—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (—नं, —नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सृतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः कं A dead person, a corpse ; धृतं ते जीवितोपहृह मृतका मंदमतयो न ये-  
बामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभगिति: Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः *f.* Death, dying.

मृतिमन् *m.* Mortality.

मृतहः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [ मृत् तिक्त् टाप् ] 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth.

—3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [ मृ-युक् ] 1 Death, disease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Y ma, the god of death.—3 An epithet of Brahman.—4 Of Vishnu.—5 Of Māyā.—6 Of Kali.—7 The god of love. —Comp. —मृत्ति a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —व *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —जाज्ञं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —प्राज्ञः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, ली the plantain. —बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —भृशः sickness, disease. —याम *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मल्लोक. —वचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —मृतिः *f.* a female crab. —मृत्तुजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्ता, मृत्तरा 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्तनं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृदाति, मृदति) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; मम च मृदितं क्षीमं बालेषु स्वदंशविवर्तने: Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon ; orush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्षादखासीच Bk. 15. 15 ; बलाभ्यमु-  
द्वाजलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 ( In astr. ) To pass through ( as a constellation ). —Caus. ( मृदयति ) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; मृतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. ( See मृद् ).

मृदिनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [ मृयते मृद् कर्मणि क्ति ] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आसोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेवधत्ते मृदधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्विद्योद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः ( मृच्चयः ) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —भादं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. 'डुद्धिः 'clod-pated' a block-head ; मया च मृत्पिंडमुद्धिना तथैव मृदीतं S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका ( मृच्छकटिका ) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; ( it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka ).

मृन्म ( मृन्म ) *a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकरः ( रुः ) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [ मृद्-अंग् क्ति ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदरा *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

मृदु *a.* [ मृदु ] ( दु or द्वा *f.* ; compar. प्रदीयम् ; superl. प्रदिष्ट ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिवं मन्मथं दुष्यते स्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिसितं मृदुनवारमते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासुदुमना प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपासुदुर्वेश्य भागवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिमृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; खतमूलमानिहो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तदुन्म 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुराज्ञो राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुदुर्वेशः भूवन् गंधवा शरणीहिताः Mb. —4 Moderate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनास मृदु कर्णी-  
तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; बाधयते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (—गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus. —काष्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (—नरा) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिनः, —हस्तः, —त्वचः, —त्वचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वक *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —पुर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant ( विकंकत ). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुवाधा, युगशिरसः, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुका *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of alce-wood.

मृदी, मृदीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; बाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृदीं मृदी-  
कया तुल्यरसां सहस्रः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुन्नकं Gold.

मृच् 1 U. ( मर्चिते ) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

मृच् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

मृच्छ *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

मृच्छं War, battle, fight ; सस्वविहित-  
मतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत सुषेधिकुप्य-  
तः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13

मृच्छ 6 P. ( मृच्छति, मृच्छ ) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To con-  
sider, reflect, deliberate.

मृच्छ I. 1 P. ( मर्चिते ) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. ( मर्चिते ) 1 To bear, endure &c. ( usually 4 U. ). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. ( मृच्छति, मर्चिते, मर्चित ) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तस्मिन्मिदमकार्यममुच्छितं देवेन-लोकां न सुच्य-  
तीति U. 5 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सुच्यते लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादा U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य बुद्धिजनस्यैकोऽ-  
पराधी भगवता मर्चितव्या S. 4 ; आर्षं मर्षं मर्षं Ve. 1 ; महा बालूण मर्षं Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, un-  
truly, lyingly ; यद्वचनं मृषाशब्देन न ध-  
नितो ब्रूषे न चाहुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृ-  
षाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. (—कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तस्मिन्मयस्य राजपुत्रि सुषोध्यं तद्विति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादा 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flat-  
tery. —3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Don. P. To be mistaken, to err



**मृषालकः** The mango tree.

**सृष्ट** *p. p.* [सृष्ट-सृष्ट वा-क] 1 (a) Cleansed, purified. (b) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. -8 Pepper. -Comp. -संघः a savoury or agreeable smell.

**सृष्टिः** *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 sprinkling.

**सृष्टेयक** *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

**मृ 9 P.** (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

**मे 1 A** (मयते, मित; *desid.* मितसे) To exchange or barter. -WITH मि or तिति to exchange or barter.

**मेकः** A goat.

**मेखलः** 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखलः). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अग्निजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadā.

**मेखला** 1 A bolt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नामुविद्यानमेखलाया विशाः सपरनी भव इतिगन्तः R. 6. 63; R. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबावर्धः सङ्कुलमेखलः R. 1. 4. 6; R. 8. 64; मेखलायुक्तेन गोत्र-स्मलितेषु बन्धनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three oases; cf. Ma. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब); आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the belt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -एतं the hips. -संघः investiture with the girdle.

**मेखलिन** *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmacārī *q. v.*

**मेखलालः** An epithet of Siva.

**मेघः** [मेहति वपाति जलं, मिद्-वञ् कुलम्] 1 A cloud; कर्बजंजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः ससुसिद्धते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -5 Talc. -Comp. -अ-वन् *m.*, -पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः, the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आख्यं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंकरः thunder. -आनंदः a kind of crane. -आनंदिन *m.* a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds; मेघालोकं भवति सुखिनोप-

स्यथाहसि चेतः Me. 3. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. -चित्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl. -ज्वालं 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird. -ज्वालिन् *m. n.* lightning. -हंवरः thunder. -दीपः lightning. -दूतं N. of a celebrated poem by Kalidāsa. -द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1. the road of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Viāhnu. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Rāvana. -4. the Palāsa tree. -अडलसिन्, -अडलसकः a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmana. -नामन् *m.* a kind of grass. -निधोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि *f.* a line of clouds; पथं मेघराजि पश्चाद्विद्युत्ता V. 2. -पुष्पं 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. -प्रसवः water. -भूतिः a thunderbolt. -मंडलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन *a.* cloud-capt. -योनः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णः the Indigo plant. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहतिः 1. an epithet of Indra; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre; see App. 1. -वेहन् *n.* the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्तनितं thunder.

**मेघकर** *a.* (रि *f.*) Producing clouds.

**मेघयति** Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

**मेघक** *a.* [cf. Up. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कर्बजंजन-मेघका इव दिशो मेघः ससुसिद्धते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail; Mā. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the Yamunā.

**मेद्, मेह** 1 P. (मेहति, मेहति) To be mad.

**मेदुला** The myrobalan tree (आमडकी).

**मेठः** 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

**मेठिः, मेथिः** 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

**मेहः** [मिह-वृत्] A ram. -हं The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेहं चोग्मावृत्तुकार्थं हीनं क्रीवः स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मेन् *n.* the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः venereal disease.

**मेहकः** 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

**मेठः, मेहः** An elephant-keeper.

**मेढः, मेढका** A ram.

**मेहः** See मेह.

**मेय** 1 U (मेयति ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

**मेथिका, मेथिनी** A kind of grass.

**मेदः** 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अल्लुवा). -दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines). -Comp. -जं a species of bellium. -मिहः N. of a degraded tribe.

**मेदकः** Liquor used for distillation.

**मेदश्च** *n.* [मेद-असुन्] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ma. 3. 132; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्चेदकुशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं षडुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. -अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. -कुत् *m. n.* flesh. -ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजश्च *n.* a bone. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

**मेदास्विन्** *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong robust; Si. 5. 64.

**मेदिनी** 1 The earth; न मामवति सहीपा रत्नरूपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं बहु नितांतमुज्जता मेदिनीमपि हरत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52; (पञ्चकैटवयोरातीमेदसं परिपुता। तेनैयं मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥) -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः a king. -दूषः dust.

**मेदुर** *a.* [मिद्-पुश्च] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघमेदुरमवर्गं Git. 1; मकरंदहंवरगलन्मंदकिनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

**मेदुरित** *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

**मेय** *a* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

**मेथ** 1 U. See मेथ.



मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in वसुमेध, अश्वमेध. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

मेध [ मेध-अच् ] ( changed to मेध in Bah. Comp. when preceded by ह, वृद्ध and the negative particle अ ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory) ; धीर्धरणावती मेधः Ak. -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general ; Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kātyāyana. -वदः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेधावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

मेधावित् a. [ मेधा-विनि ] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. —m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेधय a. [ मेध-यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा ] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194 ; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेधयनाग्नेनेजः ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. —रयः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley ( according to Medint ). —रयः N. of several plants ( जेतकी, संक्षयपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c. ).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras ( mother of Sakantala ). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. —आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya ; मेनां दुग्धीनामपि माननीयां ( उपवेने ) Ku. 1. 18. 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant ( Mar. मदी ) ( from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand ).

मेप् 1 A. ( मेपेते ) To go, move.

मेय a. [ मा-मि-वा यत् ] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known ( ज्ञेय ).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Viṣṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain ( round which all the planets are

said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas ; of. द्वीपः ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems ) ; विभुश्च मेरुर्न यदधि-सात् कृतः N. 1. 16 ; स्वार्त्तमेव समासहेम-महिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bo. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. —अदिकणिका the earth. —धामन् m. an epithet of Śiva. —पृष्ठ heaven, the sky. —चक्र a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [ मिल वच् ] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. ( Also मेलकः )

मेलनं [ मिल ल्युट् ] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेलः [ मिल-मिच् अच् टाप् ] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. —अंधुकः, —अंधुः, —नंदा, —नंदा, —मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलपकाः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलचनं Combination, junction.

मेव 1 A. ( मेवते ) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेवः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. —अंधः an epithet of Indra. —कंबलः a woolen blanket or rug. —पालः, —पालकः a shepherd. —मांसं mutton. —पूर्यं a flock of sheep.

मेवा Small cardamoms.

मेवायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेविका, मेवी A ewe.

मेहः [ मिह-वच् ] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary-disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. —हनी turmeric.

मेहनं [ मिह-ल्युट् ] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मेत्र a. ( मी f. ) [ मित्र-अच् ] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra ( as a Mubhṛta ) ; Ku. 7. 6. —त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. —त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; परस्परं दुःस्वित्कमलामोदनेत्री-कषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. —त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement ; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा, ( मेत्रं in the same sense ).

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha, U. 5. 28.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मेत्रिच् a. Friendly, kind.

मेत्रेय a. ( मी f. ) Relating to a friend, friendly. —यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रेयिकः A contest between friends or allies ( मित्रयुद्धं ).

मेत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः [ मिथिलायां भवः अच् ] A king of Mithilā ; R. 11. 32, 48. —लः ( pl. ) The people of Mithilā q. v. —ली N. of Śitā ; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. ( मी f. ) [ मिथुनेन निर्वृतं अच् ] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. —नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; सुते मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire ( अग्न्याधान ). -Comp. —ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. —धमिन् a. copulating. —वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मेथुनिच् a. Copulating, sexually united. —म. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः [ मेनकायां भवः अच् ] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings ( when Indra clipped those of other mountains ) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. —रसस्य f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेवः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. —हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः —कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अचिरजनि च-धूमि पीतमेरेयकिं Si. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मेलिदः A bee

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. ( मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते ) 1 To release, set free, liber-



ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

**मोक्षः** [ मोक्ष-वृत् ] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साधुना त्वं बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; धुर्योणां च धुरो मोक्ष 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मोपकाममोक्षाणां सर्वकोटिप न विद्यते । अजागलस्तन-स्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकः ॥ Bg. 5. 28, 18, 30; R. 10. 84; Me. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्थलीममरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; विणिमोक्षास्तुकाणि Me. 99. -7 Shedding; causing to fall down or flow; बाणमोक्ष, अशुभोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; बाण-मोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation ( debt &c. ). -11 ( In astr. ) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree ( पाटलि ). -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

**मोक्षक** a. [ मोक्ष-ण्वल् ] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. -कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

**मोक्षण** [ मोक्ष-ल्युट् ] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting; शत्रु° &c.

**मोक्षिन्** a. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

**मोघ** a. [ मुह-वृत् अच् वा कुब् ] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; यश्चां मोघा वरमधि-गुणे नाधमं लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चहितिं R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चः ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -पुण्या a barren woman.

**मोघीकु** 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

**मोघोली** A hedge, fence.

**मोचः** [ मुच-अच् ] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. -चा A plantain fruit.

**मोचक** a. [ मुच-ण्वल् ] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. -कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभाजन.

**मोचन** a. ( नी. f. ) [ मुच-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा ] Releasing, freeing from. -नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

**मोचयितु** a. Releasing, setting free.

**मोचाटः** 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

**मोटकः** -कं [ मुह-ण्वल् ] A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha ( भग्नकुश-पत्रद्वयं ).

**मोटनं**, **मोटनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. -नः Wind, air.

**मोहायितं** Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः -कातस्मरणवाती हि हृदि तद्भावभावात् । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोहायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोक्षासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

**मोणः** 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

**मोदः** [ मुद-वृत् ] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आलयः the mango tree.

**मोदक** a. ( का, -की. f. ) [ मोदयति मुद-णिच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. -का, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -का N. of a mixed tribe ( sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother ). -Comp. -कारः a confectioner.

**मोदकिका** A sweetmeat.

**मोदनं** [ मुद-ल्युट् ] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

**मोदयंतिका**, **मोदयंती** A kind of jasmine ( Arabian ).

**मोदित** a. Glad, pleased, delighted. -तं Pleasure, delight.

**मोदिन्** a. [ मुद-णिच् ] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants ( अजमोदा, महिका, रुचिका ). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

**मोदः** [ मुद-अट् ] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -दं 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. -दं Hemp used for bow-strings ( द्वां ).

**मोघः** [ मुघ-वृत् ] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing ( fig. also ); न मुघमोघमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1; हृदिमोघे प्रदावे Gīt. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

**मोघकः** [ मुघ-ण्वल् ] A robber, thief.

**मोघणं** [ मुघ-ल्युट् ] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

**मोघयितुः** 1 A Brahmana. -2 The cuckoo.

**मोघा** Theft, robbery.

**मोघ** m. A thief, robber.

**मोहः** [ मुह-वृत् ] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहेनातर्कतत्तुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; मोहादधुक्कतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ज्वाला न पुनर्मोहमेवं वायसि पादव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तितीर्षुंस्तरं मोहादुद्वेगनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 ( In phil. ) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth ( makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures ). -9 Illusion of attachment or love; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. -उपमा ( In Rhet. ) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded; see Kāv. 2. 25. -कलिले the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा over-weening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

**मोहन** a. ( नी. f. ) [ मुह-णिच्-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrap-turing; U. 1. 36; Māl. 6. 8. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one



of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तर). -न 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse; Mā. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अच्छं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [ मुह्णिष्क ] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिता a. [ मुह्णि-णि ] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparagus*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demon of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक्तिक [ मुक्तेव स्वयं वक् ] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दामर n. a string of pearls.

-प्रसवा a pearl-mussel. -मुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. -सरा a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्य [ मुक्य मावः व्यञ् ] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्य Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौख्य [ मुखस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्य [ मुग्य-व्यञ् ] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौह्य Uselessness.

मौच The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज a. ( जी. f. ) [ मुज-अण् ] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्बंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौह्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौह्य 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्र A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गनी a. [ मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ् ] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौन [ मुनेर्भावः अण् ] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सचर्यसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. ( नी. f. ) [ मौनमस्यास्ति इति ] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [ मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य वक् ] A drummer.

मौख्य [ मुल्ल-व्यञ् ] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्य [ मुर-व्य ] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नखे राजानि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हरिण्याभिभरचोः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व a. ( र्वी. f. ) Made of Mūrvā plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [ मूर्वाला तर्चतुना निर्धृवा अण् ] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकणिका मुञ्जः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी पञ्चषि चातता K. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल a. ( ला, -ली. f. ) [ मूलं वेत्ति मूलदगतो वा अण् ] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 34; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृत्यः) मौलैरानासयानां सुभरतं स्तम्भिताश्रुभिः R. 12. 12, 14, 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. [ मूलस्यादुर्भवः इञ् ] Head, foremost, best; अखिलवर्तिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली वा रचयाजलिं Ve. 3. 40; B. 13. 59;

Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree.

-लिः ( m. f. ) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 75. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली. f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. ( की. f. ) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनीपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. -कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् a. Having a crown, crested.

मौल्य Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. ( ली. f. ) [ मुसल-अण् ] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a parvan; in this parvan is narrated the death of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Kṛishṇa's family through the curse of Brāhmaṇas). -लः A kind of madhuparka.

मौहृतः ( मुहृत्-अण् ) An astrologer.

मौहृतिक a. ( की. f. ) [ मुहृत्-वक् ] Momentary, transient. -कः An astrologer; मौहृतिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

मृ 1 P. ( मन्ति, ज्ञात ) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

मृत p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

मृक्ष 1. 1 P. ( मृक्षति ) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -II. 10 U. ( मृक्षयति-ने ) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

मृक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

मृक्षणं [ मृक्ष-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

मृद् 1 A. ( मृदते, caus. मृदयति-ने ) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

अदिमन् m. [ यदोर्भावा इति निच् ] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वभावाद्) दिमांशुमाशु यसते तन्मादिमां स्फुटं फलं S. 2. 49.



ग्रच 1 P., ( ग्रीचति ) To go, move.  
 ग्रच 1 P. ( ग्रीचति ) To go, move.  
 ग्रेद ( ह ) 1 P. ( ग्रेद-वति ) To be mad.  
 म्लक्ष 10 U. ( म्लक्षयति-ते ) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -हं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच, म्लुच See म्लुच-म्लुच.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. ( म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित ) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [ म्लेच्छ-वच् ] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; याज्ञा म्लेच्छ-प्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिबहानिधने कलयासि करवालं Git. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; ( Baudhāyana thus defines the word:—गौमासस्त्रादको यस्तु विरुद्धे बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ-इत्यभिधीयते ॥ ). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आरुचं

copper. —आशा wheat. —आरुचं, —मुसं copper. —कंदः garlic. —जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, —मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language.

—भोजनः wheat. ( —नं ) barley. —वाच् a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छने 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —तं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेद्, म्लेड् ( म्लेद-वति ) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. ( म्लेवते ) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. ( म्लायति, मल्ली, अम्लासीत्, म्लायति, म्लान ) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरुहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि...ममलतुर्न मानिकु-द्विमोचितो R. 11 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणसेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited; ममलौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो होद् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75 —Caus. ( म्लाययति ) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान p. p. [ म्ले-क-तस्य नः ] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. —नं Withering, fading. —Comp. —अंगः a. weak-bodied. ( —गी ) a woman during her menses. —मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः f. [ म्ले-किन् ] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, —म्लायिन् a. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less; Bb 3 33.

म्लारु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

## य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet ( गण ) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. —या 1 Going -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation ( ध्यान ) -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् n. The liver. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual ).

यकृन् n. [ य संयमं करोति कृ किप् तुच् च Tv. ] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. —आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. —उदरं enlargement of the liver.

—कोचः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष I. 10 A. ( यक्षते ) To honor, worship, adore. —II. 1 P. ( यक्षति ) To stir, move.

यक्षा [ यक्षते, यक्ष-कर्मणि वच् ] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपति धनेशं रक्षन्ति वे प्राप्तवदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. —क्षी 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. —क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. —अधिपः, अधिपतिः, —ईशः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. —आमलकं the fruit of the शिखरि tree.

—आवासः the fig-tree. —कर्मः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola ( according to others, also sandal and saffron ) mixed in equal proportions; ( कर्पूरायुष्कस्तूरीककोलैर्यक्षकर्मः Ak. ; कुङ्कुमायुष्कस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मः ॥ ). —ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. —तरुः the fig-tree. —घृपः resin, incense. —रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. —राज m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. —राजः N. of Kubera. —रात्रिः f. the festival called Dipali q. v. —वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् a. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.



यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [ यक्ष्-मानिन् ] Pulmonary diseases in general -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्षिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative; e.g. बोधयते from बू-बुद्ध् the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Para-s. frequentative; e. g. बोधयति from बू.

यज् 1 U. ( यजति-ते, इजज, ईजे; अ-याक्षीन्-अयज, यक्षयति-ते, यद्, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यिज्यति-ते ) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of word meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्चमेधेनेजे, पाकजेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजेते Sk.; यस्तिलेयजेते पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -Caus. ( याजयति-ते ) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -ता 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजति A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; ( see जुहोति for further information ). -Comp. -क्षेत्रः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रा [ यज्-अत्र ] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire ( अग्निहोत्रिन् ). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [ यज्-न्युट् ] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [ यज्-ज्ञान् ] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificer.

ing Brāhmaṇa ( of one who himself performs a sacrifice ); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजय् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [ यज्-इन् ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [ यज्-उसि ] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तमीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रक्षिप्यति ता मंत्रा यजुषि Sāyana; cf. मन्. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उद्गरः Ved. an epithet of Brāhmaṇa. -पतिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेदः the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions; -the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञा [ यज्-भावेन ] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यजेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञास्तर्षद्भुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. ( Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—युतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately ). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14, -अ- (आ)गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1. a part of a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनिस्त्वमवेक्ष्य ययः Ku. 1. 17. - (ग) 1. the glomerous fig-tree ( उडु-वर ). -2. the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. -अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. - (m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -अवयवः N. of Vishnu. -अशनः a good. -आत्मन् *m.*, -हृष्वरः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of the sun. -इष्टं a kind of grass ( दीर्घसहितम् ). -उपकरणे any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred

thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of ether lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; ( originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread ). -उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. - (न.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. - (m.) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. -क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -त्रातृ *m.* N. of Vishnu. -उक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यं anything ( e. g. a vessel ) used for a sacrifice. -द्रुह *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. -पात्रं, -भाण्डं a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस, -पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -पुरुषा, -कल्दाः epithets of Vishnu. -बाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *m.* a god. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भूषणः white darbha grass. -वृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रसः, -रसन् *n.* Soma. -वराहा Vishnu in this incarnation. -वह्निः -ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वाहः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, -वी *f.* the sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः, -वं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञ-शेषं तथामृतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. -सदृश् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः



an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणुः, a sacrificial post. —हन *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः य] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति सुगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो स्लेच्छदेशस्ततः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञ-ऊ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —ब्रह्मपाद्वयः the tree called विष्कम्भ.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —उया, —उयं 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing. —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-कनिए] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एव यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये नयति यतते लक्ष्मणार्थं कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; यान यथा विमम्ययध्वः सारतराममना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —Caus. (यतयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To despise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्न *a.* [यत्-क] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भवे नह] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bb. 2. 5. —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महन्धि यत्नस्तव देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लाघवम् उत्पद्य इवात यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bb. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2. Diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3. in spite of every effort. —4. necessarily). —Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत्त *p. p.* 1 [यत्-क] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यद्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यत्स्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाक् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम् *a.* (—मत् *n.*) [यद्-इतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत् *n.*) [यद्-इतरच्] who or which of two.

यत्तु *ind.* [यद्-तसिङ्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यत्तश्च भयमाशङ्केत्याचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरे न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमायं मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यत्स्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो ततः बद्ध चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). —Comp. —भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-किन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance. —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिजिह्वेषाविश्रामस्थानं कविभिश्च्यते । सा चिच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; अन्वयार्थानां त्रयेण त्रिसुनियति-युता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इत्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्, यत्न See under यद्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेव सा (यौ) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रस्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद्-प्रकारे याल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजाः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथाबुध्यते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा भीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कौतं स्वाधीनपत्निका यथा (न युचति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विर्यथा महानते T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions and without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्थेति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दुर्ज्ञेयं ते चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-



ing senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथाकुरः Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधुचतुष्कणैः यथैव शान्ता मिया तन्मत्स्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते रक्तं (or शीतं) यथा बाधति बाधने (as much as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted; in which case तथा has sense (c) in 1. above. (b) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोक्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयेतेषां यथा नोपद्रव्यमेतैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तान संविधातुं तथा-ईति R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14 66, 15, 68. (c) since-therefore, as (because)—so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्क्यामि &c. M&I 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं वृद्धिर् एवमन्वाकुली यथा स्वा...तेष्वप्येत भवतं बलाकः Ma. 9. (d) if—then, as surely as—so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); कङ्कमनःकर्मभिः पत्योः स्वभित्तौ यथा न मे । तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मातथातुमहेति R. 15. 81; यथा यथा तथा तथा the more—the more, the less—the less; यथा यथा भावसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे स्वाय भक्तिरुत्तम Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा योवमनिचक्राम तथा तथाधर्मस्य संतापः K. 59; Ma. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ma. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyaybhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. —Comp. अंश-अंशतश्च ind. in due proportions, proportionately—अधिकारं ind. according to authority.—अघात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—तं) ind. according to the text.—अनुपूर्व-अनुपूर्व, अनुपूर्व ind. in regular order or in succession, successively.—अनुपूर्वं ind. 1. according to experience.—2. by previous experience.—अनुसूप ind. in exact conformity, properly.—अभिप्रेत, अभिमत, अभिलाषत, अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (—तं &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire.—अभि-रुचित a. pleasant, agreeable.—अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी

R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c.—2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कश्चिदपि नारायण (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमस्तिगच्छन् R. 15. 6; (कावचन) युध सद्यः शिशुगन्तं यथार्थं Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49; Ku. 2. 16.—3. fit, suitable. (—यै, अर्थतः) ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly.—अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. \*नामश्च a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) धृवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामः मिति न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपे नाम यथार्थनाम R. 6. 21. \*वर्णः a spy (for यथावर्ण). (यथार्थेना 1. suitability, fitness.—2. propriety.—3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness).—अर्थ a. 1. according to merit, as deserving.—2. appropriate, suitable, just. \*वर्णः a spy, an emissary.—अर्थ, अर्थतः ind. according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40.—अर्थेण ind. 1. according to propriety.—2. according to worth or merit.—अवकाश ind. 1. according to room or space.—2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety.—3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्क्रुष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14.—अवस्थ ind. according to the condition or circumstances.—आख्यत a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned.—आख्याय ind. as before stated.—आगत a. foolish, stupid. (—तं) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातृलिसारधियेयो R. 3. 67.—आगतं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation.—आचारं ind. as customary or usual.—आश्रमात्, आश्रमाय ind. as laid down in the Vedas.—आरंभ ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or in succession.—आवासं ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling.—आशयं ind. 1. according to wish or intention.—2. according to the agreement.—आश्रमं ind. according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life.—इच्छ, इष्ट, इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—यै, अर्थ, अर्थतः) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51.—2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं वृद्धे मंसः Ch. P. 3.—इक्षित ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived.—उक्त, उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1; यथोक्त्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70.—उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly.—उत्तर ind. in regular order or in succession, one after another; संबंधेन यथोत्तरं S. D. 729.—उत्तराह ind. 1. according to one's power or might.—2. with all one's might.—उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (—यै) or—उद्दिष्ट ind. in the manner indicated.—उपजीव ind. according to pleasure or desire.—उपदेश ind. as advised or instructed.—उपयोगे ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances.—उपपत्ति ind. 1. as may be fit.—2. as may happen.—औचित्यं propriety, suitability, fitness.—कतु ind. according to the right season.—कर्म what is right to be done.—क्रम ind. according to one's duties or circumstances.—कल्पनं ind. according to rule.—काम a. conformable to desire. (—तं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथा कामाक्षितायित R. 1. 6; 4. 51.—का-मिन् a. free, unrestrained.—काला the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (—तं) ind. at the right time, opportunist, seasonably; सौम्यपेज-जागर कयाकालं स्वपकपि R. 17. 51.—कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ma. 8. 183. (—तं) ind. according to the usual practice.—क्रमेण ind. in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10. 9. 26.—क्रमेण ind. according to one's power, as much as possible.—क्षेमण ind. safely, comfortably.—ज्ञान a. 1. foolish, senseless stupid.—2. barbarous, outcast.—ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment.—उत्पेक्ष ind. according to rank, by seniority.—तथैव ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be.—तथ a. 1. true, right.—2. accurate, exact. (—यै) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (—यै) ind. 1. exactly, precisely.—2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be.—सुति ind. to the heart's content.—वर्णनं ind. according to observation.—दिक्, दिशं ind. in all directions.—निदिष्ट a. 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिदिष्ट्यापारा मन्त्रो.—2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिदिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3.—व्यायं ind. justly, rightly, properly; Ma. 1. 1.—युग्म ind. as before, as on previous occasions.—पूर्व a. —पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (—यै) —पूर्वक ind. 1. as before; Ma. 11. 188.—2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते माम्या यथापूर्व



Y. 1. 35. —यदेक्षं *ind.* 1. In the proper or suitable place; यथायदेक्षं विनिवेशेन Ku. 1. 49; आसंजयामास यथायदेक्षं कंठे गुण R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. —2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानुज्ञानं संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. —प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. —2. as found by experiment. —प्रणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (—नं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्रापितं *ind.* as requested. —यत्नं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —बुद्धि, —मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, —भागशः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽमी नो गंधाः —2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. —3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. —भावा destination. —युतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —दुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with eyes); (युगः) यथादुखीनः सीतायाम् पुनरेव बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यत् *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. —2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; अतस्तमारुधयतो यथायत् Ki. 1. 11; वीजवतो मुखायथा विप्रकीर्णा यथायत् S. D. 337. —3. by degrees, gradually. युक्तं—योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper right. —रुचं, —रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. —2. duly, properly, fitly. —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संचरकारो भयभीत्या मैथिल्यै यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (—त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. —2. a former event. —वृद्धे *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, —शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुते—ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. —2. (यथा-श्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of

speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वया K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जयं रंजयं भंजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (—रूपं), —संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —सम-यं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. —2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. —संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. —2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय करभोर यथा-सुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मनाभौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (—नं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. —2. instantly. —3. according to rank. —स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता व्रते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. —2. right, proper, fit. (—तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. —2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively; अध्यासते चीरश्रुतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ku. 14. 43. —2. individually; R. 17. 65. —3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1. Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अयथापिपदाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. —2. According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथा-वद्विहितस्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. —3. Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m., यः f. या, यद्-इ n.) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य पुञ्जते भूमिका तां स्रुत भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mā. 1; यदेव रोचते-यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य संवदम्. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'what-ever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विभर्ति स्वमुज्ज्वलं बलः पादवीनां चमूनां.....क्रोधार्थस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जलामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्येषा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि वीनं बचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles; किं, क्व, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever',

'any whatsoever' 'any'; कृतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा योवा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानिच मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1. As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; तस्योयं जनप्रवादो यत्संपरसंपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिञ्चिन्ना मनुस्यका यद्योत्पश्युपायाश्चितनीवाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. —2. Or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; पियमाचरितं लेते त्वया मे. . . यदियं पुनरत्यपागनेन पारिवृत्तार्थमुखा मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भवत्य्या न यद्यपि स्मं न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. —Comp. —अपि *ind.* although, though; यद्वा पंथा यद्यपि भवतः Me. 27. —अर्थ, —अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यद्यर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. —2. since, because; नूनं देवं न शक्यं हि दुर्बलानि वारितुम्। यत्थं यस्मात्-नेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो Mb. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. —2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —मर्त्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा ind. or else, whether; नैतद्विदुः कतरको गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेम; Bg. 2. 6 (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —इत्तं an adventure. —तस्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाशंभया नो बचनस्य यस्तस्य कथितमिव मे इदं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाइ] 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेव तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति —नदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. —2 If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविष्टे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3 Where-as, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेन सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि देवताचिकीर्षु-ही इति व्रतितिरमतिघोरं Git. 10; यत्ने



कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; यद् प्रवेष्टे स्फुटं चंद्रतारका विभावरौ यद्युगाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यद्वा तावदेवं क्रियतां 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्व स्पष्टं यदि किल भवेद्योगोभस्तवति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though,' although; Si. 16. 82; Bg 1. 38; S. . 31; यद्विवा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; off. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5. ).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānt and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā -Comp. -कुलोद्भवः, -नेदनः, -अष्टः epithets of Krishna.

यदृच्छा [ यद् न-च्छ-अ टाप् Tv. ] 1 Acting as one likes, a self-will, independence ( of action ). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किन्नरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्वासीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c.; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतमभावा दृष्टोऽपि संविनी B. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like दिव्य, यज्ञश्च &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंवादयतः कंचिदर्थं जाति-क्रियायुगे। यदृच्छाशब्दवर्युतः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातश्च ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतु a. [यन्-युच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver ( as of an elephant, carriage &c. ) ; coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याप्यपतत्रजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतास्माद्विष्य धुयानि विभ्राम-पेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र 1, 10 U. ( यंत्रयित्ते, यंत्रयति-ते ) 1 To restrain, curb, check; ज्ञापयंत्रित-पौलस्त्यबलाकारकचमहो R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [ यन्-अच् ] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयंत्र ( see the quotation under this word ). -2 A fetter band fastening tie, thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument ( opp. शस्त्र ). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैलं, जलं &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -अल्यः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् m an artist, artisan -गृहं; an oil-mill -2. a manufactory. -गोला a kind of pea -चेदितं any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षक m. 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणं a mechanical arch ( fitted with contrivances to move it ). -द्वारं a. secured by a bolt: ( as a door ). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [ यन्-उबुल ] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कं 1 A bandage ( in medic. ). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-गा [ यन्-ल्युट् वा टाप् ] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रण-दंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्ष्मि N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; द्रियंत्रणा तत्त्वगमनप्रवृत्तयोन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरु-जनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding ( बंध ); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा समप्राधम्यात् प्रतिबध्नाति N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish ( arising from compulsion ); अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित p. p. [ यन्-क्त ] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कष, -बाच् a. 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रित a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings ( as a horse ). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. ( यमति ) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमने Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. ( यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसति, यस्यति, यंतु, यत; desid. यियसति ) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा-ह्मनसरी प्रज्ञः Kath. ; यतश्चित्तारमन्त्रं bg. 4. 21; see यत. -2 To offer, give bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. ( यमयति-ने ) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [ यम्-यञ् ] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled. -m. 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance ( opp. नियम ); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽसुनैव N. 13. 16. ( यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरीर-साधनोपेक्षं नित्यं यकम् तयमः । नियमस्तु स यकम् नित्यमार्गवृत्ताधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्हता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुवंशस्य दया सत्यमाहिंसा क्षातिराज्ञेयम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो नाधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥ sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकर्मकल्हता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥ ). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are: - यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा-भ्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तात्रेय स्वयि यमा-दपि देवधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च ( i. e. नकुलसद्वैवी ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेभु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crew. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. -मं 1 A pair or couple -2 ( in gram. ) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunā. -Comp. -अ-ह्वगः, -अह्वरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -द्वी, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishnu. -ईशं the Nākehata Bharapt. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lanka. -ज a. twin-born, twin; यमनैः आनं यमनैः ॥ 6. 4.



'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—*दा*: pl.) the last eight days of the month *Āsvina* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —*दूत*: दूतकः 1. a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —*दूतिका* tamarind. —*देवता* the asterism *Bharani*. —*द्वितीय* the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (*Mar* माऊजी) ; cf. मातृद्वितीया. —*धानी* the abode of Yama ; नरः संसारो विंशति यमधानीजवनिर्का Bh. 3. 112. —*धारा* a kind of double-edged weapon. —*पाश* the noose of Yama. —*पुत्र* Yama's servant or minister. —*मिया* the fig-tree. —*मगिनी* N. of the river *Yamunā*. —*यातना* the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —*राज* m. Yama, the god of Death. —*वाहन* ; —*व*: a buffalo. —*सभा* the tribunal of Yama. —*सूर्य* a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —*स्वसु* f. 1. N. of the river *Yamunā*. —2. N. of *Durgā*.

यमक a. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty ; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. —2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated ; see Kāv. 3. 2-52) ; आद्यसि रणसंघातोच्चरं यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1 ; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी. f.) [यम ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen ; cf. जयनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —लौ A pair, couple. —लौ A dress consisting of two pieces. —*Comp.* —यत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्वत्थ).

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled ; यमवतामवता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [यम-णिच्-क] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together ; S. 1. 30.

यमित्र a. [यम-णिच्, यम-इति वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —m. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). —2 N. of *Durgā*. —*Comp.* —यानि N. of *Vishnu*. —मिन् m. N. of *Balarāma*. —श्वत् m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यय वायोति यतिः सर्वत्र रयगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Na hua* ; ययातिरिव शमिष्ठा भर्तृवृद्धता अव S. 4. 6. [He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmistha* daughter of the king of *Asura*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion ; (see *Devayani*). But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः—यी m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of *Siva*.

ययुः [Up. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice ; Si. 15. 69. —2 A horse (in general).

यहिं ind. [यद्-हिं, of. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley ; यवा प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a *can angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —*Comp.* —अंक्रा, —प्रोहाः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवक्षार. —2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अजं boiled barley. —अश्नुजं sour barley-gruel. —आयपनं the first fruits of barley. —क्षारा, —आहः, —अपत्यं, —नालज, —जा salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. —क्षोदः, —सूर्य, —विहं barley-meal. —नित्कार N. of a plant (शुक्ली). —रुलः 1 a bamboo. —2. spikenard. —3. the *Kuṭaja* tree. —4 the *Plaksha* tree. —5. an onion. —मयः a kind of drum. (—यं) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length. —लामः salt-petre, nitre. —युकः, —युकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य a. [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-यच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). —3 A carrot. —4 *Olibanum*. —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —नाः (m. pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —*Comp.* —अति N. of *Krishna*. —हृष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—य्र) the wild date-tree. (—ह) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper. —वैशजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bellium. —विषं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानी लिपिः, यवन-आलुक्ष् कीर् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, —यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman ; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag. ; यवनीमुखपद्मानं संह मयुमदं न सः R. 1. 61 ; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers ; cf. एव बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिहृत इत एवागच्छति मियवयस्याः 8. 2 ; मविश्य आङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6 ; मविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). —2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass ; यवसंघने Pt. 1 ; Y. 3. 30 ; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू f. [यवते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or



from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवायुचिरलद्रवा Suar.; मूत्राय कल्पते यवायुः Mbh.

**यवानिका**, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टे यवो यवानी).

**यवासः** A kind of Khadira.

**यवासेनी** A district abounding in Yavasa.

**यविष्ठ** *a.* Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवत् *q. v.*). —**उ**: 1 The youngest brother. —**2** N. of Agni.

**यवीयस्** *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् *q. v.*). —**m.** 1 A younger brother. —**2** A Sādra.

**यव्य** *a.* [यवना क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or containing of barley. —**2** Suitable or fit for barley. —**य्यः** A month. —**य्यं** A field of barley.

**यशदं** A kind of mineral.

**यशस्** *a.* [अश् स्तुते अह्न धातोः उद् च Up. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —**2** Honoured. —**n.** 1 Fame, reputation, 'glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवाभुसि Ma. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनेः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. —**2** An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —**3** Ved. Beauty, splendour. —**4** Favour, partiality. —**5** Wealth. —**6** Food. —**7** Water. —**Comp.** —**कर** *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ma. 8. 387. —**काम** *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. —**2.** aspiring, ambitious. —**कार्य**, —**शरीरं** body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे व्यालु R. 2. 24. —**द** *a.* (यशोदं) conferring fame. —**(दुः)** quicksilver. —**(द्रा)** N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —**धन** *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किञ्चिन्निद्रायार्थं यशोधनानां हि यशो गरया R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —**धर** *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —**पदहः** (यशःपदहः) a double drum. —**भूत्** *a.* (यशोभूत्) famous, renowned. —**शेष** *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, i. e. dead; cf. कीर्ति-शेष. —**(वा)** death. —**हर** *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

**यशस्य** *a.* [यशसे हिते यञ्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ma. 2. 52. —**2** Renowned, famous, glorious. —**स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

**यशस्यति**, **यशस्काम्यति** Den. P. To long for fame.

**यशस्विन्** *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —**2** Excellent, best. —**नी** The wild cotton tree.

**यष्टिः** —**टी** *f.* [यञ्-क्तिन् नि- न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. —**2** A cudgel,

mace, club. —**3** A column, pillar, pole. —**4** A perch, as in वासयष्टिः. —**5** A stem, support —**6** A flag-staff; as in वज्रयष्टिः. —**7** A stalk, stem. —**8** A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सह-कारयष्टिः &c. —**9** A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विद्युच्च सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचन्दनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. —**10** Any creeping plant. —**11** Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. —**12** A reed. —**13** The arm. —**14** Liqueurice. 15 Sugar-cane. —**Comp.** —**ग्रहः** a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —**निवासः** 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेक्षया यष्टिनिवासभगात् R. 16. 14. —**2.** a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —**प्राण** *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. —**2.** out of breath. —**मधु** *n.*, —**मधुका** liqueurice.

**यष्टिकः** 1 A lap wing. —**2** A kind of water-fowl.

**यष्टिका** 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —**2** A pearl-necklace (of one string). —**3** An oblong pond or tank. —**4** Liqueurice.

**यष्टी** See यष्टि.

**यष्टु** *m.* [यञ्-यृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

**यत्** 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्याति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —**Caus.** (यासयति-ने) To put to trouble.

**यहु** *a.* Ved. Great. —**हुः** A child, offspring (पुत्र).

**यह्न** *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —**2** Active, restless, continually moving. —**ही** A river. —**f.** (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —**2** Of night and day. —**3** Of morning and evening.

**या** 2 P. (याति, यवौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तद्वियाम-बलेभ्य चापुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपाला 2. 16. —**2** To march against, invade; Ma. 7. 183. —**3** To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). —**4** To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रस्तुतमकुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. —**5** To vanish, disappear; यादस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति याति Mk. 1. 13. —**6** To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. —**7** To last. —**8** To happen, come to pass. —**9** To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). —**10** To undertake न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गस्यापारमार्सन Ku. 2. 54. —**11** To have orna intercourse with. —**12** To request, implore. —**13** To find out, discover. —**14** To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अथो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —**Caus.** (यापयति-ने) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —**2** To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलजया R. 9. 31. —**3** To spend, pass (time); ता-वत्कोकिल विस्तान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. —**4** To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. —**5** To support, nourish. —**Desid.** (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —**With अति** 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. —**2.** to surpass. —**अभि** to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽ-धियास्यसि कूर निहतस्तेन पञ्चभिः Bk. 8. 90.

**यात** *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. —**2** Passed, departed, gone away. —**3** Passed by, elapsed. —**4** Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —**सं** 1 Going, motion. —**2** A march. —**3** The act of driving an elephant with a goad. —**4** The past time. —**Comp.** —**याम**, **याम्न** *a.* 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk. —**2.** raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरमं पूति पयुषि च यत् Bg. 17. 10. —**3.** aged, exhausted, worn out.

**यागः** [यञ् यञ् कुलं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. —**2** Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30. —**3** Comp. —**करण** a sacrificial ceremony. —**संतानः** N. of Jayanta.

**याच** 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचते) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते बहुधा Bk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपत्यिगमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1



-2 To demand in marriage; तो याचने नरपतेर्मसुहृद्वन्द्वो रूपमुनेन Mā. 1. 11.

याचकः ( की. f. ) [ याच्-ण्डुल् ] 1 A mendicant, beggar; दुणादपि लडुस्तुल-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं -ना [ याच्-ण्डुल् ] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचनं माननाज्ञाय; वध्यतामभययाचनं-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -ञ The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितु m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ना [ याच्-नङ् ] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्ना मोषा वरमधिगुणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [ यज्-यञ् ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [ यज्-ण्डुल् ] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [ यज्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamana himself.

याजयितु m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshiping, adoring.

याजुष a. ( की. f. ) [ यजुस्-अण् ] Relating to the Yajurveda. -ञः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. ( की. f. ) [ यज्ञाय हिदे, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठङ् ] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusā grass. -4 N. of several

trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. -आञ्चः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a. 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -ञः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -उज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -उज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्यनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -न 1 Requit, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell ( pl. ).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣasa. -न. 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -Comp. -नः Bdelium. -याना an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु f. [ Un. 2. 96 ] A husband's brother's wife. -म. 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातुकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [ या-ट्र् ] 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालभिय-नाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mā. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रसिद्धयर्थे Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च तेन प्रसिध्यद्कर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away ( time ). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोक-यात्रा Ve 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं जीर्णसूयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. ( लोकाचारः Kull. ). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. -उत्सवा a festive procession. -करणं an expedition, a march. -प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. ( की. ) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign.

-3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -ञ 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies ( for a march ).

याथाकथाञ्चं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक a. 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथा-र्थविद्ः पिताकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्य-वेद् कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [ यदोपत्यं अण् ] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -वी N. of Durgā. -ञ A stock of cattle.

यादस् n. 1 Any ( large ) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जल-जंतवः Ak.; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः ( also यादसा-पतिः and यादसानाथः ) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृश a. ( की. f. ), यादृश्, यादृश a. ( की. f. ) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक a. ( की. f. ) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [ या-भवे ल्युट् ] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking ( one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics ); अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -भंगः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -यात्रा a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.



यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -नं, -नर 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease) -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यपित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time) -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यत्ता Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यापं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refused.

ययः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यय् यञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अवधितमनयामा रात्रिके व्यरंतीति U. 1. 27; यामिनाद्यामिनीयामा-स्मनादमिच चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामयती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -Comp. -घोषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -सूयं, -सुसुभिः, -माली = यामयोर (2) ; मन्दप्रभिरयामितयामसूयः B. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -हृदिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामय *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामय *n. Ved.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामयती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty for guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरवि सवित रति दिगंति यामि-भ्यः। यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःख-वर्षाकृते मनासि K. P. 10. -2 Turmo- -Comp. -यतिः 1. the moon. -Comp. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः -मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Be-  
99

ing in the Yamunā. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामियः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [ यमो देवास्य-तस्येदं वा ण्य ] 1 Southern; द्वारं रंघयुषांश्च Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -स्या 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sand d-wood. -स्य The Bharatī Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यय् यङ् ऊक ] A per-  
former of frequent sacrifices, one  
who constantly performs sacrifices  
(इष्यासीत्), तं यायजूतः सह मिथु-  
सुर्यः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vag-  
rant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A  
vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः  
पुष्पकलेन चान्ये प्राणपुत्रवर्गं जगद्वर्चनीयं  
Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्ममजनि या-  
यावराकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर  
is the name of a family). -2 A  
horse selected for a horse-sacrifice.  
-3 N. of the sage जरत्कारि. -4 N. of  
a family (to which Rājasekhara  
belonged). -रः The life of a vagrant  
mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, trav-  
elling (at the end of comp.). -2  
Driving in, riding or going in. -3  
Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वरमणि U. 1.

याय *a.* Relating to, consisting of  
or prepared from barley. -यः 1 Food  
prepared from barley -2 Lac, red dye.

यायकः -कं 1 Food prepared from  
barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लघुपते स्म  
वर्ति कृतयायमा यायकेन विषयापि पुनर्याः  
Si. 10 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3  
Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley.  
-5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-  
bean.

यायव *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correla-  
tive of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many  
as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत्  
for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावत्-  
तमेवायं तनोति रचिरातपं। वीथिकाकमलो-  
म्बेवो यायवात्रेण साधयते Ku. 2. 33; ते  
तु यावत् एवाजी तावच्छब्दो ज्ञेयः स ते R. 12.  
45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large,  
how great or large. यायवर्ध उदयनि सप-  
तः संस्तुतोदके। तावास्तर्धेय वेदेयु ब्राह्मणस्य  
चित्रावता Bg. 2. 46, 18, 55. -3 All,  
whole (where the two together have  
the sense of totality or सारव्य); यायव्  
इत्तं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by  
itself यायव् has the following senses;  
(a) as far as for, up to, till; (with  
acc.); स्तम्भययानं यायवुज्जोत्प्रेक्षस्य U.

7; कियंतमवधि यायवुस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारे  
णालिखितं U. 1; सर्वकोटं यायव् Pt. 1.  
(b) just, then, in the meantime  
(denoting an action intended to be  
done immediately); तथायव् युधिष्ठी-  
माह्वय संगीतकमलुत्तिष्ठामि S. 1; यावद्विनां  
छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (c) As  
much as. (d) That, in order that. (e)  
Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत्  
and तावत् have these senses:—(a) as  
long as, so long as; यावद्वि तोषार्जन-  
शक्तस्तावज्जिजयतिवारो रक्तः Maha M. 8  
(b) as soon as, scarcely when, no  
sooner than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावद्वेदं  
गच्छामि.. तावद्विनीयं सङ्गरुद्धितं मे H.  
1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c)  
while, by the time; आभ्रनवातिनो  
यावद्वेद्याहमुपावते तावदावृष्टिः कियंतां  
वजिनः S. 1, often with न when यावत्  
is translated by 'before' यावदेन सरसो  
नोरतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V-  
4 (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुःखाय  
निरासते तावद्वसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp.  
-अंतं अंताय *ind.* upto the end, to  
the last -अथ *a.* corresponding to  
requirement, as many as may be re-  
quired to convey the meaning (said  
of words); यावदर्थवद्वा वाच्येवमादाय  
माधवा विरतान Si. 2. 13. (-र्थं) *ind.* 1.  
as much as useful. -2. in all senses;  
वयमपि च गिरामीमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30  
v. 1. -इत्तं, -इत्तिर्तं *ind.* as much as is  
desired. -इत्थं *ind.* as much as is  
necessary. -कालं *ind.* as long as.  
-जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन *ind.* for life,  
throughout life, for the rest of one's  
life. -यमाय *a.* as great or big. -बलं  
*ind.* to the best of one's power.  
-भारिष or उक्त *a.* as much as said.  
-माय *a.* 1. as large, extending as  
far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2.  
33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little.  
-शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible,  
to the best of one's power, so far as pos-  
sible.  
यायव *m. Ved.* 1 A rider, horse-  
man. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driv-  
ing &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, पु-गिञ्  
ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas;  
न वदेयावनीं भावं यावेः कंठनतेरपि Su-  
bbāsh. -नः Incense. -नं Mixing,  
mingling.

यावनालः A kind of oorn. -ली  
Sugar extracted from Yavanāla.

यायजूकः Salt-petre.

यावत्तः 1 A heap of grass. -2  
Fodder, provisions.

याटीक *a.* (की *f.*) [याटः प्रहरणमस्य  
ईह] Armed with a club. -का A  
warrior armed with a club.

यातः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the  
Nirukta.



यु 1. 2 P. (योजि, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* विदिवति or युयति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युजोति) To detach, separate; as in युत-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनिति) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -With वयति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म द्यतिवृत्तः शब्दाश्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6,

युक्त *p. p.* [युह-क] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -द्वंद्व *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -ननसु *a.* attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रथ *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पूर्ववर्षे युक्तरूपमिदं त्वं S. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to. युक्ति *f.* [युह-क्ति] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduct on. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्विदं वाचो-युक्तं MAI. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances such as time, place &c.; युक्तिशक्तिविषयाश्च हस्तसंघाभोगद्विभुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In drama) The regular chain or connection of events; of. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युज्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly. युक्तिम् *फ.* 1 Clover, ingenious fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगयुगपदवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलित Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं संवत्सरे युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life; आसममद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जारयुक्तेषां युगे जेपा पंचमे सप्तमेजि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mat.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years -9 A measure of length equal to four *Haslas*. -10 A part of a chariot or p. pugl. -Comp. -अंगकः a year. -अवधः 1. N. or Prajāpati. -2 of *Siva*. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिषेद्धतामनो जयति यस्यां सविता मासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. -अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमासकः सविता S. 4. -अवधि end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरा the pole of a carriage. -पद्मः, पद्मः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व

*a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युगम.

युग *a.* Even; युगमास युगा जायते निगोऽयुगमास रात्रिभुः तस्माद्युगमास युगाधी संविशेद्वर्तते सिद्धं Ms. 3. 43; Y. 1. 79. -रं 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग.

-2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वयं युगमिति श्लोकः. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज *a.* twin, twin-born. -पद्मः mountain ebony.

युगमक = युगम above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुगो रथः -रथः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै मज्जि-याय पुरंदरा R. 12. 84. -रथ A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -बाहुः a coachman.

युज् 1. 7 U. (युजति, युक्ते, युजोते, यु-युते, अयुजत्, अयुजि, अयुज, बोधयति, योक्तुं, युक्तं) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थं देव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुं योति Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सद्युक्तद्वयं एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in युगयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; यज्ञते कर्मणि तथा सद्युक्तः पाथ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मना संघट्टय मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युजने-रं सदास्मान् 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युजते -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To tuck or meditate upon. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविशितजहा तपारयणे युगरोधेन हि युज्यते नडा Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टयुगेयं Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यते S. 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते शुभिका ता अलुभावेन तथैव



सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रमुखं स्वयं युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for ; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; 3. 75, 14. 35 ; Kt. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess obtain. -9 To be made ready. —Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together ; परस्परं स्पृहणीयं न च दिवं द्वन्द्वयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापाक्षिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. —Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. —II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युज् above. —III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (id ntical with the pass. of युज् 1). —IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, settling on. -4 Even, not odd. —m. 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (n. also in this sense). —m. (dual) 1 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -2 The two Asvins.

युज्य a. Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —ज्यः A kinsman. —ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युजान् a. 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —नः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brāhmaṇa.

युत् 1 A. (योजते) To shine. युत् p. p. [ यु-क् ] 1 United, joined or united with ; as in युगयुते नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. —तं A measure of length (= 4 hastas).

युत्तक a. Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः f. [ यु-क्ति ] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध 4 A. (युज्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war ; Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 10t. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —Caus. (युधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. —Desid. (युध्यते) To wish to fight. —Wrtu नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध p. p. 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [ युध्-मावदी क ] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat ; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. —Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, —उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त a. frantic in battle. —कारिन् a. fighting, contending. —युत्तं chance of war. —भूः —भूमिः f. a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2 N. of Kārttikeya a. —विद्या, —शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर.

—शालिन् a. heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse. युध् f. War, battle, fight, contest ; निषातयिष्यन्मुधि यातुधानात् Bk. 2. 21 ; सद्यसि बाहूयुता युधि विक्रमा Bh. 2. 63. —m. A hero, soldier. युधजित् m N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy. युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Theatre', 'Onamāraja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. [ He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्वाचिनः.]

युध्म a. Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युध्मता Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युध्मु a. Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युध्मसवः Bg. 1. 1. —युध्मः A combatant, युध्मघ्नः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kārttiya, warrior. -3 N. of Sātyeki.

युष् 4 P. (युष्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —Caus. (युषयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् a. [ यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Up. 1. 154 ] (युवतिः —ती or यूनी f. ; compar. यवीयस् or कवीयस् ; superl. यविष्ठ or कविष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —m. (nom युवा, युवाती, युवानः, acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवतिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा युनि तस्मिन्मिलावन्धं ज्ञात्वाक शालीनतया न वृक्षं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive) ; जीवति तु वश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. —Comp. —खलति a. (तिः —ती f.) bald in youth. —गृहः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् a. (ती f.) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज्यं, —राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (असौ) द्वये चक्रे युवराजशब्दाभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः —ती f. [ युवन्-ति क्रीप् ना ] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सु-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so इमयुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign virgo of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवा, युव) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय a. Your, yours.

युष्मादृशू-ज्ञ a. Like you.

यूकः —का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

युति f. Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्द्यूतीन् पिप-र्यवं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [ यु-थक् यूथं दीवः ] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; क्रीरस्तेषु ममोर्वशी मियतमा यूथे तथेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;



8. 5. 5. —Oomp. —नाथा, -यः, -पति 1. the leader of a troop or band. —2 the head of a flock or herd ( usually of elephants ), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथय दूधिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24. —मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd ( as of elephants &c. ).

यूय a. [यूय-क्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd ( at the end of oomp. ), as in ययूयया. —2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd

यूयिका, -यूयी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; दूधिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24. Mo. 26.

यूपः [यूप-क् पुं० दीर्घः; cf. Up. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post ( usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood ) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्षते साधुजेन वैदिकी इमं शान्त्यलक्ष्य न यूपसक्तिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. —2 A trophy. —Oomp. —आहुतिः f. an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. —कर्जः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. —द्रुः, द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —स्वजाः the sacrificer personified. —लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) —व्रकः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यू 1 P. (यति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूयः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूयः —चं, यूपय m. n. Soup, broth, pease-soup. ( यूपय has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूप after acc. dual ).

येन ind. ( Strictly Instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially ) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमर्हत्यात न हृष्यता R. 15. 64, 14. 74. —2 So that ; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. —3 Since, because.

येय I. 1. ( येते ) To try, strive, attempt. —II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. —2 To flow.

योक्तृ m. [युज्-युक्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. —2 A coachman. —3 An exciter, instigator.

योकत्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. —2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. —3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् मावादी षञ् कृत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting —2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरगताते शक्तिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी कीर्त्त S. 7. 22 ; युगमहतां महते युगाय योगं Ki. 10. 25 ; (यः) योगस्तद्विचोपयवोरिवास्तु

R. 6. 65. —3 Contact, touch, connection ; तमेकमापेक्ष्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखेतिर्विचिंतयिष्यात्तु रवदि R. 3. 26. —4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. —5 Mode, manner, course, means ; कथायोगेन ब्रुयते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. —6 Consequence, result ; ( mostly at the end of comp. or in abl. ) ; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. —7 A yoke. —8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. —9 ( a ) An armour. ( b ) Putting on armour. —10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. —11 An occupation, a work, business. —12 A trick, fraud, device. —13 An expedient, plan, means in general. —14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. —15 Remedy, cure. —16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. —17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. —18 The equipment of an army. —19 Fixing, putting on. —20 A side ; an argument. —21 An occasion, opportunity. —22 Possibility, occurrence. —23 Wealth, substance. —24 A rule, precept. —25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. —26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. —27 The etymological meaning of a word ( opp. रुदि ) ; अवयवशक्तियोगः. —28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः, सती सती योगविमुहदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनाति तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8. —29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. ( The chief aim of the Yoga philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absorption ; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such Yoga or concentration of mind ). —30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. —31 ( In arith. ) Addition. —32 ( In astr. ) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. —33 A combination of stars. —34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time ( 27 such Yogas are usually enumerated ). —35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. —36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. —37 A spy, secret agent. —38 A traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. —Oomp. —अंशः a means of attaining Yoga ; ( these are eight ; for their names see य 5 ). —अंजनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the Yoga. —आचारः 1 the practice or observance of Yoga. —2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. —2. a teacher of the Yoga philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —ईश्वरः, ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of Yoga. —2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. —3. a magician. —4. a deity. —5. an epithet of Śiva. —6. a Vetāla. —7. an epithet of Yājñavalkya. —इहं 1. tin. —2. lead. —कक्ष = योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodā ( substituted as the child of Devakī for Kṛishṇa and killed by Kamsa ). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. —2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. —3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity ; तेषां निर्यामिद्युक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मरूपं Bg. 9. 22 ; सुधायामे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. —4. property, profit, gain. ( —मौ, —मे or —मं, i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing. ) acquisition and preservation ( of property ), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new ( not previously obtained ) ; अलम्बलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लक्ष्यस्य पालनम् ; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः f. primitive condition. —चक्षुस् m. a Brāhmaṇa. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues ; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्रगुप्तय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तत्त्व = योगविद्वा. —तारका, —तारः the chief star in a Nakshatra or constellation. —वानं 1. communicating the Yoga doctrine. —2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणः perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —जायः 1. su epithet of Śiva. —2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य सप्त Pt. 1 ; H. 3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. —2. particularly, the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. —3. N. of Durgā. —निद्रातुः N. of Viṣṇu. —निलयः N. of Śiva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः



an epithet of Viehnu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारगः N. of Siva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भवन (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. —2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भवतः सृजनार्थं शक्तिः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2. one well-versed in *Yoga*. —रुद्र a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word रुद्र etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतप or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invulnerable or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —बतिका a magical lamp or wick. —बाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वाध्वनीय, उपपत्नीय, and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of *Yoga*). —वाहिनं m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. —3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद्वत् 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with *Yoga*. (—m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a practiser of *Yoga*. —3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. —4. a magician. —5. a compounder of medicines. —विविधः practice of *Yoga* or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. see अद्वैतो मातृ P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायेन a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदं यद्वै यद्वै योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —श्लोकः aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः ind. 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 In due time, opportunely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic. योगश्च n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month. योगित a. 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् a [युज्-यितुन्, योग-इति वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising *Yoga*. —m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मोपभोगेन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योगिन् । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth *Adhyāya* *inter alia*; सेवा धर्मः परममहो योगिनामत्पन्नः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya. —5 n. Of Arjuna. —6 Of Viehnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः 1. the chief of saints. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —वृंहः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य a. [योगमर्हति यद्, युज् पठ्य वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. —5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —ग्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism Pushya. —ग्य 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; घट्टयोग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —ग्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युज्ययोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rām. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of senses, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. अग्निना शिवंति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थोऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धो वाचाभावाः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युज्-युक्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजन [युज्-भावाद् यो] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, fixing. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, constraining the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वाङ्मानस्य तुल्यम् H. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (योग q. v.). —8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजन in this sense). —9 Ved. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. —2. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Bṛā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many *Yojanas*.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुश्च नीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योद्धकः A combination of stars.

योद्धः 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योद्धं See योजनं.

योद्ध m. [युध्-युध्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अय] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्यदीपैरपि योधहृक्चैः Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, military law. —संरावा mutual defence of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भवेत्युध्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् m. [युध्-यिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Up. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female or gan of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्वैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्वृतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9. 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; aa मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु &c. —7 The asterism पूर्व-



कमुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -युगः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism एवेकलुनी. -नासः the upper part of the female organ. -प्रसः fall of the womb, prolapsus uteri. -रंजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्गः the clitoris. -संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योयणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता [Up. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. -मिया turmeric. -रत्नं an excellent woman.

योक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति आगत ट्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion; cf. नमोसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपर्यं Simultaneity.

योगिक a. (की f.) [योग ट्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the

word (opp. सूत्र or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Comp. -रूढ a. etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (ङ्) 1 P. (यौट्-ङ-ति) To join together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [युवे विवाहकले अधिगते युग्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभाग-भावना ज्ञेया युवक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general.

-2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यतिकं यस्यात्कुमारी-भाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop. -कः A companion, comrade.

यौध a. (धी f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) [योनिः योनिर्बन्धात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधु-र्य दिवोपि यौवतेर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामह N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं ब्रह्मसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुसुन्दरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन a. (नी f.) [युने मावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (पृष्ठ. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; सुयुवत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्विता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तद्विद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्पत्त्या 13. 27. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mā 3 -उ-ज्ज्वः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वयः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -ल-क्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātṛi, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्यश्रिभेकः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. (की f.). यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

र 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -र 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, lustre.

रसुः a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रह 1 P. (रहि) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररहाश्चकुंजर Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -Caus. रहयति; according to some 10 U) To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहत् n. [रह-अण्] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence impetuously. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक्त 10 U. (रक्तयनि-ने) 1 To taste.

-2 To get, obtain.

रक्तः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रङ्ग-करणे क्त] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तमातुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red; सङ्घं रक्तः प्रतिनवजयापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36. 80 रक्ताक्षक, रक्ताक्षक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमेति मुखं पश्य रक्त-श्चुवति चन्द्रमा; Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.



beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; ओजेषु संमूर्तिरिति रक्तमासां. गी. तातुं चारिमुद्यगाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sport, playful. -कः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल). -का 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुन्ज. -क्त 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्त a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-क्तं) red sandal. -अक्ष a. 1. red-eyed. -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4: the Chakora bird. -अंकः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bog. -2. the planet Mara. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-नं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.). -2. saffron. -अति(ती)सारः dysentery. -अधर a Kinnari. -अधिमेधः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh. -अंश a. clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a va grant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्धुः a bloody tumour. -अर्शु n. a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्पलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ, -कंठि a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. -कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं the red lotus. -कैसरः the coral tree. -कैरवा, -कैरुनदः a red lotus-flower. -गंधवं myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नि) the Dūrvā grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्विः f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -तुंडः a parrot. -तेजस् n. flesh. -दंतिका, दंती N. of Durgā. -दुग्ध m. a pigeon. -गत्तुः 1. rou chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पा) 1. a leech. -2. a Dikpi. -रक्षः N. of Garuda. -पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. -पट्टः the Asoka tree. -पातः blood seed. -पात a leech. -पाद a. red footed. (-दा) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2 a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पाद्म, -पद्म cinnabar. -पिंद 1. a red plumbe. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्त derangement of the blood produced by bile. -पुष्टः N. of several plants. -करपीर, रोहितक, राक्षस, देवक, पुषाग &c. -पूरक = रक्षा-

स्त q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-tree. -भवं flesh. -भावं a. 1. red. 2. loving, amorous. -नेत्रः the Nicbula tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. -राजिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punniaga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palāsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी; -वटी a small-pox. -वर्गः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour. -2. cochineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. -वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. -वालुकं, -का vermilion. -वी(वी)जः the pomegranate tree. -ज्ञासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शृंगिकं a kind of poison. -संकोचः safflower. -संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संजं saffron. -संदृशिका a leech. -संशयकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [ रत्न-क्ति ] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunjā plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष 1 P. ( रक्षति, रक्षित ) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle) ; rule, govern (as earth) ; भवानिमां प्रतिक्षति रक्षतु S. 6 ; ज्ञास्यसि कियञ्च नो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां क इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge ; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often withabl. ) ; सखीत्रयादुषदासनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4 ; दर्शनपथादुषते Ratn. 1 ; अलक्ष्यं चैव लिप्येत लक्ष्यं रक्षेद्भक्षयात् H. 2. 8 ; आरुध्यं धने रक्षेत् H. 1. 42 ; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid ; रक्षते वाज्यमोक्षं K. ; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. ( रक्षिका f. ) [ रक्ष्णुल ] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [ रक्ष्ण्यु ] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. ( Also रक्षत्रं ). -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishnu. -णः Protecting.

रक्षणा(गी)रक्ता Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षन् n. [ रक्ष्यते इति रक्ष्मात्, रक्ष-अमुन् ] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin ; चतुर्दशसहस्रणि रक्षतां भीम-कर्मेणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरात्रे मूर्धानो रणे हताः n U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पातः a contemptible demon. -सभे an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्व Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [ रक्ष-भवि अ टाप् ] 1 Protection, preservation ; guarding ; मायि दृष्टिहि लोकानं रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28 ; S. 2. 14 ; R. 2. 4, 8 ; Ma. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative ; as in रक्षकरं q. v. below. -5 A tutelary deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvapa, as an amulet or preservative ; ( रक्षी also in this sense ). -8 Lac. -Comp.

-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2. a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter ; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket ; अहो रक्षकरंडकमस्य मणिचंभे न दूष्यते S. 7. -युहं a lying-in chamber ; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः परयादिष्ट इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुष्यः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -धूपणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. ( worn as a preservative ).

रक्षितु. रक्षित् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c. ; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman ; अये पदशब्द इव सा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रक्ष् 1 P. ( रक्षति ) To go, move.

रग 1 P. ( रगति ) To doubt.

रक्षु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.



—**रु:** 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foretold that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Vijayajitasacrifice* in which he gave away everything to Brāhmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —Comp. —**नन्दनः**, —**नायः**, —**पतिः**, —**भेदः**, —**सिंहः** &c. epithets of Rāma. —**प्रतिमिनि**: the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja; R. 5. 63. —**वंश**: the family of the Raghus. —(न) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. \*तिलकः N. of Rāma.

**रंक** *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. —2 Slow. —**कः**: A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; *प्रेतरंकः* Mā. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

**रंकुः** A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

**रंग** 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

**रंगः** [रङ्ग मणि पञ्च] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविशेषः शांतिषु S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अग्रे रंगवद्भित्तवृत्तिरातिरिक्त इव सर्वेते रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दुर्गतिरिवान्वर्तते नर्तकी यथा दृष्ट्यात्। पुरुषस्य तपस्वानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तनं प्रकृतिः || Sarva. S. —5 A field of the battle. —6 Dancing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गे कपयेत्येवं रङ्गवति निवृत्तिः Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —**गः**, —**गं** Tin. —Comp. —**अंगनं-गं** an arena, an amphitheatre. —**अवतरणं** 1 entrance on the stage. —2. an actor's profession. —**अवतारकः**, —**अवतारिन्** *m.* an actor. —**आजीवः** 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —**उपजीविन्** *m.* —**कारा**, —**जीविः** a painter. —**चरः** 1. an actor, a player. —2. a gladiator. —**जं** red lead. —**जीवकः** 1. an actor. —2. dyer, colourist. —**रुः** 1. borax. —2. an extract of Khadira. —**देवता** the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. —**द्वार** 1. a stage-door. —2. the prologue of a play. —**पञ्जी** —**पुष्प** the indigo plant. —**पीठं** a place for dancing. —**बी(बी)जं** silver. —**भूतिः** *f.* the night of full moon in the month of Āsvin. —**भूमिः** *f.* 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle field. —**मंडपः** a theatre. —**महो** a lute. —**मातृ** *f.* 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. —2. a hawk, procuress. —**वस्तु** *n.* a paint. —**वाटः** an arena, a place enclosed for plays dancing &c. —**विद्या** the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —**गाला** a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

**रंगयं** Dancing.

**रंगिन्** *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

**रंग्** 1. 1 U. (रंगतिने) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रंगदुर्वासं Bk. 14. 15. —11 10 U. (रंगयतिने) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

**रंगस्** *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रङ्ग.

**रच्** 10 U. (रचयतिने, रचिते) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नी कुंजाराद्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति ज्ञानं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. —2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्थदनेः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुभिर्दुना रचयितुं क्षारांशुधेरिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौढ्यं वा रचयोजलि Ve. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघोषो जगन्नाथो विश्वहृदामरीरचत् Āsvad. 26; S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरं कुरवकुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

**रचनं-ना** [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिवेक°, संगीत° &c. —2 Formation, creation, production; अयैव क्वापि रचना रचनाबलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so प्रकृतिरचना Me. 50. —3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुंज मम रचनं सत्वररचनं Git 5; R. 10. 77. —4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An array or arrangement of troops. —7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers &c.)

**रचयिन्** *m. f.* A composer, author.

**रचित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged. —2 Prepared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung together. —5 Composed, written. —6 Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8 Directed towards (as the mind).

**रजः** See रजस्

**रजकः** [रङ्ग-शब्द नलोपः] 1 A washerman. —2 A parrot. —की 1 A washerwoman. —2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

**रजका** A washerwoman.

**रजत** *a.* [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोपः Up. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2 Whitish. —तं 1 Silver; शुक्लो रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. —2 Gold. —3 A pearl ornament or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory. —6 An asterism, a constellation. —7 A mountain. —Comp. —**अद्रिः** N. of Kailāsa. —**कूटः** N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —**पुतिः** N. of Hanumat. —**प्रस्थः** N. of Kailāsa.

**रजनः** [रङ्ग-युच्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

**रजनिः** —नी *f.* [रजतेत्यत्र, रङ्ग-कनि वा कान्] 1 Night; हरिरमियमी रजनिः रिवानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2 Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —**करः** 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —**चरः** 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief. —3. a night-watcher. —4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —**पतिः**, —**रमणः** the moon. —**सुखं** night-fall, evening.

**रजनिमग्न** *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

**रजस्** *n.* [रङ्ग-अश्च नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धर्म्यास्तद्व्ययजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17; हरिर्मिद्वैरपि रजोभिरलघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. —2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशेषरजोघृष्टेण स्याः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness. —6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अयमेव पदमर्थयति हि क्षुत्तर्ततेति रजोमीलिताः R. 9. 74. —7 The second of the three Gūṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being तत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, in *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अतर्जयन्मपारं मे रजमपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोऽयमेव जन्मनि K.; Mā. 1. 20. —8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. —12 A division of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud or rain-water. —Comp. —**गुणः** see (7) above. —**तमस्क** *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*



-लोकः-कं, पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice, -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -निमीलित a. blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. -पटलं a coating of dust. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-बलं darkness. -शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. -हरः dirt-remover, a washerman.

रजसाब्जः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart.

रजस्पति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल a. [रजम्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'). -2 Full of passion (रजम्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनां वरः श्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः. -वेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुक 8 C. To use as a rope; as in सपै रज्जुकरोति.

रंज् 1, 4 U. (रजतिने, रज्यतिने, रज् ; pass. रज्यते; desid. रिरंजति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रं स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि यं निषधराजश्चरत्यजंती रुपावरपते नले न विदुर्बहुधूः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयतिने) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; या रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवडुविदुषं भद्राणि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिसंजरी रज्यतु तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रंजति only in this sense) -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक a. [रंजयति रंजुणेच् ण्वल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -कः 1 A painter, dyer. -2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a. (नी f.) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. -नं (रज्यते-नेन रंज-करणे ल्यट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधूदन्वयां राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रद् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चारटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रट् 1 P. (रटति) To speak.

रण 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणजिराघ्वनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिश्चरुति-मंडलैः स्वरेः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणि-नूपुरया परिपुरितसुरतचितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रवृत्तं तत्र भीमः हृत्पराक्षसां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्वाहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. -2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. -अग्रे the front or van of a battle. -अग्रे any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यदे ओणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजजलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अग्रेण-नं a battle-field. -अजिरं a battle-field, arena. -अंतकुम्भ m. N. of Vishnu. -अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतं चमूं पश्चाद्बस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. -अलेकरणः a heron. -आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं -दुडुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -कान्तं n. fighting. -क्षितिः f. -क्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -भूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -गोचर a. engaged in battle. -गुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापहितीये वहति

रणधुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -युद्धितः a warrior. -यिय a. fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. -यत्तः an elephant. -युखं, -युधं m., -शिरस् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; युधस्य ते रणजि-रस्यमययांरी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. -रकः the space between the tanks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a goat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविद्विद्धि बिभ्रद्वार्वर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमि गतेन रणरणके-नार्यपुत्रान्यमिवावर्तमानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees). रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रंड a. [रम्-डस्य नेस्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. -डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women. रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापावृत्तिनीयं ॥ केशे-स्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडा पीनपयो-धराः कति मया नोद्वाहमालिगताः Prab. 3. रंडका A barren tree.

रत p. p. [रत्-कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अंडुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अर्धिर्न a. lustful, lascivious. -उ-द्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कृद्विक्र 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -उजः a crow. -तालिच् m. a libertine, sonalulist. -ताली a procuress, hawd. -नारीचाः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. -निधिः the



wagtail. —**बंधः** sexual union. —**वर्णः** a dog. —**शायिन् m.** a dog. —**हिंसकः** 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

**रतिः** *f.* [ रत्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in ( with *loc.* ) ; पापे रति मा कृषाः Bh. 2. 77 ; स्वयोजिते रतिः 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मेनोवृत्तौ मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; ( it is the Sthāyibhāva of the *rasa* called *रङ्गार q. v.* ). —4 Sexual pleasure ; शास्त्रियोक्तृकवाहिनी विगलितायता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्व q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mā. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit ( कला ) of the moon. —9 Ved' Rest, cessation. —Comp. —**अंगं**, —**कुदरं** pudendum muliebre. —**कर** *a.* giving pleasure. —**कर्मन् n.** sexual union. —**गृहं**, —**भवनं**, —**मन्दिरं** 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebre. —**तस्करः** a seducer, ravisher. —**दूतिः** —**ती** *f.* a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —**पतिः**, —**मियः**, —**रमणः** the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽपि रतिरमणमणोरुचरम् Mā. 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाश-दृशा Si. 9. 66. —**रसः** sexual pleasure. —**लक्षं** sexual union. —**लंपटः** *a.* lustful, libidinous. —**शक्तिः** *f.* manly or virile power. —**शूरः** a man of great procreative power. —**सर्वस्वं** the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिपासि रति-सर्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

**रत्नं** [ रत्नेत्यत्र रत्-न तातादेशः ] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति भृगयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. ( The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively ). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; ( mostly at the end of comp. ) ; जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्वत्नमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं च. येनः Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्रं, स्त्री V. 4. 25 ; अपरत्नं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —**अंकः** N. of Vishnu's car. —**अधिपतिः** a superintendent of precious stones. —**अनुचित्र** *a.* set or studded with jewels. —**आकरः** 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुतेषु बहुवचस्यैरथापि रत्नाकर एव तिष्ठः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं बहिर R. 13. 1. —**आभरणं** an ornament

of jewels. —**आलोकः** the lustre of a gem. —**आवली** 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Srtharsha. —**कंदलः** a coral. —**करः** N. of Kuberā. —**सञ्चित** *a.* set or studded with gems. —**गर्भः** 1. Kuberā. —2. the sea. ( —**मो** ) the earth. —**दर्पणः** a mirror studded with jewels. —**दीपा**, —**प्रदीपा** 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अक्षिस्तृणानभिमुखमपि पाटय रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —**नाभः** N. of Vishnu. —**निधिः** 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —**प्रभा** the earth. —**माला** a jewel-necklace. —**मुख्यं** a diamond. —**राज** *m.* a ruby. —**राशिः** 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —**साधुः** N. of the mountain Meru. —**सू** *a.* producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —**सू**, —**सृति** *f.* the earth.

**रत्नवत्** *a.* 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —**ती** The earth.

**रतिः** *m. f.* 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —*m.* The closed fist. ( This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v. ).

**रथः** [ रथेतेत्यत्र अत्र वा, रत्-कथन् of. Up. 2. 2 ] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero ( for रथिन् ). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिन् विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. —6 A reed. —7 A Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —**अक्षः** 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. ( =104 *angulas* ). —**अंगं** 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage ; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रुद्वये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. ( —**गः** ) the roddy goose. —**आह्वयः**, —**नामकः**, —**नामन्** *m.* the roddy goose ( चक्रवाक ) ; रथांगनामन् विद्युवो रथांगश्रोणिर्विद्युवः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; ( the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise ). —**पातिः** N. of Vishnu. —**अश्वः** a reed cane. —**अर्भकः** a small carriage. —**अश्वः** a carriage-house. —**ईशः** a warrior fighting from a chariot. —**ईश**, —**श** the pole of a carriage. —**उद्दहः**, —**उपरथः** the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —**कट्या**, —**कट्या** an assemblage of chariots. —**कल्पकः** an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —**कारः** a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः रथकां भार्यी सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —**कुडंबिकाः**, —**कुडंबिन्** *m.* A charioteer ;

coachman. —**कूबरा**, —**रं** the pole or shaft of a carriage. —**केतुः** the flag of a chariot. —**क्षोभः** the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —**गणकः** an officer who counts chariots. —**गर्भकः** a litter, palanquin. —**गुतिः** *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —**चरणः**, —**पादः** 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the roddy goose. —**चर्यो** chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनस्यस्तरथ-चर्योः U. 5. —**ज्वरः** a crow. —**धुर** *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. —**नाभिः** *f.* the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —**नीडः** the inner part or seat of a chariot. —**पुंगवः** a chief or distinguished warrior. —**बंधः** the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —**महोत्सवः**, —**याना** the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car ( usually drawn by men ). —**मुखं** the forepart of a carriage. —**युद्धं** 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —**योजकः** a chariot-ear, harnesser of a chariot. —**वर्त्मन् n.**, —**चोधिः** *f.* highway, main road. —**वाहः** 1. a carriage-house. —2. a charioteer. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —**शाला** a coach-house, carriage-shed. —**शास्त्रं**, —**शिक्षा**, —**विद्या** the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —**सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

**रथाधि** *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

**रथिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ रथ-उत् ] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

**रथिन्** *a.* [ रथ-रति ] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. —2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —**नी** A number of carriages or chariots.

**रथिन्** *a.* See रथिन् above.

**रथिन्** *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —**रः** =रथिन् *m.*

**रथी** *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

**रथ्या** [ रथं वहति यत् ] 1 A chariot-house ; धावन्त्यसीं सुगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

**रथ्या** 1 A road for carriages ; ( hence ) a high-way, main road ; भूयो भूयः सविधनरीरथ्यया पयंदं Mā. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3



रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रङ्गः [रङ्-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यत्नाश्चैव पराञ्चैति द्विरङ्गानां रङ्गा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. -खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रङ्ग-खंडनं Git. 10. -छद्ः A lip.

रङ्गनिन्, रङ्गिन् m. An elephant. रङ्ग, (रङ्ग) 4 P. (रङ्गति; रङ्ग; caus. रङ्गयति; desid. रिरङ्गति or रिरङ्गति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अङ्गं रङ्गितुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. -Caus. (रङ्गयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रङ्ग p. p. 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रङ्ग m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रङ्ग a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रङ्गनं, रङ्गिः f. [रङ्-पाके ल्यट्, दुःसागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रङ्गित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रङ्गिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मप्वती; of. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रङ्गुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रङ्ग 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रङ्गिष्वालाक्ष्मः मण्डूषा R. 13. 56. 15. 82; नासाग्रंरं Māl. 1. 1; कौचरं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रङ्गोपनिपातितोऽनर्थः S. 6; रङ्गाश्चैव नृणां द्विषामासिद्धा ययौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. -अन्वेचिन्, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

-प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. -चतुः a cat -वङ्गः a bullock bamboo.

रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रङ्ग n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रङ्ग, रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रङ्ग 1 A. (रङ्गति, रङ्ग; caus. रङ्गयति-ते; desid. रिरङ्गते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रङ्ग a. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रङ्ग a. [रङ्-अच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.). रङ्गसा इ दिङ्गतिविदुष्या Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hasty, vehemence; अलीपु केलाभसेन बाला युद्धममालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12; रङ्गसिद्धिरङ्गभसेन बलंती Git. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरङ्गकृतानां कर्मणामविप्रेक्षयति हृदयदात्री शरत्तुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनसि रङ्गसिन्धवे हरिरुदय सुकृतेन Git. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रङ्ग 1 A. (रङ्गति, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रङ्गे, अरङ्ग, अरङ्गि Par; रङ्गते, रङ्ग, रङ्ग) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रङ्गते Māl. 3. 2, Ma. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलपार्श्वैर्वि न रङ्गते लोचनैर्विचिंतोऽसि Me. 27; रङ्गजैः बद्धवर्णमरुत नीलो Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रङ्गते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तदुपज्जं सह रङ्गते H. 3. -5 To remain, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. -Caus. (रङ्गयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रिरङ्गते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रङ्ग a. [रङ्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रङ्ग a. Sporting. -का A lover.

रङ्ग Asa Foetida (हिंगु). -Comp. -रङ्गनिः Asa Foetida.

रङ्ग a. (णी f.) [रङ्गति रङ्गिन् ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. -मः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रङ्ग-विरेहं मनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पद्मच्छ रामां रङ्गोभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -जं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रङ्ग 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रङ्ग 1 A lovely young woman; लता रङ्गा सेचं भ्रमरकुलरङ्गा न रङ्गी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रङ्गी विना Subhāh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रङ्गीय a. [रङ्गतेज रङ्ग-आधारि-अनीवर] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; रङ्गि-नेता किं प्रकृतिरङ्गीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 9.

रङ्गतिः [रङ्-अच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रङ्ग [रङ्गति रङ्ग-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārtika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -विषः Vishnu. -यं a lotus. -वेष्टः turpentine.

रङ्ग 1 A. (रङ्गते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रङ्गः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रङ्गा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरंभमृदुयं Git. 10; विजितरंभारुपावरोच N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gauri. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakuṭhara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तदुदयुगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिना परम् । तदणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्य-तः कलसतीं ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A barlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (रु or रुफ्.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रङ्ग a. [रङ्गतेज यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रङ्गा-स्तपोजगतां किर्याः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रङ्गं S. 1. 20



1. 2. —रसः The tree called चंपक. —रस्य Night. —रस्य Semen virile. —Oomp. —अंतर a. having the intervening apices made pleasant; Si. 4. 11. —युष्मः the Sālmali tree. —अग्निः N. of Vishnu.

रस 1 A. ( रसते, रसित ) To go, move.

रसः [ रस-अच् ] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंबूजयतिहतरसं तोयमादाय गच्छे; Me. 20. —2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. —3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रसि m., n. Ved. 1 Water. —2 Wealth.

रसिः 1 N. of Kubera. —2 Agni. —3 Brahman.

रराट = उलाट q. v.

रलुकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.

—2 An eye-lash; युचतिरलुकमल्लसमाह-तो भवति को न युचा गतचेतना. —3 A kind of deer.

रवः [ र-अप् ] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). —2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. —3 Clamour. —4 Noise or sound in general; चंदा°, धूषण°, चाप° &c. —5 Thunder.

रवण a. [ र-युच् ] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. —2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावर्धनेः शुभ्रं रवणैरवरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. —3 Sharp, hot. —4 Fickle, unsteady. —5 Jeeting. —ज 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. —2 The cuckoo. —ज Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [ Cf. Up. 4. 138 ] 1 The sun; सप्तमसुखमरमदुमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. —2 A mountain. —3 The Arka plant. —4 The number 'twelve'. —Oomp. —कांसः the sun-stone ( ह्यकांत ). —जा, सनया, युजा, सुजा 1. the planet Saturn. —2. epithets of Karna. —3. of Vāli. —4. of Mann Vairasvata. —5. of Yama. —6. of Sugriva. —दिनं, वारः, वासरः, —र Sunday. —नेत्रा N. of Vishnu. —मियं 1. a red lotus flower. —2. copper. —रत्नं a ruby. —लोचना N. of 1. Vishnu. —2. Siva. —लोहं, —संज्ञकं copper. —संक्रातिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रबीडुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [ अश्-उच् रशदेशः cf. Up. 2. 75 ] 1 A rope, cord. —2 A rein, bridle. —3 A zone, girle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले पोषयतु ममघनिवेशं Glt. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. —4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. —Oomp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the Upameya in the first comparison the Upamāna in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. —युगः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [ अश् मि घातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; of. Up. 4. 46 ] 1 A string, cord, rope. —2 A bridle, rein; युक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायुत-पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसे रमनात् S. 1. —3 A goad, whip. —4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. —5 An eye-lash. —6 A measuring cord. —7 A finger ( Ved. ). —Oomp. —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —सुचः the sun.

रश्मिन् ( च ) त् m. The sun.

रस 1 P. ( रसति, रसित ) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करार वन्यः परसं ररास R. 16. 73; Si. 3. 41. —2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्तूति यजोर्बुधुभिः V. 1. 25; रसतां निर्धरं वृषराणां Katn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Glt. 10. —3 To resound, reverberate. —4 To sing. —5 Ved. To praise. —11. 10 U. ( रसतिने, रसित ) 1 To taste, relish; सूक्ष्मा रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. —2 To feel, perceive. —3 To love.

रसः [ रस-अच् ] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसा, कुसुमरसः &c. —2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —3 Water; सहस्रगुणमुत्प्लवङ्गमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. —4 Liquor, drink; Me. 2. 177. —5 A draught, potion. —6 Taste, flavour, relish ( fig. also ) ( considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 gunas; the rasas are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ); परायणः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. —7 A sauce, condiment. —8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. —9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचित-रसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति Me. 112. —10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्महाराज रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्वेषिणः 6. 11 'a feeling of love'; रसावृत्ते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. —11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. —12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. —13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. —14 ( In poetic compositions ) A sentiment; नवरसराशिर्निर्मितमावृधती भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1. ( The rasas are usually eight : — ईश्वरहाराश्चर्यगणविश्वरिमवानकाः । बहिष्साञ्जुतसंज्ञी चैवष्टौ नाट्ये स्यात् रश्मताः । but sometimes शतरस is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्वेद्यादिमावेति शतौपि नवमे रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वास्तव्यरस, is also added, Rasas are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3. ) —15 Essence, pith, best part. —16 A constituent fluid of the body. —17 Semen virile. —18 Mercury. —19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसवायिनः. —20

Any mineral metallic salt. —21 Juice of the sugar-cane. —22 Milk. —23 Melted butter. —24 Nectar. —25 Soup, broth. —26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. —27 The tongue. —28 Myrrh. —29 Gold. —30 A metal in a state of fusion. —Oomp. —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. —अधिक a. 1. tasty. —2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S. 7. 20. ( —कः ) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste. —2. different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intensity of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. —2. sour sauce. —अपनं 1. an elixir of life ( elixir vitae ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायन-महितो गन्धेनोद्येग लघुन द्वे R. G. —2. ( fig. ) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दनानि इत्येकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; ओजः, कर्ण° &c. —3. alchemy or chemistry. —4. any medicinal compound. —5. butter-milk. —6. poison. —7. long pepper. ( —नः ) 1. an alchemist. —2. N. of Garuda. —अंजुः mercury. ( —नी f. ) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. —2. N. of several plants: गृध्रकी, ककमाषी, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and नासच्छदा. —आत्मक a. 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. —2. elegant, beautiful. —3. having taste or flavour. —4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. —5. fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun. —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. —2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. —आश्रय a. embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. —2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यास्तरसास्वादाः. —आस्वादिन् m. a bee. —आहः turpentine. —इंद्रा 1. mercury. —2. the philosopher's stone ( the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold ). —उत्तमं milk. —उज्ज्वलं 1. a pearl. —2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of murrour. —कर्मन् n. preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. —गंधः —गंधं gum-myrrh. —गंधकः 1. myrrh. —2. sulphur. —गर्भ 1. = रसजन. —2. vermilion. —ग्रह a. 1. perceiving flavours. —2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. ( —हः ) the organ of taste. —ह्रः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. —2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquida. —जं blood. —ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सु-केषु च रसज्ञः U. 2. 22. —2. capable



of discerning the beauty of things. (—का) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.—2. an alchemist.—3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (—का) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता—रसं means 1. poetical skill.—2. alchemy.—3. knowledge of flavours.—4. discrimination).—उत्प्रेडा 1. the sweet taste.—2. the love sentiment.—तेजस् n. blood.—वै: a physician.—धातु n. quick-silver.—नायक: mercury.—नायक: N. of Siva.—नेत्रिका red arsenic.—पाकज: molasses.—पाचक: a cook.—प्रबंध: any poetical composition, particularly a drama.—फल: the cocoa-nut tree.—भंग: the interruption or cessation of a sentiment.—मर्द blood.—भस्म n. oxide of mercury.—मल impure excretions.—मातृका the tongue.—योग: juices mixed scientifically.—राज:—लोह: 1. = रसजन.—2. quick-silver.—विक्रय: sale of liquors.—शास्त्र the science of alchemy.—शोधन: borax. (—नं) purification of mercury.—सिद्धि a. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते हकृतिन: रससिद्धा: कथीश्वरा: Bb. 2. 24.—2. skilled in alchemy.—सिद्धि: f. skill in alchemy.—सिद्धं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre.—स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [ रस-स्युद् ] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general.—2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds.—3 Taste, flavour.—4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहं रसनं जिह्वायवर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9.—5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेण रसनाद्रसा: S. D. 244.—न, Phlegm. रसना See रसना.—Comp.—रदा a bird.—लिह् m. a dog.

रसमय a. (यी f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour.—2 Juicy, liquid.—3 Savoury.—4 Charming, elegant, graceful.—5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent.—2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपनतं दुःखारुहं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्याधुतसारादाः संपर्काः सज्जनेः सह n.—3 Moist, well-watered.—4 Charming, graceful, elegant.—5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned.—6 Full of affection, possessed of love.—7 Spirited, witty.—ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness.—2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.—2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगत रसारसार सारसा Nalod. 2. 10.—3 The tongue.—4 A vine or grapes.—5 Ved. Moisture.—Comp.—ओकम् m. an inhabitant of the lower world.—खनः a cock.—तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पातल.—2. the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिव न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.—पाणिन् m. a dog.

रसालः [ रसालाति आ ला-क ष० त० ] 1 The mango tree; धुंवा रसालकुसुमानि समाभ्ययेते Bv. 1. 10.—2 The olibanum tree.—3 The bread-fruit tree.—4 Wheat.—5 The sugar-cane.—ला 1 The tongue.—2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices.—3 Dūrvā grass.—4 A vine or grape.—लं 1 Gum-myrrh.—2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body.—2 A vein.—3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [ रसोऽस्यस्य दत् ] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful.—2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful.—3 Impassioned.—4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तत् इत्तं प्रवृत्ति काव्यरसिकाः शार्ङ्गलक्षिकीकृत Srut. 40.—5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इयं मालती भगवता सङ्कासंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुष्यंतीयते Māl. 6; so कामरसिकाः Bh. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19.—6 Humorous, witty.—7 Fanciful.—8 Lustful.—का 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक.—2 A libertine.—3 An elephant.—4 A horse.—5 The Śārasa bird.—का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses.—2 The tongue.—3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -रसं 1 Taste, feeling.—2 Tastefulness.—3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted.—2 Having flavour or sentiment.—3 Gilded.—4 Sounded, making indistinct sound.—तं 1 Wine or liquor.—2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरेवकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसित् 1 Juicy, liquid.—2 Impassioned, full of feeling.—3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोना A kind of garlic; cf. लोहान. रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसयाः स्निग्धाः शिबरा हया आहाराः सात्त्विकमियाः Bg. 17. 8.—रसं Blood.

रसं A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. ( राति, रह्यति ते रहित ) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert; रह्यत्यापदुपेतमावति: Ki. 2. 14; रहयति ह्यं स्वाधेयराता Mn. 3. 4; Māl. 9. 8.

रहणं [ रह-स्युद् ] Desertion, quitting separation: सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सम्मार पठे Nalod. 2. 14.

रह्य n. [ रह-अहन् ] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Māl. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138.—2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place.—3 A secret, mystery.—4 Copulation, coition.—5 Truth.—6 Swiftly.—7 A privacy.—ind. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष कर्तव्यं विशेषारसंगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [ रहसि-भवः वत् ] 1 Secret, private, clandestine.—2 Mysterious.—रस्यं 1 A secret (fig. also); रस्यं रहस्यभेदाः कृतः V. 2.—2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जंभकास्त्राणि U. 1.—3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधुनामनुपाधि विद्युद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.—4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोसि मे सत्त्वा येति रहस्यं कृतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3.—5 An Upanishad; Ms. 2. 165.—रस्यं ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; ( where it may be taken is an adj. also ).—Comp.—अख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यार्षीव स्वन्सि सुतु कर्णीतिकचराः S. 1. 24.—भेदा, -विभेदाः disclosure of a secret or mystery.—व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance.—2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित p. p. [ रह-कर्मणि क ] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted.—2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते शिष्य-शिष्यामे Y. 3. 59; गुणरहिता, सस्वरहिता &c.—3 Lonely, solitary.—रहः Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister.—2 A spring.—3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. ( राति, रात ) To give, grant, bestow, वयं ते अथ रारिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुभ्यश्चवो भाडुकाना परंपरा K. P. 7.

राका [ रा-क तस्य तेत्वं Up. 3. 40 ] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिखं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना, म्बावति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11.—2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day.—3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced.—4 Itch, scab.—5 N. of the mother of स्र and हर्षवत्ता.—Comp.—ईका 1. full moon



-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रा, -पतिः. —रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a* ( सी.फ. ) [रक्ष इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature ; मुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्त-हसयोः U. 5. 30. Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle ; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. ( Krishna carried away Rukmini in this manner ). —3 One of the astronomical Yogas. —4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākṣasa. —5 A king of the Rākṣasas. —स्त्री 1 A female demon. —2 Lanka or Ceylon. —3 Night. —4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Ravana.

राक्षा See राक्षस ; ( perhaps an in correct form ).

राख् 1 P. ( राखति ) 1 To be dry. —2 To adorn. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To be able. —5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [ रङ्-भावे षन् नि० नलोपकुत्वे ] 1 ( *a* ) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. ( *b* ) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. —2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. —3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेन बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालौष्ठमलंच-कार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. —4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनैपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 ( where it means 'redness' also ) ; अथ भवतमन्तरेण कौटुशोऽस्या कुटिरागः S. 2 ; see चक्षुराग also ; चरण-युगलदिव हृदयमविशद्वागः K. 142. —5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, intercat. —6 Joy, pleasure. —7 Anger, wrath. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Rā'gas* ; भैरवः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो वीपकस्तथा श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bhā-rata ; other writers give different names. Each *rāga* has six *rāginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes ). —10 Musical harmony, melody ; तथास्मि गीतरागेन हरिणा प्रसभं हुता S. 1. 5 ; अहो राग-परिबाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. —11 Regret, sorrow. —12 Greediness, envy. —13 The quality called *Rajas* q. v. —14 Na-salization. —15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. —16 A king, prince. —17 The sun. —18 The moon —Comp. —अज्ञानिः a Buddha or Jina —आत्मक *a*. impassioned —आयासं,

—उद्देकः excess of passion. —खाड्य, —खाड्य see रागखाड्य. —चूर्णी 1. Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. —2. red lead. —3. lac. —4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. —5. the god of love. —उज्जः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —द्रा crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पद्मः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —पसवः the red globe-amaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions) ; भावो भावं बुद्धि विषयाद्वागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —युज्ज *m*. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —हृता the god of love —पाड्यः a kind of sweetmeat. —ध्वं 1. any coloured thread. —2. a silk thread —3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a*. 1 Red, coloured. —2 Dear, beloved. —3 Impassioned.

रागाह *a*. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a*. [ राग-इनि ] 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Colouring, painting. —3 Red. —4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. —5 Full of love, subject to love. —6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after ( at the end of comp. ). —7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m*. 1 A painter. —2 A lover ; एको रागिणु राजसे प्रियतमविहायहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. —3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode ( राग ), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. —2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राख् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राख् *m*. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [ रघोर्गोषापत्यं अण् ] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. —2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. —3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a*. ( सी.फ. ) [ रंकोर्यं विकारो वा तहोमजातत्वात् अण् ] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair ; woolen ; Vikr. 18. 31. —चं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. —2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. ( राजति-ने, राजित ) 1 ( *a* ) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent ; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंशं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजा Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति, धीवैरिचनितावैधव्यवस्ते युजा K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. ( *b* ) To appear or look ( like ), shine ( like ) ; तोयांतभोस्त-रालीव रेजे सुनिपरंरय Ku. 6. 49. —2 To rule, govern. —3 To direct, regulate. —4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus.* ( राजयते-ने ) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m*., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. —2 Anything best of its kind. राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —क A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns सहते य जनोऽप्ययः क्रियां किञ्च लोकार्थिक धाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a*. Kingly, royal.

राजत *a*. ( सी.फ. ) [ रजत इदं अण् ] Silvery, made of silver ; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् *m*. [ राज-कनिच् रजयति रज् कनिच् नि० वा ] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief ( changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp. ) ; वंगराज, महाराजः &c. ; तथैव सोधुद्वयर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. —2 A man of the military caste ; a Kshatriya ; Si. 14. 14. —3 N. of Yudhishtira. —4 N. of Indra. —5 The moon ; राजाग्रियाः कैरविषयो रमते मधुपेः सह Bv. 1. 126. —6 Lord, master. —7 N. of Prithu. —8 A Yaksha. —Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अद्वनः the Piyāla tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. —2. a judge. —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रा a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m*. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. —2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. —2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अई 1. aloewood, a species of sandal —2. a kind of rice ( राजाव ). —अईर्णं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake ( having two mouths ). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आज्ञः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. —2. a diamond from Virāṭa country. —आवलिः-ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंवी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. ( —ष्ट ) = राजाव q. v. —उपकरणं ( pl. ) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः ( राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः ) a



royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e., प्रसूतवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तुं *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. —2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्य, —कृत्य state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; ( राजकुले कथं न निवृत्तं *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षत्रकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —ग्रहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. *N.* of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —*a.* sharp, hot. —(घा) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जह्मन् = राजवह्मन् *q. v.* —तरंगिणी *N.* of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāsmira by Kalhana. —तप्तः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, —नाली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; *N.* 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दुर्गद् *f.* the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; *R.* 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर *f.*, —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, —नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्ग *q. v.* —पुत्रः 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. —4. *N.* of a mixed

caste. —5. a *Rajput*. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajputa tribe. —3. *N.* of several plants : —जाती, मालती, कटुहरी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रुका). —5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुतरः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. —(रयं) royal service (more correctly राजविषय). —रुगिज्झकः an orange tree. —वदूरं salt. —बीजिन्, —वश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भूतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. and public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भोतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, —मंत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, —यक्ष्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां *R.* 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महोद्भूतो *Si.* 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युद्धन् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग *q. v.* —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् *m.* 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. *N.* of Kubera; अंतर्बाह्यश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृश्यो *Me.* 3. —3. the moon. —सिंति *f.* ball-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia. —(म.) *N.* of Yudhiṣṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; *R.* 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोका a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजश्रमः. —विहारः a royal convent. —शा-

सनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः *N.* of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारतः a peacock. —स्यः —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्टा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सम्राट् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्कंधा a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वानिन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपरस्वयंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायः *Me.* 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजतर-स्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [ राजन्-यत् नलोपः ] Royal, kingly. —रयः 1. A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वयुक्तिविदुच्येऽनुमेने *R.* 4. 87; संयति करणीयो राजन्येति प्रथयः *U. G.*; *R.* 3. 48; *Me.* 48. —2. *N.* of Agni. —3. A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); ( वराक्षि देशे राजन्वत् स्याच्छतोऽन्यत्र राजवान् *Ak.* ); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं *R.* 6. 22; *Kāv.* 3. 6.

राजायते *Den. A.* To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1. A queen, the wife of a king. —2. Yellowish-red brass. —3. *N.* of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [ राजो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः ] 1. Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्ते. *R.* 2. 53; 4. 1. —2. A kingdom, country, an empire; *R.* 1. 58. —3. Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven: स्वाम्यमायमुद्धरतीषाद्राष्ट्रं गविलानि च *Ak.* ). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अग्रहणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; *R.* 1. 58. —करः the tribute



paid by a tributary prince. —कृतु *m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; *Mu.* 1. —द्रव्य a requisite of sovereignty. —पुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंग: subversion of sovereignty. —भोग: the possession of sovereignty. —भंश: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —उपवेहार: administration, government business. —सुखे the sweets of royalty.

**राजस *a.* (सी. *f.*)** [रजसा निर्मित अद्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्व गच्छति सचस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसा: *Bg.* 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

**राजि:—जी *f.*** [राज्-इत् वा जीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सर्वे पंडित-राजराजिनिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं *Bv.* 4. 44; दानराजि: *R.* 2. 7; *Ki.* 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

**राजिका 1** A line, row, range. —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

**राजिल:** [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं गहीरगविसर्पविक्रमे राजिलेषु गह्वः प्रवर्तते *R.* 11. 27; cf. हेंडम.

**राजीव:** [राजो दलराजो अत्यश्व व] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —व A blue lotus; *Ku.* 3. 45. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

**राटि:** A bird. —*f.* War, battle.

**राटा 1** Lustre. —2 *N.* of a district in Bengal, an also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राटा पुरी *Prab.* 2.

**राण 1** A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail.

**राणिका** A bridle.

**रतिती** A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausa.

**रति *a.* Ved.** 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. —2 Ready. —ति: A friend (opp. to अयति:). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present. —Comp. —साच् *a.* (—वाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

**रात्रि:—त्री *f.*** [रात्रिच् वा जीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां चर सुच शय्यां *R.* 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाजीता रात्रौ तरति

नर्मदाच्. —2 The darkness of night. —3 Turneric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. —Comp. —अद्; 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. —2. a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —कर: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चर: (also रात्रिचर) (सी. *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2. a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (ते) यतिं वने रात्रिचरी हुहोके *Bk.* 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जागर: 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; *R.* 19. 34. —2. a dog. —व: gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथि: *f.* a lunar night. —नाशन: the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. —चल: a demon. —मणि: 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —योग: night-fall. —रक्षः, रक्षक: a watchman, guard. —रात्र: darkness, obscurity. —वासच् *n.* 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विराम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light. —विश्लेष-गामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेदु: —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हास: the white lotus. —हिङ्क: 1. a guard of the women's apartments. —2. a night-stalker.

**रात्रक *a.*** Nocturnal, nightly. —क: A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

**रात्रिक *a.*** (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पञ्चरात्रिक उत्सव: —का Night.

**रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा *ind.*** By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्वह: प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4.

**रात्रिमय *a.*** Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. रजनिमय.

**रात्रीण *a.*** Lasting for a certain number of nights.

**राध *I.* 5 P.** (राधोति, राद्ध; *desid.* रिस्तति, but रिस्तति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधराय रेधु: *Bk.* 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राधति, राद्ध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.).; कृष्णाय राधयति गर्भ: *Sk.* (i.e. पृष्ठो गर्भ: शुभाशुभं पर्यलोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —Caus. (राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

**राद्ध *p. p.*** [राध्-कर्तृरि कर्मणि वा क:] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as food). —4 Prepared. —5 Obtained, got. —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्वधैनाशिकराद्धाति नितरामनवेक्षितस्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: *S. B.* —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof logically proved.

**राद्धि: *f.*** 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

**राध:** The month called Vaisākha —व, —धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —घी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —रंक: 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

**राधनं** [राध्-लुट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

**राधच् *n.* Ved.** 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present. —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

**राधा 1** Prosperity, success. —2 *N.* of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd-ess loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītāgovinda); तदिमं राधे गुहं प्रापय Gīt. 1. —3 *N.* of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karna. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning. —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblem myrobalan. —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —यति:, —रमण *N.* of Kṛishṇa. —धे-विन्, —धेदिन् *m.* *N.* of Arjuna. —युत: *N.* of Karna.

**राधिकार** See राधा.

**राधेय:** An epithet of Karna.

**राधस्व 1** Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force.

**राम *a.*** [रम् कर्तृरि वच् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —म: 1 *N.* of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Janadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q. v. v.; (c) Rāmacandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kācālyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana; (the word is thus derived in Purāṇas:—रागन्दो विश्वचनो मन्नापीश्वरायक: :



विश्वामित्रो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ ) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvāmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvāmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the raviager. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva: *वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षु तिक्रमनीयं दशमुखमी-लिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरुपतिरुवा जय जगद्गिरि हरे Gt. 1* ]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Arupa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse —तं 1 Dark horse. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठे). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. —अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. —अयनं (र्ण) 1. the adventures of Rāma. -2, N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 21,000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. —ईश्वरः L. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामगिरिः श्रमेणु Me. 1. —वृद्धः, -भट्टः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. —जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Rāma. —दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (ती) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. —पुत्रः a kind of betel-nut tree. —वृद्धः the birch-tree. —सखः N. of Sugriva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः —ठं Asa Fœtida (हिण्डु).

रामणीयक a. (कीर्त्तिः) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरपिदेवता वा, Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलिं रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽन्वा (स्वरणं वृत्त) ] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विक्रमसुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Ks. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -Comp. —कार्यः the Sāla tree.

रावः [र-वृत्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावः Gt. 11.

रावण a. [रुणिष्ठ लृ] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. —णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas; सरावणो नाम निकामनीवर्ण बभूव रक्षः क्षतर

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visrava by Keshini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression: —रामरावणयोर्द्विर्द्ध रामरावणयोरेव ]. -Comp. —अरिः N. of Rāma. —भगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यथो योद्धुमारब्धं च महर्षि गतः Bk. 15, 78. 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्वेनं ध्यामोति, अश्व-इत् धातो-रुदागमश्च; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोरशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. —गत



a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रय the rule of three. —नामन् n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —भाग: a fraction. —अनुबंध: the addition of fractions. —भोग: the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. घृत a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [ राट्-द्र ] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रबलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —ष्ट्र: घृ Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: f., -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिक: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [ राष्ट्र मव: व ] Belonging to a kingdom. —य: 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रिययाल: Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्वते राष्ट्रिय-मुखायावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् S. 6. ( Also राष्ट्रीय ).

रास् 1 A. ( रास्ते ) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रास: 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds but particularly the gopis or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रम्यं गच्छतीं Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिभिर्ह निहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मन कृतपरि-हाम Git. 2; also Git. 1. -5 A chain. —Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. —क्रीडा, —मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरस: रासेवास: 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment ( शृंगार ). -5 The sixth night after delivery ( वधीजगर ). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासज्ज a. ( नी f. ) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभ: An ass, a donkey.

रासना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहिर्ये Being without anything, destitution: destituteness.

राहु: [ रा-उण् ] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simbikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुहृन्नु राहाह्नमर्हति तमः Si. 16. 57. [ When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu: disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon. ] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —उत्सृष्टं = लघुन q. v. —गत a. darkened. —ग्रसनं, —ग्रसः, —दर्शनं, —पीडा, —संस्पृशः an eclipse ( of the sun or moon ). —उन्नं greeninger. —भेदिन् m. N. of Vishnu. —सूक्तं, 'the birth of Rahu', i. e. an eclipse ( of the sun or moon ); Y. 1. 146; of. Ms. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6 P. ( रियति, रीण ) To go, move. —II. 5 P. ( रियोति ) To hurt, move. —III. 9 U. ( रियाति ) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [ रिक्-क्त ] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed ( as hands ). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क्त 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday fallow on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, —हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present ( of flowers &c. ); अहमपि देवां मेक्षितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थे [ रि-थक् ] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; ( in law ) unobscured property; विभजेत् सुतः पित्रोरुर्ध्वं रिक्थमुणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु ममः रिक्थं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. —Comp. —आद्य, —याद्य, —भागिन्, —हर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. ( —m. ) an heir. —विभाग partition of property. —हारिन् m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्थिन् a. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —m. An heir.

रिक्त्त m. Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit ( रिक्षा ). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिक्ख, रिग्गु ( रिखति, रिगति ) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिखण, रिगण 1 Crawling, creeping ( of children who creep on all fours ). -2 Deviating ( from rectitude ), swerving.

रिखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगि: f. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगित Motion, surging ( of waves ).

रिच् 1. 7 U. ( रिगि, रिक्ते, रिक्ते ) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिगिन्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आवि-र्यते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोक-सुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath: ( usually in p. p., see रिक् ). —II. 1. 10 P. ( रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित ) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit ( as breath ). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज्ज 1 A ( रेजेते ) To fry, parch.

रिति: 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; of. धृग ( ने ) रिति:.

रिधम: 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपु: [ रि-उत्-पृषो Up. 1. 26 ] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. —Comp. —पातिव, —घ्न, —जय, —निपातिव, —सूदन a. killing or vanquishing foe. —भवनं, —स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप a. Bad, vile. -य 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिक् 6 P. ( रिक्ति, रिक्ति ) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिश् 1 A. ( रेजेते ) 1 To crackle, break. -2 To murmur ( as a stream &c. ). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिश्च m. Ved. A thief.



रिक् 6 P. ( रिकति ) To hurt, kill.

रिक् The zodiac.

रिक्सा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिक् Yellow or pale brass.

रिक् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिक्शत् m. Ved. An enemy.

रिक्ः A foe.

रिक्ः ( ह्यः ) A kind of antelope.

रिक् 1, 4 P. ( रयति, रयति, रिक् ) 1 To injure, hurt, harm ; तस्येहार्थे न रिक्ते Mb. ; तेन वायवसता मार्गे तेन गच्छन् रिक्ते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy ; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured ( 4 P. ). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिक् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिक् a. Injuring, destroying.

रिक्पयति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिक् p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -3 Mischievous, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -6 : 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिक्ः f. See रिक् above. -m. A sword.

रिक् a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिक् 1 P. ( र्हति ) 1 To hurt, kill ; see रिक् -2 Ved. A form of लिक् q. v.

रिक्धत्, रिक्ध m. Ved. A thief.

री 1. 4 A. ( रियते ) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. ( रिणाति, रिणति, रिण ; caus. रयति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To bowl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. 2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The black-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [ रिक्ति ] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रीतिं गिराममृत-वृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सचैवैवा विदित्ता रीतिः Moha M. 2 ; उत्करीत्याः अमयेव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रीतिर्यस्यविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः रसाच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाय गौडी च पांचाली

छाटिका तथा 8. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal ; ( रीति also in this sense ). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Oomp. -रुपं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. -का Brass. रीट् 1 U. ( रियते ) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु 1. 2 P. ( रीति, रीति, रुत ) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar ; to hum ( as bees ) ; to sound in general ; कर्णे कलं किमपि रीति जनि-विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. ( रुते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रु 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रु p. p. [ रुक् ] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -त A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note ( of birds ), humming ( of bees ) ; पक्षिं, हंसं, कोकिलं, अलिं. -Oomp. -ज्ञा an augur. -स्वाजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक् a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [ रुक्-मन् निः कुक्म् ] Bright, radiant. -कम् 1 A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कम् 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Oomp. -अंगद a. wearing golden armlets. -कारक a. goldsmith. -पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. -रयः, -बाहनः N. of Drops.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. -m. N. of the eldest son of Bhtshma and brother of Rukmīnt.

रुक्मिनी The daughter of Bhtshma ka of Vidarbha. [ She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna ].

रुक्म a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 रुक्म q. v.

रुक्ण p. p. [ रुक्-क ] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick ; ( see रुक् ). -Oomp. -रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुक् 1 A. ( रोचते, रुचते, अरुचत्, अरोचि, रोचिष्यते, रुचि ) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with ( said of persons ), be agreeable

to, please ( of things ) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न सजो रुचिरे रमणीयः Ki. 9. 35 ; रुचिरे रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्यान्मरणान्ना मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. ( रोचयति ) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. -Desid. ( रुच-रो-चिषते ) To wish to like &c.

रुक्, रुचा f. [ रुक्-क्ति वा टा ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदायु यत्र च रुचकता गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुचा Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance ( at the end of comp. ) ; चलयन्धुं रुचस्त-बालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; S. 1. 16 ; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [ रुक्-क् ] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, astringent. -का 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुचा See रुक्.

रुचिः ( ची ) f. [ रुक्-क्ति वा कीप् ] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्मिदुर्बलं करोत्यपजः परिपूर्णं रुचिर्मही-पतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिर्भृत् q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty ( usually at the end of comp. ) ; पदं रुचिर्हृदयं रुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zeal, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; रुच्यया ' at will or pleasure '. -7 Liking, taste ; विमर्गमायाश्च रुचिः रुचति Bv. 1. 125 ' liking or love ' ; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाट्ये भिन्नरुचिर्जनस्य बहुधा-त्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of ' indulging in ', ' devoted or addicted to ' ; हिंसा रुचिः Mā. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment ( मोरिचन ). -Oomp. -कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -धामन् m. the sun. -भर्तृ m. 1. the sun ; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.



**रश्मि a.** [रश्मि रश्ति ददाति राक्ष] 1 Brigh, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरश्मिचर Ch. P. 14; कनकरश्मि, रत्नकरश्मि &c 2 Tasteful, palatable.-3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite.-5 Cordial, restorative. -०१ 1 A kind of yellow pigment.-2 N. of a metre; see App. I. —१ 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

इच्छिष्य a. 1 Pleasing, agreeable.  
2 Tonio. - 3 Sweet, dainty.

दृश्य a. Bright, lovely &c. ; see  
दृष्टि. — दयः 1 A lover, husband. — 2  
Rice. — दयं A lonio.

रज्ज् I. 6 P. (रज्जति, रज्ज्) I To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43; -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); रावणश्चेह रोहयति कपयो भूमिविक्रान्तः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रज्जयति ने) To hurt, kill.

बङ्ग, रुजा *f.* [रु-क्वि वाटा?] 1  
 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, tor-  
 ment, pang, anguish; अविशमपि मकर-  
 केतुर्मनसो रुजमावहक्षमिमतो मे S. 3. 4;  
 क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2; चरण-  
 रुजापरीते 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady,  
 disease; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil,  
 effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Le-  
 prony. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing pain,  
 sickening. (—रु) *a.* disease, sickness,  
 illness. —प्रतिक्रिय counteraction or  
 treatment of disease. curing, practice  
 of medicine. —मेवञ्ज *a.* a medicine.  
 —सन्नत्र *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill.  
-2 To ache, be pained.

रुइ I. 1 A. (रोडते) 1 To strike  
against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To  
suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1  
To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3  
To speak.

रुद् I. 1 P. (रोदति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोदते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

कृ० १ P. ( कृ० ) To rob, steal; cf.  
कृ०.

हृद 1 P. ( हृति ) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुह a. Maimed, mutilated. -ह; -ह A headless body, trunk; वेह-  
रुह रुहानिकरैषारिऽपिधत्ते भुवः U. 5. 6;  
MAI. 3. 17.

दंडिका. 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Super-human power.

रु २ P. ( रोदिति, रुदित् ; *desid.* रुदि-  
पति ) । To cry, weep, lament, mourn,  
shed tears; निराश्रयि हा रोदिमि कथं  
केषामिह पुनः ( G. L. 4 ; अपि आवा रोदि-  
त्यपि दृष्टति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2  
To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to  
weep bitterly.

४६ f. 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disagree.

उदधः 1 A child 2 A dog. 3 A  
cock.

रुदन्, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अरुदन्मासीन्नरुदितं ब-  
नेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70 : Me. 84.

कृद अ. [ रोदिति कृद्-रक् Un. 2. 22 ]  
 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy.

—द्वा 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva of Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां संहरन्वास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः शतहंकारहंसिना Ku. 2. 26. —2 N. of Siva. —3 Fire. —4 The number 'eleven'. —Comp. —अक्षः a kind of tree. (—क्षं) 1. a rosary. —2. the berry or this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्भूतल भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले छुभं K. P. 10. —अरि the god of love. —आक्रीडः a cemetery. —आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. —2. N. of Benares. —3 a cemetery; cf. विष्णुसप्तकोट्यारः. —गर्भः N. of Agni. —जंघिकाकर. —पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. —2. lined. —पिया 1. Pārvaṭi. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —पृथ्वा a cemetery. —सेतुनं gold. —सुता f. a mother giving birth to eleven children.

वद्वान् १ The wife of Rudra, N.  
of Pārvati. -२ Epithet of a girl  
11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. — 2 Fearful, dreadful. — 3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. — यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. ( रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुपोष, रुधे,  
 भरुधत् अरोसीत् अरुद्ध, रोह्यति ते, रोद्धुः रुद्धः  
*devid.* रुहसति ते ) 1 To obstruct, stop,  
 arrest, check, oppose, hinder; im-  
 pede, prevent; इव रुणद्धि मां पद्मसती-  
 कृतजितपदपदं V. 4. 21; रुद्धाशोकं नर-  
 पतिपथे Me. 37. 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्धा  
 Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve,  
 sustain ( from falling ); आशाबंधा-  
 कुसुमदुर्गं प्राप्यो ह्यंगनानां सधःपातिप्रा-  
 पि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 ( a )  
 To shut up, lock or block up, close  
 up, shut or close; ( with loc., but  
 sometimes with two acc. ); Bk. 6.  
 35; वज्रं रुणद्धि नां Sk. ( b ) To sn

round, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; च्यालं बालघृणालतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं ससृज्जुभते Bb. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुन्धतु वारणघटानगरं मदीया Mu. 4. 17; अरुणञ्जनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकाच्च Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. —Caus. 1 To cause to stop detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (होषति) To grow, gorminate; cf. रुद्ध.

४३ p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरिच्] Red, red-coloured. —रु १ Blood. —२ Saffron. —रुः १ The red colour. —२ The planet Mars. —Comp. —अरुनः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. —आरुह्यः a kind of precious stone. —आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. —आमयः hemorrhage, piles. —उद्गारन् *a.* emitting blood. —पायिन् *m.* a demon.

रूप 4 P. ( रुध्यति ) 1 To confound,  
disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent  
pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugriva.

रुद्र a. 1 Tawoy. -2 Bright.

रुः 1 A kind of deer ; R. 9. 51,  
72.-2 A dog.

रुधुः, रुधु( बु )कः The castor-oil tree.

रुह् ६ P. ( रुशति ) १ To hurt, kill,  
destroy. -२ To tease, vex.

रुशत् a 1 Hurting, disagreeable,  
di displeasing (as words). -2 Ved.  
Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. ( रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते ;  
रुषित ; रुह् ) To be angry, to be vexed  
or annoyed, be offended ; ततो रुह्य-  
द्वनर्वच Bk. 17. 40 ; मा मुहो मा रुषोऽपु-  
न 15. 16, 9. 20. —II. 1 P. ( रोषति )  
1 To hurt, injure, kill. —2 To vex,  
annoy. —3 Ved. To be offended.  
—Caus. To provoke, engage, ex-  
asperate.

रुध्, रुधा f. Anger, wrath, rage ;  
निर्वधमंजातरुधा R. 5. 21 ; पद्वेषानिर्वध-  
रुधो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट p. p. Angry, enraged,  
provoked.

राष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह 1 P. ( रोहति, रुह, अरुहन्, रोहयति, रोह, रुह ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुहतामयवाला. M. 4. 1; केसरैरर्धरुहैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise.



mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound) ; रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. ( रोप-रति-ते, रोहयति-ते ) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of ; गुण-वत्सुलोपिताश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at ; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. ( रु-क्षति ) To wish to grow & co.

रहः, रह अ. ( At the end of comp. ) Growing or produced in ; as in मही-रह पक्षेरह &c.

रहकं A Fole, cave, chaam.

रहा The Dārva grass.

रहन् m. A plant, tree.

रह p. p. [ रु-क्त ] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced ; विषयव्यासंगरुद्धारमना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known ; क्षातार्त्तिकल प्रायत इत्युद्यमः शत्रस्य शब्दो ध्रुवनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53 ; ( here शत्र has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v. ). -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular ( as the meaning of a word, or the word itself ; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense ) ; स्मृत्युत्तिरहितः शब्दा रुद्धा आखं-डलादयः ; नाम रुद्धमपि च श्रुत्वादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रथि a. having formed a knot ; U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौ-हृद a. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship ; V. 1. 10.

रुद्धिः f. [ रु-क्तिन् ] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage ; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्वैलिय-सी ' custom prevails over precept '. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word ; सुहृद-पर्याये तयोरो रुद्धितोऽय प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2 ; सहृदयशक्तिः रुद्धिः.

रुद्ध 10 U. ( रुक्षयति-ते ) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रुक्ष a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft ( as tough, sound &c. ) ; रुक्षरश्चरे वाञ्छति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10 ; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent ( taste ). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied ; R. 7. 70 Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh ; नितितरुक्षाभि-निवेशांशं R. 14. 43 ; संरभरुक्षमिव सुं-दरि चण्दासीत् V. 3. 20 ; S. 7. 32 ; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary ; स्निग्धश्चामः रुक्षिदुपरतो भीष-णाभीषरुक्षाः U. 2. 14. ( रुक्षीकृ means ' to make rough ' 'soil', 'besmear' ). -क्षः A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdollium. -पत्रः the Sākhoṭa tree. -पेवं ind without the addition of any liquid ; as in रुक्षपेवं विनहि.

रुक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. -2 ( In medic. ) A treatment for reduc- ing fat ( of the body )

रुक्षित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. ( रूपयति-ते, रूपित ) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate ; रथवेगं निरूपय S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूपं [ रूप-क भावे अच्युत ] 1 Form, figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवत् वा पुमानित्येन धुंजते Pt. 1. 143 ; so सु रूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas ; चक्षुर्मात्रमाद्यजातिमान् शुणो रूपं Tarka K. ; ( it is of six kinds : -शुद्ध, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added ). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful, form, beauty, elegance, grace ; मानुषीषु कथं वा रयादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 ; रूपं जरा हन्ति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection ( declension or conjugation ). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. ( रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of', 'consisting of', 'in the form of', 'namely', 'having the appearance or colour of', तपोरूपं धनं ; धर्मरूपा सखा &c. ). -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहि न a. caught in the act, caught red handed. -अन्नः Cupid. -आजीवा a. haitot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -हृदयं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उद्ययः a collection of lovely forms ; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishi g visible objects. -तरवं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as ; जगोप गोरूपधर्मिणोर्वीम R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. ( -m. ) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भगानुबंधः the addition of a frac- tion to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः dia- figurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्तिः f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty ; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक a. [ रूप-युक् ] 1 Bodily, corpo- real. -2 Figurative ( as words &c. ). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape ( at the end of comp. ). -2 Any manifestation or re- presentation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species. -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition ; ( one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic com- positions ; it is divided into ten classes ; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक ) ; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्गुणोपात्त रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamāna ; तद्गुणकमभेदो य उपमानो-पमेययोः K. P. 10 ( see ad. loc. for de- tails ). -7 A kind of weight ( = three gunjas ). -Comp. -तालः a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [ रूप-रुद्ध ] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investiga- tion, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. नी A beautiful woman.

रूपित a. [ रूप-इति ] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate ; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [ रूप-यत् ] 1 Beautiful, love- ly. -2 Stamped, impressed. -त्तं 1 Silver. -2 Silver ( or gold ) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अञ्जलि N



of the mountain Kailāsa. —अव्ययः 1 a master of the mind.

रुक्कः The castor-oil tree.

रूप I. 1 P. ( रूपति, रूपित ) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —II. 10 U. ( रूपयति-ते ) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration. —2 Smearing, soiling

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned —2 Smeared, covered, overspread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रे शंकरगृहाधिवसिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेक् 1 A. ( रेकते ) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A cow man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, lypurging. —4 A frog.

रेकणस् n Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [ लिख-अच् लख रः ] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. —2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि च्यतीति R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखाया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Mern and passing through Ujjayini. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a. ( चिका f. ) [ रेचयति, रिचण् ण्वल् ] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils ( opp. पूक which means 'inhaling breath', and हुमक 'suspending breath' ). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Burgative, cathartic.

रेचनं-ना [ रिच-ल्युट् ] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. ( रेजते ) 1 To shine. —2 To shake, tremble ( Ved. ).

रेज् m. N. of Agni.

रेद् 1 U. ( रेदिते ) 1 To speak. —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रूपित a. soiled with dust. ( —तः ) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [ रि-अवृत्तुत् ] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved. A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring. —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin ( mostly Ved. in the last senses. ). —Comp. —धर m. a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेतयं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [ रि-त्र ] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed powder.

रेत् 1 A. ( रेपते ) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेप्य a. 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —नः 1 A spot, stain —2 Fault, sin.

रेक a. Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र्. —3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेप्य.

रेज् ( वृ ) 1 A. ( रेच-वृ-ते ) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. ( रेभते ) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low ( as cows ).

रेभ a. Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sounding loudly. —नः 1 A praiser. —2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेर् 1 A. ( रेवते ) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 A whirl-wind. —हं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. —3 A cow. —Comp. —भयः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधासं वेतसीतकवले चेत्या सयुक्तंते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेव् 1 A. ( रेवते, रेवित ) 1 To roar, bowl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेवणं, रेवा Roaring, noisbing.

रे 1 P. ( रायति ) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रे m. ( Nom. राः, रायै, रायः ) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रेवत a. ( ती f. ) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārekā; ( for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4 ).

रोक 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [ रुक्-वृत् ] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कमपथ्ययुजं न रोगः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. —Comp. —अंतकः, हत m. a physician. —आयतनं the body. —आर्त, अश्वित, ग्रस्त, भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न a. curative, medicinal. —घ्न 1. a medicine. —2. the science of medicine. —धूः f. the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —ज्ञातकः a physician. —ज्ञातिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् m. a physician. —हर a. curative. ( —र ) a medicine. —हारिन् a. curative. ( —m. ) a physician.

रोगितः a. 1 Diseased. —2 Mad ( as a dog ).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening

रोचक a. [ रुक्-ण्वल् ] 1 Brightening, enlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. —4 The plantain.



रोचन. *a* ( ना or नी *f.* ) [ रुच-लु  
रोचयति वा लु ] 1 Enlightening, illu-  
minating, irradiating, -2 Bright,  
splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing,  
agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stoma-  
chic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one  
of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of  
several plants:—पलांड, आरव्य, दाडिन,  
करंज, अंकोठ, &c. -नं 1 Raising a  
desire for. -2 The bright sky, firm-  
ament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firm-  
ment. -2 A handsome woman. -3  
A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना  
q. v. ); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11.  
51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark  
Sālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a*. 1 Shining, bright. -2  
Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A  
tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a*. [ रुच-हृष्णु ] 1 Bright,  
reapleendent, shining, brilliant. -2  
Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed,  
blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिष् *n*. Light, splendour, bright-  
ness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोह 1 P. ( रोहति ) To despise.

रोह *a*. Satisfied. -हः Crushing,  
grinding.

रोदनं [ रुद-लुट् ] 1 Weeping; see  
रुदन्. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदध *n*. [ रुद-अधृ ] ( in dual ),  
रोदसी *f*. Heaven and earth; रवा अ-  
वर्णभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2;  
वेदातेषु यमाहरेकयुक्तेषु व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी  
V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [ रुध-वृ ] 1 Stopping, ar-  
resting, hindering; Si. 10. 19. -2  
Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance,  
prevention, prohibition, suppression;  
आपादति प्रतिहता स्युतिरोधकृते S. 7.  
32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220.  
-3 Closing, shutting up, blocking  
up, blockada, siege; मीतिरोधमसहिद  
सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank.  
-5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a*. -Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [ रु-लु लुट् वा ] The planet  
Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking,  
confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n*. [ रुध-अधृ ] 1 A bank, an  
embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतन-  
कलुषा गृहसीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42;  
Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R.  
8. 33. -Comp. -वक्र, -वती 1. a river.  
-2. a rapid river. -वयः a rapid river.  
रोधिन् *a*. Stopping, blocking up,  
obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (= रोध्र q. v. ).  
-ध्रः, -ध्रं Sin. -ध्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [ रुह-णिच् ह्रस्व पः, कर्मणि अच् ] 1  
The act of raising or setting up. -2  
Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120.  
-4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [ रुह-णिच् ह्रस्व पः लुट् ] 1 The  
act of erecting, setting up or rais-  
ing. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A  
healing application ( said of sores ).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2  
Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, de-  
volved on; see रुह caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -नं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2  
A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome  
( usually in pl. ). -कं 1 A kind of  
salt ( पञ्चुलवण ). -2 A kind of magnet.  
-Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome.  
-सिद्धांतः one of the five chief  
Siddhāntas ( so called because it was  
probably derived from the Romans ).

रोमन् *n*. [ रुमन्ति Up. 4. 150 ] 1  
The hair on the body of men and  
animals; especially, short hair,  
bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116.  
-2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेत-  
रोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill ( of  
rapture, horror, surprise &c. ),  
horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमा-  
न्चो रोमबिक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a*.  
with the hair erect or thrilled with  
joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or  
upper side of the hand. -आली,  
-आवलिः, -ली *f*. a line of hair on the  
abdomen ( above the navel ); शिखा  
धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिबधुः K. P. 10;  
रोमाजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्गदः erection  
of the hair ( on the body ), thrill,  
horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, पं  
गर्तः a pore of the skin. केसरं, -के-  
सरं, -युच्छं a whisk, chourie. -पुलकः  
bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P.  
34. -धूमिः *f* 'the place of the hair',  
i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin.

-राजिः, -जी, -लता *f*. a line of hair  
on the abdomen ( above the navel );  
रराज तन्वी नवरो ( लो ) मराजिः Ku. 1.  
38; Si. 9. 22. -वाहिन् *a*. cutting-off  
hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill,  
horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10.  
-विध्वंसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of  
the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोम-  
हर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 20. -हर्षण *a* caus-  
ing thrill horripilation, -thrilling,  
awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतार-  
( लो ) महर्षयानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2;  
संवादिनिमग्नौषधुतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18.  
74. ( -णः ) N. of Suta, a pupil of  
Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas  
to Saunaka. ( -णं ) erection of hair  
on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [ रोमं मन्वाति मंथ-अण् पूषो गलोचः  
T; v. ] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud

उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः  
Mbh.; छायावद्भुक्तवृक्षं सुगकुलं रोमंथम-  
स्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 ( Hence ) Frequent  
repetition.

रोमश *a*. [ रोमाणि संयस्य श ] Hairy  
shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep,  
ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, exces-  
sive lamentation; लुब्धन् सशोको मुचि-  
रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bear; तस्या रोलंबावली केश-  
जालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [ रुष-वृ ] Anger, wrath, rage;  
रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71,  
44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry ex-  
pression of dissent.

रोषण *a*. ( जी *f.* ) [ रुष-युच् ] Angry,  
irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः  
1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A  
desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a*. Enraged, irritated, pro-  
voked.

रोह *a*. [ रुह-अच् ] 1 Growing, spring-  
ing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Rid-  
ing on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider'. -हः  
1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The  
raising of anything ( as of a number  
from a smaller to a higher denomina-  
tion ). -3 Growth development  
( fig. ). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [ रुह-लुट् ] N. of a mountain  
in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mount-  
ing, riding, ascending. -2 Growing  
over, healing. -3 Proceeding or ris-  
ing from, consisting of. -4 Semen  
virile. -Comp. -द्रुमा the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A  
oreeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A re-  
ligious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a*. Born under the asterism  
Robini. -णः 1 N. of Viahnu. -2 N.  
of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, सूयन.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red  
face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in  
general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the  
fourth lunar mansion ( containing  
five stars ) figured by a cart; she  
was one of the several daughters of  
Dakṣa and is regarded as the most  
favourite consort of the moon; उप-  
रागतिं शशिः सद्युपगता रोहिणी योमं S.  
7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vāmadeva  
and mother of Balarāma. -5 A  
young girl in whom menstruation  
has just commenced; नववर्षा च रो-  
हिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflamma-  
tion of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी  
the eighth day in the month of Bhā-  
drapada ( when the moon is in con-  
junction with Rohini ). -पतिः, -वि-  
-पवद्भुजः, the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull



2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद्भिन्नति रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14. ). —सुता, —भवः Mercury.

रोहित *m.* 1 The ann. —2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red, mare. —2 A doe.

रोहित *a.* ( रोहिता *ur* रोहिणी *f.* ) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. —2 A fox. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A red horse. —5 N. of Harischandra's son. —6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. —2 Saffron. —3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहित *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Rising, growing. —2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, बट, अश्वत्थ.,

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of deer.

रोम *a.* ( रमी *f.* ) Golden.

रोमिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī.

रोक्ष्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. —2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty ; प्रतिषेधरोक्ष्य R. 5. 58 ; निवेश 14. 58.

रौचनिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. —2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौद्र (द्रू) 1 P. ( रौद्र-इति ) To despair.

रौद्र *a.* ( द्र-द्रा *f.* ) [ रुद्र अण ] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. —2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. —3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). —4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. —2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. —3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness ; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. —4 N. of Yama. —5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. —2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. —3 Heat, warmth ; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. —( *n.* ) a terrible magic rite. —वर्शन *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ रुधिर-अण ] 1 Bloody. —2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. —चं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक *a.* Roman —कं A kind of salt.

रौरव *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru ; R. 3. 31. —2 Dreadful, terrible. —3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —रौ 1 A savage. —2 N. of one of the hells ; Ma. 4. 88.

रौहिण *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —णः 1 The sandal tree. —2 The fig tree —3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. —2 N. of Balarama. —3 The planet Mercury. —4 The planet Saturn. —चं An emerald.

रौहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. —चं A kind of grass. —ची 1 A doe of the Rohiṣha kind. —2 A creeper. —3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

## ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. —2 A short syllable ( in prosody ). —3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods ( there being ten lakāras ).

लक् 10 U. ( लक्षयति ) 1 To taste. —2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. —2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of breadfruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel ; cf. लघु.

लककः 1 Lao. —2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष 1. 1 A. ( लक्षते, लक्षित ) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II. 10 U. ( लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित ) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive ; अर्थपुत्रः शम्भुद्वय इव लक्षते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. —2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतवृत्तिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षितः Ma. 9. 35. —3 To define ;

इदानीं कारणे लक्षयति &c. —4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense ; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यद्वि तटोऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्पयोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2. ; अत्र गोशब्दो बाह्यकार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. —5 To aim at. —6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [ लक्ष-अच् ] 1 One hundred thousand ( *m.* also in this sense ) ; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh. ; त्रयो लक्षारु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. —2 A mark, butt, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षवदः काशे लक्षे बद्धवा Mu. 1. —3 A sign, token, mark. —4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षतुतः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. ' feigning sleep '. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs

लक्षक *a.* [ लक्ष-पठ् ] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [ लक्ष्यतेन लक्ष-करणे सूट् ] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; यद्य-

दुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 ; अनारंभो हि कार्योऽयं प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh. ; उपकारावकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः II. 4. 15. अस्वाक्षेणो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 ; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5 ; पुरुषलक्षणं ' the sign or organ of virility '. —2 A symptom ( of a disease ). —3 An attribute, a quality. —4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. —5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body ( these are considered to be 32 ) ; द्वात्रिंशलक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपत्तानां गवामथः सन्तौ K. 64. —6 Any mark or features of the body ( indicative of good or bad luck ) ; क तद्विषयस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 ; क्लेशावहा भवैरलक्षणाई R. 14. 5. —7 A name, designation, appellation ( oft at the end of Comp. ) ; विविशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. —8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 ( where Malli. renders it by प्रत्यावृणुण and quotes Ak. :—एतेः प्रतीतिं तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ ). —9 An aim, a scope, a



object. -10 A fixed rate ( as of duties ); Ms. 8. 406. -11 Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष् ) ; प्रसुतलक्षणा; Mā. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Observation, seeing. -लक्ष् 1 N. of Lakshmana. -2 The crane. -लक्ष् 1 An aim, object. -2 The Rhet. ) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word ; it is thus defined:—सुखायथोपे तयोर्गो रुदितोऽयं प्रयोजनात् । अयोर्गो लक्ष्यते यस्या लक्षणा-रोपेता क्रिया K. P. 2 ; लक्षणा शक्यसंवेष्टस्या-त्यर्थोपपत्तिः Bhāṣā P.; see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose. -Comp. -अग्नित्व a. possessed of auspicious marks. -लक्ष् a. able to interpret or explain marks ( as on the body ). -अलक्ष् a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहलक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षश ind By hundreds of thousands, i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. [ लक्ष्-क ] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. -2 Denoted, indicated. -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5 Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired into, examined. -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्ष्कु 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. -2 To point to, refer or allude to ; इयं कथा ममिव लक्ष्मिकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण a. [ लक्ष्मन् अण् न वृद्धिः ] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. -लक्ष् 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [ He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the mother hero of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu; (see R. 15. 92. 95).

He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu ]. -लक्ष् A goose. -लक्ष् 1 A name, an appellation. -2 A mark, sign, token. -Comp. -प्रसुतः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् n. [ लक्ष्-मान् ] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic ; Si. 11. 30 ; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18 ; 14. 64 ; R. 19. 30 ; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot ; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; Mā. 9. 25. -3 Definition -4 The chief, principal ( प्रधान ). -म. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. [ लक्ष्-ई सुट् च Tv. ] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth ; सा लक्ष्मी-रुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13 ; मानर्होऽक्ष्मन् प्रसादयन्ती दीया अनी सुद्युताः Subhāsh. Bh. 3. 64 ; तुलसि ललुलक्ष्मी-नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour ; lustre ; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; U. 6. 24 ; Mā. 9. 25 ; लक्ष्मीसुवाह सकलस्य शशांकवृत्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2 ; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. ( She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or ' jewels ' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons ); इयं मेहे लक्ष्मी U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion ; ( oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen ); तामकभायी परि-षादभीरोः साक्षीमपि रयकवती वृषस्य । वक्षस्यसंघट्टसु वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते-न लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. -2 the mango tree. -3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king. -रुद्रः the red lotus-flower. -सातः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king ; सि-हाय लक्ष्मीपतिरक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel nut tree. -4. the clove tree. -पुष्यः 1. a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kāma. -रुप्यः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi ( performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home ). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kārtika ( chiefly by bankers

and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day ). -कलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसतिः f. ' Lakshmi's abode, the red lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. -वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2. camphor. -3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -m. The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pot. p. [ लक्ष्-यत् ] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्नं महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by ( with instr. or in comp. ); इराक्ष्यं सुरगतिधनुषाक्षणा तौरणेन Me. 75 ; प्रथेयमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable ; यमामनस्यात्ममुबोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्य-प्रभवो भाषयति Ku. 5. 81 ; of. अलक्ष्य-also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. -क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. -क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at ( fig. also ); उत्कर्षः स च धर्मिनां यद्विषयः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5 ; दुर्हि लक्ष्येऽपि बहन् Mu. 1. 2 ; वृषेण कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्या U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Ku. 3. 47, 64 ; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined ( opp. लक्षण ); लक्ष्येऽनेक्षे लक्षणस्यावर्त-नमस्यातिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुसुप्त परमाद्यसुसुप्तं इयं Mk. 3 ; 3. 18 ; कर्तव्य-प्रवणमनाः सकांसि सिसालक्ष्येण प्रतिबु-भंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lae, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is ( indirectly ) perceptible, as a dhvani. -भेदः, वेष्टः biting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. -गीर्षि f. the visible road ( ब्रह्मलोकार्मा ). -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. biting the mark. ( -m. ) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लक्ष् 1 P. ; ( लक्षति, लक्षति ) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1. P. ( लगति, लग् ) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयमाद्य ईसस्य करानवाप्तैर्दाक्षलक्ष्या लगति रम पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; नमनसमथं कंठे लग्ना निदस्य निदस्य मो Mā. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लग्नि-मिव कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193 ; कणं लगति



बाह्यस्य प्रगिरन्त्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लघति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेभिरे हि पुर एव जने संपदीरिताः खलु लघति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्नां Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्विगिन्यति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगयतिने) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगति a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to. etuck, held fast; लग्नविष्टये एकावली लग्न V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious; (see लग्). -ग्रा 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -ग्रा 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिने, -दिवसः, -वासरा an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -युद्धते, वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्र an auspicious asterism. -युजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडले the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -युद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A sur'y, ban, bondsman.

लग्निका incorrect form of लग्निका q.v. लग्नः A. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लघुहः, लघुरः, लघुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघुह m., लघातः Wind.

लघु a. ( उ or द्यो f. ) 1 Light, not heavy; दुष्पादपि लघुत्वं लघुत्वादिपि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्ता सर्वो मवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवात् Me. 20 ( where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise; लघुत्वशेषदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कापय इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble. -7 W etched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघु गतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 -m. N. of the Nakshatras -Lesta, Pushya, and Asvini. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'cehum, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्विता S. 4 'risen early'. -Comp. -आशिनः, आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -सह-उत्थान n. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खटिका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चित्तम्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2 frivolous. -3 fickle, unsteady. चिभिरा colocyth. -जंगलः a kind of quail ( लवक ). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राचिन a. melting easily. -नामन् m. agalloobum. -पत्रिका the Rochana plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant ( Mar. मोरेल ). -पाक, -पाकिन a. easily digested. -पुण्ड्रः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -चद्रः, चद्रि f. a kind of jujube. -मन्त्रः humble birth or origin. -भोजन a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लयं a kind of fragrant root ( वीणमूल ). -राशि a composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-done. -वेधिन a. making a clever bit. -हस्त a. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितान्तमुष्णी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेद्दारव्या वा तदायभिर्गो कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. [ लघोर्भावः इमनिच् लिङ् ] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रमत्तकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.)

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, -रत्नं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां यति स्वयं प्रलयापितेर्हणे. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 146, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघुह 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [ लङ्-अच्-मुच् ] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.



लक्ष्मी The bit of a bride.

लंघ 1 P. ( लङ्गति ) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लङ्गः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लङ्गकः A lover, paramour.

लङ्गलं A plough.

लङ्गूलं The tail of an animal ; cf. लङ्गूल.

लङ्घ 1 U. ( लङ्घति-ते, लङ्घित ; desid. लिलिषित-ते ) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend ; अन्ये चालंघिषु। शैलान Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लङ्घते स्म हृमिरेष विमानि N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up ( Paras. ) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पल्लवाद् हरिणो लङ्घितुमागच्छति M. 4. —Caus. or 10 U. ( लङ्घयति-ते ) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः हृष्येद्वेण क्रमेणैकेन लङ्घितः Mb. ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse ( as distance ) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey ; R. 9 9 ; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव घृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्घयति खलः सुजनं। लुप्यमिषं तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलछायं ॥ Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भाग्यं न लङ्घयति कोपि विधिपणीतं Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एष खलु केसरिणीं च लङ्घयति S. 7 ; नास्ति खलु विधेरलङ्घनीयं V. 4 ; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse ; ( यशः ) जनस्यकाशं तद्देशमिज्यया भवदुर्लभं वरितं समोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लङ्घक a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लङ्घनं [ लङ्-घृ ] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; द्युनेव पथि शीघ्रलङ्घनः Ghat. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to ( fig. also ) ; नभोलङ्घन R. 16. 33 ; जनोयमुच्चैःपदलङ्घनेरहकः Ku. 5. 64. ' wishing to attain or aspire to a high position. ' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as in दुर्मलङ्घन. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression ; अजालङ्घनं, नियमलङ्घनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting ; मणिरालङ्घनं य. मार्तुकाया V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आतपलङ्घनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

( where it means ' leaping ' also ). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लङ्घनीय, लङ्घ्य a. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken ; अलोद्धतेरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लङ्घ.

लङ्घित p. p. [ लङ्घ्-कृ ] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted ; लङ्घित एष भूयोऽपि शकुन्तलाद्यादिना S. 6.

लङ्घ 1 P. ( लङ्घते ) To mark, see ; cf. लङ्घ.

लज्ज 1. 6 A ( लज्जते ) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. ( लज्जति ) To blame &c. ; see लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. ( लज्जति ) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ; ( according to some लज्जयति also in this sense ).

लज्ज 6 A. ( लज्जते, लज्जित ) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf. लज्ज.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [ लज्ज भावे अ ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ; लज्जे स्वं मज्ज सिधौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -आञ्चित a. modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर a. ( रा or री f. ) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest. -रहित, -रूप्य, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f. N. of the sensitive plant ( also लज्जिनी ).

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्जा = लज्जा.

लंछा A present, bribe.

लञ्ज I. 1 P. ( लञ्जति ) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. ( लञ्जयति-ते ) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लञ्ज [ लञ्-ञ्च् ] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कञ्ज -3 A tail.

लञ्ज 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep.

लञ्जिका A prostitute harlot.

लङ्घ 1 P. ( लङ्गति ) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लङ्घ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ a. ( Connected with the Prākṛita लट् which appears to be derived from it ) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रान्तः कालो लटभललनाभोगमुलभः Bh. 3. 32 ( where commentators read लटभ by सलाघ्य ) ; तस्याः पादु-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभमुपः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhāga has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean ' young pretty woman', ' a handsome woman' ; a. g. किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालेकारतासेवयति 8. 86 ; अनर्घलाघ्यनिधानधूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा मनोति 9 68 ; केशधंघविभवे-लटभानां पिबतामिष जगाम तमिषं 11. 18.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट् 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -ट्ट 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लट् I. 1 P. ( लटति ) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. ( लटति, लटयति ) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. ( लटयति-ते ) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लट्ठ a. Beautiful, handsome ( a Prākṛita word ) ; see लटभ.

लट्ट = लटक q. v.

लट्टु, लट्टुकः A kind of sweetmeat ( a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices ).

लट् 1 P. 10 U. ( लटति, लटयति-ते ) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लट्टं Excrement, ordure.

लट्टः London ( a modern formation, probably from French Londres )

लता [ लट्-अच् ] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परितप्तमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 ; ( often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning ' arm', ' eyebrow', ' lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-



ness &c.; युजलता, बाहुलता, झूलता, विशु-  
लता; १० खड्ड, अलक, &c.; cf. Ku. 2.  
54; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2  
A branch. -3 The creeper called  
*Priyangu*. -4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.  
-5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the  
lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls.  
-8 A slender woman. -9 A woman  
in general. -10 The *Dāvā* grass.  
-Comp. —अंशुलि: f. a branch serving  
as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंजुन  
a kind of cucumber. —अकं a green  
onion. —अलक: an elephant. —अनन: a  
particular position of the hands  
in dancing. —उद्धम: the upward  
winding or climbing of a creeper.  
—करा a particular position of  
the hands in dancing. —क-  
स्तुरिका, —कस्तुरी musk-creeper. —गृह:  
—हं a bower surrounded with creep-  
ers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्व,  
—रसन: a snake. —तथा 1. the *Sāla*  
tree. -2. the *Tāla* tree. -3. the orange  
tree. —पनस: the water-melon. —पण:  
N. of *Vishnu*. —प्रतान: the tendril of  
a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour,  
a bower. —मणि: coral. —मंढप: a  
bower, an arbour. —मुग: a monkey.  
—यष्टि: f. Bengal madder. —यावकं a  
shoot, sprout. —बलय: —यं an arbour.  
—वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्ट: a  
kind of coitus or mode of sexual  
enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, —वेष्टिकं a kind of  
embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A  
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk  
in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3  
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं  
किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail,  
lament. —Caus. (लपयति-ते) To cause  
to talk &c. —With उद् to call out  
loudly to.

लपन [ लप-मवे ल्युट ] 1 Talking,  
speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered  
&c. —ते Speech, voice.

लपितका A kind of prepared food.

लव: Ved. A quail.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लभे, अलभ्य, लभ्यते,  
लभ्ये, लभ्य) 1 To get, obtain,  
gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु धैर्यमपि  
यत्नता पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय या-  
थार्थमलंभे दिग्गजे: Si. 1. 64. -2 To  
have, possess, be in possession of.  
-3 To take, receive. -4 To catch,  
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3.  
-5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिदलंभते  
यधि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To  
know, learn, perceive, understand;  
भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā P. 6;  
सत्यमलभमान: Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a  
thing) (with inf.); मनुमपि न लभ्य-  
ते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे.  
(The senses of लम् are modified ac-  
cording to the noun with which it  
is used; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive  
become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लम्  
to gain a footing, take a hold on; see  
under पद; अंतरं लम् to get a footing,  
enter into; लैभ्यं अंतरं चेतसि नोपदेश: R.  
6. 66 'was not impressed on the  
mind'; चेतना, संज्ञा, लम् to regain  
one's consciousness; जन्म लम् to be  
born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लम् to enjoy  
ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लम् to get an  
audience of &c.). —Caus. (लभयति-ते)  
1 To cause to get or receive, cause  
to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, con-  
fer or bestow upon; नोदकं शरायं माण-  
वर्कं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer.  
-4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out,  
discover. —Desid. (लभ्यते) To wish  
to get, long for; अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सते  
H. 2. 8.

लभ्य p. p. [ लम्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Got,  
obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, re-  
ceived. -3 Perceived, apprehended.  
-4 Obtained (as by division &c.);  
see लम्. —व्या A woman whose hus-  
band or lover is faithless (perhaps  
for विलम्बा). —व्यं That which is  
secured or got; लब्धं रत्नेद्वयस्यात् H.  
2. 8; R. 19. 3. —Comp. अंतर a. 1.  
one who has found an opportunity.  
-2. one who has got access or  
admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, —अव-  
सर a. 1. one who has found an  
opportunity. -2. (anything) that has  
gained a scope (for work); लब्धावका-  
शा मे प्रार्थना S. 1. -3. one who has  
obtained leisure, being at leisure; १०  
लब्धक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has  
gained a footing or secured a posi-  
tion; M. 1. 17. —उदय a. 1. born,  
produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चांद्रम-  
सीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has  
got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो  
लब्धोदय: 'he owes his rise or eleva-  
tion to you'. —काम a. one who has  
got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. be-  
come widely known, famous, cele-  
brated. —चेतस्य, —संज्ञा a. one who  
has come to his senses, restored to  
consciousness. —जन्मव a. born, pro-  
duced. —नामव, —शब्द a. renowned,  
celebrated. —नाश: the loss of what  
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा  
मृत्यु: —पशमानं 1. securing or keeping  
safe what has been acquired. -2.  
bestowing on a worthy recipient;  
Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, —क्षय a. 1.  
one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled  
in the use of missiles. —वर्ण a.  
1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वकीये विषये  
समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णा  
Rāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भाज् a.  
respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि  
लब्धवर्णभाज् तं विदेशं धनये सलक्ष्मणं R.  
11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated,  
wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained  
perfection or his desired object.

लब्धि: f. [ लम्-क्ति ] 1 Acquisition,  
gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain.  
-3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, re-  
ceived.

लभनं [ लम्-ल्युट ] 1 The act of get-  
ting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiv-  
ing.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One  
who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope  
for tying a horse (—m. also).

लभ्य a. [ लम्-कर्मणि यत् ] 1 Capable  
of being acquired or obtained,  
attainable, obtainable to be reached;  
प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव वामनः  
R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be  
found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable,  
proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be  
furnished or provided with.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,  
hankering after; दुष्प्रभक्तलंपट इव Ratn.  
2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute,  
addicted to licentious pleasures. —ट:  
A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपट  
in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफन Leaping, jumping.

लंब 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang  
down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र  
लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick  
to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिते सदासि-  
लताः मिया इव Si. 7. 25; पस्थानं ते  
कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41  
(where लं means 'hanging down  
towards' or 'resting upon' the back  
or hips). -3 To go down, sink,  
decline or hang down (as the sun),  
fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20;  
Ki. 9. 1; स्वदुष्यधुवनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज्व-  
लय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गलित). -4  
To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay,  
tarry. -6 To sound. —Caus. (लंबयति-ते)  
1 To let down, cause to hang down.  
-2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To  
stretch out, extend (as the hand);  
करणे वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबये-  
दाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be  
attached, join. -5 To depress. —With  
उद् to stand up, stand erect; पाद्वेनेकेन  
गगने द्वितीयेन च मृतले । तिष्ठामुलंबितस्ता-  
वयावसिद्धिं भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [ लंब-अच् ] 1 Hanging down,  
hanging from, pendent, dangling;  
प्रांशुधोपमंतापितलं वहारः R. 6. 60, 84  
Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached  
to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5



Long, tall. —वः 1 A perpendicular. —2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. —3 A bribe. —Comp. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (—रः) 1 N. of Gangesa. —2. a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लंबो-चौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ear. —2. a goat. —3. an elephant. —4. a falcon. —5. a demon or Rākṣasa. —गुणः, —उया, —रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्किन्ध्र *a.* naving fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). —2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [ लंबं लु लुद वा ] 1 An epithet of Śiva. —2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. —2 Fringe. —3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). —4 A sort of long necklace. —5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Of Lakṣmī.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. —2 Suspended. —3 Sank, gone down. —4 Resting on, attached to (see लम्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लम्भः 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Meeting with —3 Recovery. —4 Gain.

लम्भनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Recovery

लम्बित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. —2 Given. —3 Improved. —4 Employed, applied. —5 Cherished. —6 Spoken to, addressed.

लम् 1 *A.* ( लयते ) To go, move.

लयः [ ली-अङ् ] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. —2 Lurking, hiding. —3 Fusion, melting, solution. —4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. —5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंते शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानसम्यग्गता Māl. 5. 2. 7; स्थानलये Git. 4. —6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलम्बित); कितलयेः सत्ययैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पाद्व्याप्तौ लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. —7 A pause in music. —8 Rest, repose. —9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. —10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. —11 An embrace. —12 The supreme being. —13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. —Comp. —अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. —आरम्भः —आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. —पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ ली-लुट् ] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. —2 Rest, repose. —3 A place of rest, house.

लव् 1 *P.* ( लयति ) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 *U.* ( ललति-ते ) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनस-फलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; गज-कलभा इव बभुलु ललामः 4. 28; लल-जगद्वोरकोदराणां Māl. 5. 15. —II. 10 *U.* or *Caus.* ( ललयति-ते, ललित ) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहुषोऽस्तादने बहुषोऽनुषाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. —2 To desire. —III. 10 *U.* ( ललयति-ते ) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. —2 To loll the tongue. —3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. —2 Lolling. —3 Wishing, desirous. —Comp. —जिह्व = ललजिह्व *q. v.*

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. —2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Māl. 5. 5. —3 Lolling. —Comp. —जिह्व *a.* ( ललजिह्व ) 1. lolling the tongue. —2. savage, fierce. (—हः) 1. a dog. —2. a camel.

ललनं [ लल्-लुट् ] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. —2 Lolling the tongue. —नः 1 A child. —2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरितरतरं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. —2 A wanton woman. —3 The tongue. —Comp. —द्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. —2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [ लङ्-अङ् इत् लः, ललमटति अद्-अण् वा Tv. ] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे मेखितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. —तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पट्टः —पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. —2. a tiara, fillet. —रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. —2. a wrinkled brow. —3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. —रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. —2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटपत्र *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटपत्रस्तपति वपन

Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटपत्रस्तपतिः E. 13. 41. —2 ( Hence ) Very painful; लिपिललाटपत्रनिद्राक्षरा N. 1. 138. —पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. —2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयत् 157.

ललाटल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; ( *m.* also in this sense ); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य वीक्षति S. 2; Si. 4. 28. —3 Anything the best of its kind. —3 A mark on the forehead. —4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. —5 A banner, flag. —6 A row, series, line. —7 A tail. —8 A mane. —9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. —10 A horn. —मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. —2 ( Hence ) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्तोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. —3 A banner, flag. —4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. —5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [ लल्-क ] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. —2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. —3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्योनिर्मायैरङ्गुलिमिविभ्रमैः ( अङ्गकैः ) U. 1. 20; विधाय मुष्टिं ललितान् विधातुः R. 6. 37; 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. —4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विषयिण्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संवृतिवै ललितविभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. —5 Desired. —6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. —7 Tremulous, trembling. —तः N. of a musical scale. —तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. —2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांनानां निष्पासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. —3 Beauty, grace, charm. —4 Any natural or artless act. —5 Simplicity, innocence. —Comp. —अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. —पद् *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. —2. consisting of amorous



words. 'बंधनं' an amorous composition. —महारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —लुलित a. unnerved yet charming; Mā. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). —2 A wanton woman. —3 Muq. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —Comp. —दशमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āṣvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [ ल-अ ] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13, 20, 6, 57, 16, 66; अश्व 15. 97; अश्वत् Ki. 5. 44; दूषेणलवमिलवकीत दास इव Utk. 11; सोतुणं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, धनं &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —दं 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —वं ind. A little; लवमवि लवने न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [ ल-अंग ] The clove plant; हीप्रांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिलीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1. —नं Cloves. —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [ ल-अङ्ग ] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —न 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. —4 N. of a bell. —ज 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A factitious salt. —Comp. —अतकः an epithet of Satrugna. —अविः the salt ocean; जं sea-salt. —अंबुराशेः the ocean; आभाति बेला लवणांबुराशे R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभू m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (—n.) salt water. —आकः 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —उदः 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —उदका, —उदधिः, —जलः &c. the ocean.

—सररं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमत् m. 1 Saltiness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवणं [ लु मावे कर्मणि च ल्युट् ] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). —2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creaper; मया लवः पाणिनीयलवलीकंदलनिभा U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि a. Sharp, edged. —वि = लविन.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लव् 10 U. (लावयति) To exercise or practise any art; of. लव्.

लव्यु(न्न)नः लं Garlic; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोद्येन लव्युन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); यज्ञासौरव्यलव्युनः Bv. 1. 93.

लव् I. 1, 4 P. (लवयति, लपयति, लपित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.) —II. 10 U. (लावयति) = लव् q. v.

लवित p. p. Wished, desired.

लव्यः An actor, a dancer.

लस् I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकहारेण लसता वसवीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि हरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककराणं Git. 10; Amarn. 16; N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —Caus. (लासयति) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

लसका = लसक q. v.

लसा [ लसति, लस्-अङ् ] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. [ लस्-क ] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugar-cane. —4 Lymph.

लस्य a. 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्य 1 A. (लस्यते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); लज्जितं प्रहरक्यं न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. —2 To

blush. —Caus. (लज्जयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः —री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोद्विषसारे जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां वीर्य-लहरिं जगन्नाथेन निमित्ता 53; 80 आनंदं, करुणां, सुधां &c.

ला 2 P. (लति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लहः सङ्गाद् Bk. 14: 92, 15. 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [ लकुटः शू-रामस्य उक् ] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a. (की f.) [ लक्षणं बोधयति उक् ] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicatory. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.). स्वाह्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकाक्षिप्ता K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [ लक्षणं वेदि उक् ] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षा [ लव्यतेजसा लव् च ल्योऽणो वाङ् ] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; of. अलक; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निहवतश्चरणोपभोगमुल्लभो लाक्षारसा केनचित् (तद्वज्) S. 4. 4; R. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —Comp. —तवा, —वृक्षा N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. —प्रसादाः, —प्रसाधना the red Lodhra tree. —रक a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाख 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

लायडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाय 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.



लाघवं [ लघोर्भावः अण् ] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवा लाघव-कारिणी कृतघ्नियः स्पृष्टेन स्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity : readiness; इस्तलाघवं Verastility; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; ( अलोपाधितिसापेक्षं लाघवं ), आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगल [ लङ् कलच् प्रथो वद्धिः ] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -वज्रः N. of Balarāma. -पद्धति f. a furrow. -कालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिक m. [ लांगलमस्यास्ति इति ] 1 N. of Balarāma; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुक्तो लांगली याः भिवेदे Me. 49. -2 The coco nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The coco-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं [ लङ्-ऊलच् प्रथो ] 1 A tail; लांगुलचालमधश्चरणवपतः...स्वा पिंडद्वयं कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगुलिक m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लाज 1 P. ( लाजति, लाजति ) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजा [ लाज्-अच् ] Wetted grain. -जाः ( pl. ) Parched for fried grain (f. also); ( तं ) अवाकिरन्नाललातः मसूरीचारलालाजैरिव पौरिकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -जं = उशीर q. v.

लाञ्छ 1 P. ( लाञ्छति ) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाञ्छनं [ लाञ्छ कर्मणि लृट् ] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवाब्धुवानीकमुद्वर्तलाञ्छने ( धनुषि ) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mr. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c.; जतिस्थ देवस्य तथा विषाहमहोरसवे

साहसलाञ्छनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; eo श्रीकंठपदलाञ्छनः Māl. 1. 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाञ्छित p. p. [ लाञ्छ-क ] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; एष च ( लाटाग्रवासः ) प्रायेण लाटजनमिषरवाह्लाटाग्रवासः S. D. 10. -टः 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. -अग्रवासः one of the five kinds of अग्रवास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Maṇaṭa:— शास्त्रस्तु लाटाग्रवासी भेदे तावत्परमात्मनः, e. g. वदने वर-वर्णिम्यास्तस्याः सत्यं वृथा वदः । वृथा वदः कुरु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधिं दयिता ददद्दहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधिं दयिता ददद्दहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. ( टिका f. ) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाह 10 U. ( लाहयति-ते ) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. लह्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लातिः f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः ( वृः ) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [ लभ् भावे वञ् ] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरप्रागमयेण बुद्धिलाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; श्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; क्षणमप्यतिष्ठते स्वस्वमादि जर्तुर्नष्ट लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -करः, कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्तु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामजकं The root of a particular fragrant grass ( वरिषमूल ).

लापत्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक a. ( नी f. ) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. ( लिका f. ) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -नः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [ लल्-लृट् ] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्तादने बहवो गुणाः; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसा K. 14; ईशानसे-दर्शनलालसाना Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालनं Gt. 1; शोकं, दुःखं &c. -सा = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [ लल्-लृट् भावे अ ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman ( दोहद् ).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला [ लल्-णिच् अच् टाप् ] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -भक्षः N. of a hell. -मेहः passing mucous urine. -मवः a spider. -स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a epider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. ( की f. ) [ ललाटं प्रभो-भौलं पश्यति उक् ] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. -का A jeating reply.

लालित p. p. 1 Careeod, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ ललितस्य भावः वञ् ] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; वृद्धिः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.



लालुका A kind of neoklaos.

लाव *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ लृ कर्तरि वृत् ] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off ; कुश-चिलारं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying ; Bk. 6. 87. -का 1 Cutting. -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail ; योष्यते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ लवणे संस्कृतं अण् ] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ लवणे संस्कृतं ङ् ] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; लीलयेव सुतनोस्तुल्येन गौरवाद्वचमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38. ( where it means ' a salt-merchant ' also ). -का A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [ लवणस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm ; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं देखया किञ्चिद्वितं S. 6. 13 ; 7. 18 ; ( लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak :—मुक्ताकलेपु छायायास्तत्त्वमिवीतर । प्रतिभाति यद्वेणु तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते ) . -Comp. -अञ्जिते the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाव.

लापुक *a.* ( का or की *f.* ) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [ लस-वृत् ] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing ; मदनजनितलासेः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक *a.* ( सिका *f.* ) [ लस-ण्ड ] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -का 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room in the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [ लस-ण्ड ] 1 Dancing ; a dance ; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...चाचा विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 ; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लितुकः See लडुक.

लिक्षा. लिखा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight ( said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarepus* ) जालातयते भानी यच्चाणु इत्येते रजः । तैब्रह्मर्षिभवेतिहाः ; or वसरेणबोटी बिभेया लिखैव परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133 ; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. ( लिखति, लिखित ) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave ; अरासिकेभु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb. ; तारासरेयमतिरे कठिण्या निशा-लिखद् व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54 ; Y. 2. 87. S. 7. 5 ; लीनेव प्रतिभिविधेव लिखितेव Mā. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint ; मृग-मदुलिकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरी Git. 7 ; मरसादुर्ध्वं विरहतलु वा भावमर्थं लिखती Me. 85, 80 ; Ku. 6. 48 ; स्मिरसा पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिखेत् K. P. 10 ; केशग्रहः खलु तदा मृपद्वारमजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितेतिव बोक्षेते ये Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up ; न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केवलं लिखेत् वाण्याकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14 ; मूषनी दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck ( as a bird ). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [ लिख्-भावाद्वा ल्युट् ] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [ लिख्-क ] Written, painted, scratched &c. ; see लिख्. -ता N. of a writer on law ( mentioned along with क्षत्र ). -क 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse : cf. लिखा.

लिख् 1 P. ( लिखति ) To go, move.

लिधुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -न. The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations ( the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ् ).

लिङ् I. 1 P. ( लिङ्यति, लिङ्गित ) To go, move. -II. 10 U ( लिङ्यति ते ) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To infect ( a noun ) according to its gender.

लिंगं [ लिङ्-अच् ] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic ; वतिपाधिबलिंगधारी R. 8. 16 ; अथवा प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारा संप्रति V. 4 ; मुनिर्देहवदलिंगवर्णी 14. 71 ; Ms. 1. 30 ; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge ; लिंगेभ्यः संवृतविक्रिया-स्ते R. 7. 30 ; क्षणकलिंगधारी Ms. 1 ; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 ( In logic ) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism ; particularly the assertion of the *hetu*'s being found in the *veśa* or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term ; it is thus defined :—व्यापिष्यस्यमेतावद्विगमं Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex ; युगाः पूजाध्यानं युगिणु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender ( in gram.). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications ( such as सङ्गोप, विरोग, सादृश्य &c. ) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage ; e. g. in कृपिते मकरव्यजः the word कृपित् restricts the meaning of मकरव्यज to ' Kāma ' ; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad. loc.* -13 ( In Vedānta phil. ) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body ; cf. रूपाक्षेप. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun ( प्रातिपादक ). -16 ( In Sān. phil. ) Pradhāna or Prakṛti ; q. v. -17 The effect or product, ( that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer. ) -00omp. -अर्थे the glans penis. -अवुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनेन the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहा, -सरीरे the subtle frame or body ; see लिंग ( 13 ) above. -धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. -नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the flading out or consideration of a sign or characteristic ( in logic ) ; ( e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire ) ; as वह्निष्यात्पद्मवानयं पर्यतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. -वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a



religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्यः a religious student.

**लिङ्गः** The *Kapittha* tree.

**लिङ्गम्** Embracing.

**लिङ्गवत्** *a.* 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

**लिङ्गिन्** *a.* [लिङ्गस्य स्वन्ति] 1 Having a mark or sign. —2 Characterized by. —3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.). सः वर्णि-  
लिङ्गि विदितः समयायौ पुषिष्ठिरे द्वैतवने व-  
नेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गि. —4 For-  
nished with a *linga*. —5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. —6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. —7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brāhmana ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. —2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. —3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. — An elephant. —5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; i. e. वृद्धि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पश्येते वृद्धिमात्रं धृमात्. —6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. —7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). —8 The cause or source. —9 N. of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेद्यः the dress of a religious student.

**लिङ्ग** A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

**लिङ्गु** A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

**लिङ्गु** *a.* Ved. Slimy, sippery (विचिल).

**लिप्** 6 U. (लिपतिने लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमो-  
गानि Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, over-  
spread; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्मणि लिपति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. —4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिप्यत शोकान्नि स्वान् काष्ठमिव उवलम् Bk. 6. 22.

**लिपः** Smearing, anointing.

**लिपिः**, —सि *f.* [लिप् इक् वा लीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Writing, hand-writing. —3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनलिपिर्वा Vārt.; लिपेर्यावद्ग्रहणेन बाष्पमयं नवी-  
मुखेनेव सङ्ग्रहमाविशत् R. 3. 28; R. 18. 46. —4 The art of writing. —5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.). अयं दूरिद्रो भविष्यति वैषसी लिपि-  
ललाटेऽर्धजन्स्य जायसी N. 1. 15, 138. —6 Painting, drawing. —Comp. —कृत्

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. —2. a writer, scribe. —3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —कृ *a.* one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —स-  
ज्जा writing materials or apparatus. लिपिका See लिपि.

**लिप्त** *p. p.* [लिप्-क्] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. —2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). —4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

**लिप्तः** A poisoned arrow.

**लिप्ता, लिप्तिका** A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

**लिप्सा**, [लप् सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. —2 Desire in general.

**लिप्सु** *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

**लिपिः**, —सि *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

**लिपिकरः** A scribe, writer, copyist.

**लिपः** Smearing, anointing, covering.

**लिपट** *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

**लिपाकः** [लिप् आकृ पृषो.] 1 The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass. —कः A citron or lime.

**लिपिः, लिपिः** *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

**लिङ्ग** 1. 6 P. (लिङ्गति) 1 To go, move. —2 To hurt; see लिङ्. —II. 4 U. (लिङ्गतिने) To become small, be decreased.

**लिङ्ग** *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

**लिङ्गः** An actor, a dancer.

**लिङ्ग** 2 U. (लेङ्गि, लीङ्गि, लिङ्ग-लिङ्गि, अलिङ्गित-न, अलीङ्ग, लेङ्गतिने, लेङ्गि, लीङ्ग; *de-*  
sid. लिङ्गतिने) 1 To lick; कपाले माज्जरः पय इति करालिङ्गि शनिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38; Si. 12. 40. —2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 100.

**लीढ** *p. p.* [लिङ्-आस्वादे क] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिङ्.

**ली** 1. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. —II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. —2 To melt, usually with वि. —III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover; (भुङ्गमानाः) लीयन्ते सुकुलारेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; हरिश्चिद्रूपवर्तितं द्वाग्गल-  
न्याकुलं लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. —4 To be dissolved, melt away. —5 To

be etiocky or viscous. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजिविशिष्यभया-  
विष भावनया त्वयि लीना Gt. 4 —7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus.* (लापयति-  
ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लीयते = पूजामधिगच्छति; cf. P. I. 3. 70).

**ली**: *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

**लीन** *p. p.* [ली-क्] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or relying on; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नद्याः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

**लीका** A nit; see लिङ्ग.

**लीला** [ली-क् लिङ् लाति ला-क् वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; क्लृप्तं य-  
यौ कङ्कलीलयायि या Ku. 5, 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीलाकमलं, लीलाद्युक्तः &c. —2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उरुदृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; धुम्पति प्रसन्नमहो-  
विनायि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किञ्च सति कारणे स्म-  
र्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः—  
अत्रात्रवल्गुसमागमनायिकाया-  
सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजविचित्रविनोदद्वया । आ-  
लापवेशगतिहास्यधिकोक्तयैः प्राणेश्वरपुङ्गवमाकल-  
यति लीलाम् ॥ ). —3 Play, facility, mere sport, obdurate play; लीलाया जयान  
'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः संयति प्राप्तपि-  
नाकिली R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinakin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace; सुदुरवलोकितमण्डलीला Gt. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. —Comp. —अ(आ)गारा-न्, —रुहं, —वेशमन् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अञ्जित *a.* sportively handsome. —अञ्जं, —अञ्जुजं, —अरविदं, —कमलं, —तमरसं, —पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारा the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. —2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलहः. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. —मदनं a sportive dance. —महृष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मार्ग mer



sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रति: f. diversion, sport. —वज्र an instrument like Indra's thunder bolt. —चापी a pleasure-tank. —ह्रुक: a parrot kept for pleasure. —सास्य a. to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति-ने Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायति Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलायत् a. 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhāskara chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुक् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुक् 1 P. ( लुङ्गति, लुङ्गित ) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुक् f. 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुक्, —लुङ्गन Peeling, plucking out. लुङ्गित p. p. 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुङ्ग I. 1 A. ( लोटति ) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shine. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. ( लोटयति ) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. ( लोटति, लुटयति ) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुङ्ग. —2 To take away, rob, plunder ( perhaps for लुङ्ग or लुङ्ग ).

लुङ्ग A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुङ्ग 2. I P. ( लोटति ) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. ( लोटते ) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. ( लोटयति ) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. ( लुटति ) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; माणिलुटति पावेषु काचः किराति चायते H. 2. 68; लुटति न सा हिमकर-किरणेन Glt. 7; हारोय हरिणाकीर्ण-लुटति सनमहले Amaru. 100; यहे यहे पश्य तत्रावर्णाय मुरधे सुवर्णावलयो लुटति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुङ्गन [ लुङ्ग-स्युट ] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुङ्गित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुङ्ग I. 1 P. ( लोटति ) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. ( लोटयति ) To stir, churn, agitate; ( used with लि in the same sense ); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. ( लुङ्गति ) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुङ्ग 1. 1 P. ( लुङ्गति ) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( लुङ्गयति ) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुङ्ग 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling.

लुङ्गाक a. ( की. f. ) Stealing ( fig. also ), robbing, plundering; तद्व्यानां हृदयलुङ्गाकी परिवर्द्धमाना निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितकण्ठनयः केयं लुङ्गाः कता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुङ्ग 1 P. ( लुङ्गति ) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुङ्गाकः [ लुङ्ग-शुङ् ] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुङ्गन [ लुङ्ग-स्युट ] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यदस्य देत्या इव लुङ्गनाय काव्यार्थचोराः प्रयुजीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुङ्गा 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुङ्गाकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow.

लुङ्गिः —की f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुङ्ग 10 U. ( लुङ्गयति ) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुङ्गिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुङ्गी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुङ्ग 1 P. ( लुङ्गति ) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुङ्ग I. 4 P. ( लुङ्गति ) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. ( लुङ्गति, लुङ्ग ) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अहमयं वचसा सखि लुङ्गति N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear.

—Pass. ( लुङ्गते ) 1 To be broken or violated; to be lost; तस्य भागो न लुङ्गते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear ( in gram. ). —Caus. ( लुङ्गयति ) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to averse from; सत्पादं लुङ्गमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —Desid. ( लुङ्गयति, लुङ्गयिष्यति ); freq. लोङ्गयते or लोलोषि.

लुङ्ग p. p. [ लुङ्ग ] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared ( in gram. ) —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुङ्ग. —तं Stolen property, booty. —Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upama in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —एव a. wanting in words. —पिडो-दकृष्य a. deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुङ्ग I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. ( लुङ्गति, लुङ्ग ) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly ( with dat. or loc. ); तथापि रामो लुङ्गते सुमाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. ( लुङ्गयति ) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुष्टये बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite inst. —3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोभयमानयनः श्रुत्यां लुङ्गमेकलाखणपदोर्नितादिभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुङ्ग p. p. [ लुङ्ग ] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in घनलुङ्ग, मांसलुङ्ग, गुणलुङ्ग &c. —लुङ्गः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुङ्गकः 1 A hunter, fowler; सुग-मीनसञ्जनानां वृजलसतोषविहितवृत्तिनाम् । लुङ्गकधीवरपिङ्गुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुङ्गित p. p. Perplexed, disturbed.

लुङ्ग 1 P, 10 U. ( लुङ्गति, लुङ्गयति ) To torment, harass.

लुङ्गिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुङ्ग 1 P. ( लोलति, लुलित ) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदाविष चक्षस्ते Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —Caus. ( लोलयति ) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलाय लुलायः [ लुल घञर्थे क, तमाशाति अन् ] A buffalo; श्वरपिपुतधरित्रीविचित्र-कापो लुलायः.

लुलित p. p. [ लुल ] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; मुरालयशानिनिमिश-मंभस्त्रोत्तसं नौलुलितं पश्ये R. 16. 34.



59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलित-मकरंदो मधुकैः Vo. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair) ; Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनक-बलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved ; अलसलुलितसुगन्धध्व-संजातलेवात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24 ; गार्दोस्तं ललितलुलितैरंगेस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful ; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लृ 1 P. (लोषति) See लृ.

लृभः An elephant in rut.

लृह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for ; cf. लृभ.

लृ 9 U. (लृणति, लृणते, लृत ; caus. लावयति-ने ; desid. लृणयति-ने) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) ; शरासनज्याम-लृणाद् विडौजतः R. 3. 59 ; 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरिमवत्कंदं लृणहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; क्रीडति काकैरिव लृणयते Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate ; लोकानलावीहिजिताश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku. 2. 41. -वित्र to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

लृता [लृत्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a cobweb. -मकंदकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लृतिका A spider.

लृन p. p. [लृक] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. -नं A tail.

लृनक a. Cut, divided. -कः 1 A cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लृम [लृम्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः having poison in the tail, an animal that stings with its tail.

लृ I. 1 P. (लृषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10. U. (लृषयति-ने) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृह A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृह A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लृशः [लृश् भवे वच्] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेखोयं न मेति नोद्यमिदं मुदा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18 ; निधारितार्थं लेखेन खलुत्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अर्नगलेख Ku. 1. 7 ; मन्मथ-लेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. अलिख्य).

-अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हा a kind of palm tree. -अक्षयः N. of Indra. -वच्, -वाचिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). -मंदिनः a written message. -हारी, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् वृत्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दीपः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख् अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak ; कान्तिर्ध्वोरायतलेखोय्या Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2 ; Me. 44 ; विद्युलेखा, फेनलेखा, मवलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting ; पाणिनेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लघ्वोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उवासि सपावकस्य-पावलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The creat.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिख्-वृत्] 1 To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढ, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गन a. painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्जिका paint-brush, writing-pencil. -वच्, -वचकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेह A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेहयति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेहं Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-वच्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors ( पित्र, पितामह and प्रपितामह ), ( these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father, i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees ) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्, -धुक् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ma. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-ल्युट्] Incense. -नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत m. 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign Leo of the zodiac.

लेहायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -ह्र A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-वच्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity ; क्लृप्त ( v. l. खेद ) -लेशैरभिक्तं S. 2. 4 ; अमवालिशेः Ku. 3. 38 ; भाक्तिं, गुणं &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two kalas). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-



ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—*गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्यैष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णने* लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). —Comp. —उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated. लेश्या Light.

लेशुः [ लिप्-तुर् ] A clod, lump of earth. —Comp. —भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेशिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेशः [ लिह्-घञ् ] 1 Licking, sipper ; as in मधुनो लेशः Bk. 6. 82.—2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an eluctuary. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेशनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेशिनः Bora x.

लेश *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —ग्र 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

लेशं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ लिङ्-ठञ् ] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

लोक 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिते) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकिते) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

लोकः [ लोक्यते-सी, लोक-घञ् ] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. मूर्तलोक, सुषुप्तलोक, स्वर्गलोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपस्वलोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक ; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world (मूर्तलोक) ; इहलोक in this world (opp. परत). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects (opp. the king) ; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः स्थितसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलाचरलोकः

पालाच R. 6. 1; or शशाम तेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3 —6 A region, tract, district. province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) ; लोकवृत्त-लीलाकैवल्ये Br. Sū. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्वृत्तैषणस्त राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom) ; वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, मित्यदिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लोकिकवैदिके-ष्विति प्रयुजते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space ; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly' ; as लोकविज्ञात ; so 'विद्विष्ट'). —Comp. —अशः space, sky. —अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon ; सर्वे पण्डितराजा-जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 27. —अधिपः 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अन्तरं 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 55 ; लोकांतरे गन्-प्राप् &c. 'to die'. —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवाम्मसो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभाविन *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. Pervading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. —अलोका N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोक-व्यावृत्तं धर्मराशः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस-र्तुं Śi. 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇ-ḍārkar's note on I. 79 of Mā. 10th Act). (—कौ) the visible and the invisible world. —आचरः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशलं लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन *m.* the soul of the universe. —आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. —2. the creator of the world. —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—तं) materia-

lien, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarā-anaśamgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying ; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (—ः) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Śākyamuni. —एवणा desire for heaven. —कंदकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa ; see कंदक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तृ, —कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. (—रूपः) a period or age of the world. —कृत *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. —गतिः *f.* actions of men. —गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —चारित्रं the ways of the world. —जननी an epithet of Lakṣmī. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. —तत्त्वं course of the world. —तु-वारः camphor. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उरक्षातलो-कत्रयकंदकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वार the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. —धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. —2. Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —नेतु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता म-रुतां ब्रह्ममनः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapa- las* are eight ; see अष्टदिव्याल). —2. a king, sovereign. —पक्षि *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Viṣṇu. —3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. the sun —2. Siva. —बाह्य, —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. —2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—ह्य) an outcast. —भावन, —भाविन *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्त्यदा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakṣmī. —मार्गः an established



custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किल्लेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; याचद्वयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. —2. a popular usage or custom. —3. worldly existence, career in life; Mā. 4, 6. —4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. —रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. —रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-अवगाहसी R. 14. 61. —वार्ता popular report, public rumour. —विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. —2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame. —2. unfounded rumour, mere report. —वृत्ति 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. —2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तान्तः, व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. —2. course of events. —व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. —वर्त general practice or way of the world. —श्रुतिः f. 1. a popular report. —2. world-wide fame. —संश्रुति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संश्रुतः 1. the whole universe. —2. the welfare of the world. —3. worldly experience. —4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. —2. generally received or accepted. —स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. —2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. ( —न्ते ) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंयुग a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकंयुगैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मिरजस्य कडुतापि नितरन्तर्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1. World-wide. —2. Usual, customary. —3. Right, real. —4. Heavenly. —5. Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच 1. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. —III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [ लोच-कृत् ] 1 A stupid person. —2 The pupil of the eye. —3 Lamp-black, collyrium. —4 A kind of ear-ring. —5 A dark or blue garment. —6 A bow-string. —7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. —8 A lump of flesh. —9 The slough of a snake. —10 A wrinkled skin. —11 The wrinkled brow. —12 A plantain tree.

लोचन a. ( नी f. ) 1 Illuminating, brightening. —2 Visible. —न् [ लोच्यते-नेन लोच-करणे ल्यट् ] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. —2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय तद्वरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —3 Comp. —लोचरा, —पथा, —मार्गाः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोद् 1 P. ( लोडति ) To be, mad or foolish.

लोद् A technical term used by Pāpini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोदनें Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोद् 1 P. ( लोडति ) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनें Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. —2 A mark, sign, token. —न्ते 1 Booty. —2 Salt.

लोत्रं [ लृ-डृ ] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण ( or लोच्रेण ) युद्धात्स्य कुंभीलकस्यास्तु वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोधा N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोधदुमं साधुमतः प्रकुट्टं R. 2. 29; युधेन सालस्यत लोधपाण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [ लृ-भवे वृत् ] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. —2 Loss, destruction. —3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment ( of customs ), disappearance, disuse. —4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. —5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. —6 Omission, dropping; तद्वर्द्धनस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. —7 Elision, dropping, ( in gram. ); अदर्शनं लोपा P. I. 1. 60. —8 Being perplexed or confounded. —9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [ लृ-वृत् ] 1 Violation, transgression. —2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपासुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [ She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife ].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. —2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोत्रं.

लोभः [ लृ-भावे वृत् ] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चदुष्टेन किं Bh. 2. 55. —2 Desire for, longing after ( with gen. or in comp. ); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आनन-स्पशलोभात् Me. 109 —3 Avarice personified ( one of the six enemies of man ). —Comp. —अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. ( नी f. ) Alluring, enticing. —न् [ लृ-वृत् ] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. —2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. —2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. —2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [ लृ-मनिन् ] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. —Comp. —अन्धः 1. = रोमाच q. v. —2. wool, down. —3. a tail. —आलि-ली, —आवलि-ली, —राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कणः a hare. —कीटा a louse. —कृपा, —गर्ता, —रंध्र, —विदर a pore of the skin. —दं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —ज्ञातनं depilatory ( removing the hair of the body ). —स-हर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हर्ष, —हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [ लोमानि बाहुल्येन संयस्य श ] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. —2 Woollen.



-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —अः A sheep, ram. —आ- 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. —Comp. —पुष्कः the Sirisha tree. —मार्जरः the civet-cat. लोमश्च 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाहाः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोद्-अच् इत्यल, लुल् वञ्च् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरलोलशिखामाजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिषांतवर्द्धि Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकयः पवनकुलितांशुकान्तं V. 2. 22; ततस्ततः मेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापार्णिः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन अयः संशयदोषरुद्धं स्वभाषलोलित्ययः मधुहं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोभूत् U. 3. 6; इस्तं कपवती रुणद्धि रक्षणापारलोलोमुलि M. 4. 14; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननरपशोलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. —Comp. —अक्षि n. a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्वा a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a [लुभ् यद् अच् एषो भयः पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुञ्च्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसन्तिमात्रनिर्दुतो मधुकर विस्मृतोत्थेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिशस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —यार् Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोह 1 A. (लोहेन) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं 1 A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोहकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोहघातंहत, Mu. 2. -हं Rust of iron. —Comp. —ह्रः, -भेदः, -नः an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोहाः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

—हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-book. —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. —Comp. —अजः the red goat. —अभिहारः, अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. —अमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. —उत्तमं gold. —कितः a leadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किंहे rust of iron. —चातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् m. a diamond. —द्राविन् m. borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठा a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —चद् a. tipped or studded with iron. —मारक a. calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —राज्ज n. rust of iron. —राजकं silver. —लिंगं a bowl filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् n iron-armour, mail. —शङ्कुः an iron spike. —श्लेषणः borax. —सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुह-इत् रश् लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; अस्तास्तावतिमात्रलोहिततलो वाह घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैः शिखामिः शिखिनीवलोहाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. —तर् N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. —(क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. —अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् n. copper. —अर्मेन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of *Azoka* (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आचनः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —हंसण a. red-eyed. —उद् a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कुण्ड a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —ग्रिवः an epithet of Agni. —चन्दनं saffron. —पुष्पकः the granite tree. —मुक्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् m. Redness.

लोहिरयः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लोहिरय.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा उण्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्य or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वै-विकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लो 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —का, (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. —Comp. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसेयि संतो लौकिकज्ञा यं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोड 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोल्यं [लोल्स भावः ध्वज] 1 Fickle; ness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness, lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोल्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह a. (ही f.) [लोहेभ्य लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. —हः A kettle —Comp. —आरभन् m., —युः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः —धं an iron-fetter, irons. —भाहं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शङ्कुः an iron-spike.

लौहिता The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लोहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः व्यञ्च् स्वार्थे ष्यञ्च् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चकंपे तर्णिर्लोहितस्य तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेध्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says; तर्णिर् लोहिण्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं redness.

लपी, लयी 9 P. (लियानि, लियानि) To join, unite, be mixed with.

लवी 9 P. (लिवानि) To go, move, approach.



## व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. व N. of Varuṇa (Medini). —*ind.* Like, as; in मणी बोद्धव्यं लं वेते मियाँ वस्ततरो मम Sk.; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [ वंशति उद्भिति वंश तस्य नेषम् Tv. ] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वेदविद्युजोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमयो युगवानपि संगमिन्नेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुच्चरति H. 2; धनुर्वेदमयो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशमयि &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कृञ्जिरोपादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सान्द्रिकृता इव वंशवृक्षकैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Śāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten hastas). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -*Comp.* —अग्रं, —अङ्कुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo —अङ्कुतिर्निर्गुणः genealogy. —अङ्कुलः genealogy. —अङ्कुलचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आयत *a.* inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आवः bamboo-manna. —कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. —ऊकः cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race; वंशस्थिति वंशकरणे तेन R. 18. 31. (—रः) 1. a son; स्वपि समुत्पत्त्यस्य वंशकरस्य मुखे प्रेषिष्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. —कर्मुरोचना, —रोचना, —लोचना bamboo-manna. —कृत *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —कौरि bamboo-manna. —चरितं the history of a family. —चित्तकः a genealogist. —छेत्त *a.* the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (—जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed

of the bamboo. (—जं) bamboo-manna. (—जा) bamboo-manna. —संडुलः the seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्यं = वंशतेजुल *q. v.* —नतिम् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (—त्रः) a reed. —पत्रका 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (—कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. —सुत्र *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (—वं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —विततिः *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —सकंरा bamboo-manna. —सलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vṛṇā. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशका 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञासीदुपि करसरोजादिमलितं H. D. 108; कंठरिपोऽर्षयोऽहं न बोधेऽपि वंशीरवः Gīt. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight -*Comp.* —धरा, —धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश *a.* [ वंशे भवः यत् ] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —द्वयः 1 A descendant, posterity (*pl.*); इतरेऽपि स्वोर्द्वयः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; दूनं मत्ता परं दंशः विवक्षितं देवदंशिनः R. 1. 56. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंहृ See वंद्.

वक् See वक्.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [ वच्-तव्य ] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तच्चहि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-रथं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्त् *a.* or *m.* [ उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-वच् ] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पटवस्य वक्ता भोता च दुर्लभा Rām.; किं करिष्यति वक्ताः भोता यत्र न विद्यते; दुर्गुरा यत्र वक्तास्तत्र मोक्षं हि शोभनं Sn-bhāsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [ वक्त्रेण वच्-करणे द्वृ ] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं सुदुरीक्षे न धनिना ज्ञेये न चाङ्गमुखा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushṭubh*; See S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -*Comp.* —आसवः saliva. —सुराः a tooth. —जः a Brāhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —गुहा N. of Ganges. —वले the palate. —वटाः a veil. —वट्टा a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्वकाः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रत्रं the aperture of the mouth. —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (—*m.*) a citron, tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः यथा यदपि भवति प्रस्थितस्योच्चराशौ Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितौ Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुबुवा प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Śi. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition,



-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). -7 Prosodially long. —कः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (-गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3. a snake. —उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथावाक्यमन्यथान्येन योग्यते । श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विषा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पत्न्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). -2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबन्धुर्वीणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ -3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree. —कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः —खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गतिः, गामिन् a. 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-तिः f.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चंचुः a parrot. —तुहाः 1. an epithet of Gapeesa. -2. a parrot. —वृष्टः a boar. —दृष्टिः a. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (-f.) squint, an oblique look. —नकः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —बालधिः, —लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्रता a hog.

वक्रता, —र्व 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion. -3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि a. 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित a. Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —m. A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् m. [वक्र-इमन्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्राब्जसौरभं स च सुधा-स्वदी गिरां वक्रिमा Gīt. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोक्त 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रोद् 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रोगावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय. वक्रोष्ठिः f. वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षन् 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. —गः —गा pl. 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षयः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् n. [वक्ष् अहर् हृत् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —m. An ox, a bull. —Comp. —जः, —वह्, —वहाः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोवहः, वक्षोवहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वख् (वखति, वखति) To go, move.

वङ्क 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वङ्कः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वङ्किः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be only by some)). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वङ्कर्ण 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वङ्गः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वङ्ग 1 P. (वङ्गति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; बङ्गादुराख्य तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतार R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं ससारस्य बङ्गादुत्तमतः प्रिये वङ्गदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —ग 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —ग 1 Lead. -2 Tin. —Comp. —अरि yellow orpiment. —ज 1 brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —घुल्लजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वङ्घ्र 1 A. (वङ्घति) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वङ्घ्र 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वङ्घि, उवाच, अवोचत्, वङ्घति, वङ्घं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वङ्घि K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.);

तासूचतुस्ते मियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच धात्र्यामथ मोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वङ्घते वाक्यं R. 3. 25. -2 To relate, describe; रङ्गनाममन्त्रं वङ्घये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महच्चानारसारणिः S. 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तत्तेकसततिशुणं मन्त्रं वङ्घिनिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as a sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. —Desid. (विबक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विबक्षता दोषमपि स्तुतारमना स्वयंकमीशं प्रति साधु भावितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्त्रम् m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग्गु a. Talkative. —ग्रः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्गुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वृचाः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —चं Speaking, talk. —Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचकः a. Talkative, eloquent. —m. A Brāhmaṇa.

वचंवा A kind of talking bird.

वचनं [वच-स्पृह] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence; ननु वक्तुविशेषनिःस्पृहा शुनयुद्धा वचने विप्रस्थितः Kī. 2. 5; मीतः मीतिमहस्यवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction; महच्चनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order.' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधराक्षदः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. —Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रा) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —करिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् a. obedient, compliant, submissive. —पद्म a. eloquent. —मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred



speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —रिथत a. ( वचनेरिथत also ) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [ वच्-अनीय ] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. —2 Censurable, blameable. —यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिवचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयनिर्द्वयवर्धितं रमण. स्वामनुयायि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुं वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, law or wicked person ( शठ ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचत् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धाया प्रथमोक्तिं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. —2 A command, order, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Slanging, a song of birds. —6 ( In gram. ) Number. —Comp. —कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः disconcord. —ग्रहः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; अश्वकर्षणमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken ( opp. to अनुमित or समित. ) —3 Told, addressed; असावुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्त A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —क्त —क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). —Comp. —अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुरुषः a word ( feminine or neuter ) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chāndr. 5. 120; Mb. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; सा in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवती दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

वच्. 1 P. ( वजति ) To go, move, roam about. —II 10 U. ( वजयति )

1 To trim, prepare. —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [ वज्र-रूप Up. 2. 28 ] 1 Hard, adamant. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Grass. —ज्रः, —ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra ( said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v. ); अर्जुनं मे ममितायुः सुराः सकृद्वेदादि वैश्वैरस्याभिज्ये धनुर्वि विजयं पौरुषेते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. —2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रतमुक्तीणि सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोरानि मृदाणि कुशमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. —5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusagras. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. —2 A kind of tale. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —अंशः a snake. —अव्यसः cross-multiplication. —अज्ञिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Śakyamuni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mā. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. —वंजुः a vulture. —चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. —जित् m. N. of Garuda. —जलनं, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. N. of Garuda. —4. of Ganesa. —तुल्य lapis lazuli or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देहः, —देहिन् a. having an adamant or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निर्वैषः, —निर्वेषः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रसुसुप्तनिवज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —3. an owl. —पातः. —पातनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —भृत् m. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय a. 1. hard, adamant.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted. —हुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रवः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपपटितेव Mā. 5. 10, U. 4 ( for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57 ). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2 cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शङ्खः a porcupine. —सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine; क्व च निशानिपाता वज्रसारः क्षारते S. 1. 10; रमपि कुसुमवाणाम् वज्रसारोकोपि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —ची f. a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यद्वयं पश्यः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. ( वंचति ) 1 To go, to arrive at; वंचुश्चाहवक्तिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. ( वंचयति ), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायामिनेरिदृषा Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud ( said to be A. only, but often P. also ); मूर्खस्त्वामवंचयन्तं Bk. 15. 15; कथमयं वंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्जरद्वनं Git. 8; ( वंचने ) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave ( one ) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक a. [ वंच्-णिच्-प्रुल ] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Muskrat. —4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [ वंच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वेति Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिर्नापिदुक्तं वंचनमभिव्यञ्जिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mā. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —स A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक a. ( की f. ) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.



बंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [बंजु-उल्लङ्घ] वक्ष्य जः Tv. ] 1 A common cane or reed, आमंजुबंजुललत नि च तान्यमूनि नीधनीलनिचुलानि मरित्तानि U 2. 23; or मजुलबंजुलकुजगनं विचकर्ष करेण दुहले Gt 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Ashka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —Comp —दुमः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

बट I. 1 P. (बटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (बटयति) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —Caus. (बटयति) To speak.

बटः [बट-अच्] 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटवागेनि वर्मनि बटः इर्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). —7 Equality in shape. —Comp. —पञ्च a variety of the white basil. (—जा) a jasmine. —वासिन m. a Yaksha.

बटका ! A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

बटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cook. —2 A mat. —3 A torban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

बटारकः, —बहारकः A cord, string.

बटिकः A pawn at chess.

बटिका 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar. ओढी) made of rice and Masha.

बटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —m. = बटिक q. v.

बटी 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

बटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलीयं बटुः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विश्वः स्रुतिस्तथाधरः Kn. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmacharin q. v.

बटुकः 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmacarin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

बटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

बट् I P. (बटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

बटर् [बट् अस्] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. —रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

बटभिः —भी S ० बलभिः-भी.

बटवा 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins,

see बंजा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवोषित्). —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the submarine fire. —सुखः 1. the submarine fire. —2 N. of Siva.

बट्टा A kind of cake.

बटिलं See बटिश.

बट् *a.* Large; big, great.

बण् I P. (बगति) To sound.

बणः Sound, noise.

बणिज् m [Up. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; बस्यागमः केवल जीविकायै तं ज्ञानपथं बणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —f. Merchandise, trade. —Comp. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया trade, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively). —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchant's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्धः a caravan.

बणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

बणिजकः A merchant.

बणिज्यं, बणिज्या Trade, traffic.

बंट I P., 10 U (बटति, बंटयति) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

बंट *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

बंटकः [बंट्-बन् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

बंटनं [बंट्-ल्यट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

बंटाला, —बंटालाः 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe. —3 A boat.

बंट् 1 A. (बंटते) To go alone or unaccompanied

बंट *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —टः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

बंटरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). —4 A dog. —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

बंट् I. 1 A. (बंटते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. (बंटयति) To share, divide, apportion.

बंह *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —टः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —इरा An unchaste woman; cf. रंरा.

बंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

बंडाल See बंडाल.

बत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; ६० भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवत् जनकारम् जायत R. 14. 43. —ind. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

बत See बत.

बव *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. —2 Aaked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

बतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलबिलोलवतंसं Gt. 2.

बत् *f.* A river of heaven. —m. 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

बतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वत्-स; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; देवाद्य वत्सनिव लोकमहं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वसौलाः परिकल्प्य वत्से Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कुतं कुतमतिविनयेन, किमपराजं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्भत्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कीर्तानी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —रसा 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Stā' &c. —रसं The breast. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अद्वजः a wolf. —ईशः, —राजः a kind of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च वत्सा वपे Ratn. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (—मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. —वृत्तः a kind of arrow. —नामः 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbī. —पाला 'a keeper of calves', N. of Kṛishṇa or Balarāma. —बंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow-shed.



वस्तुकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वस्तुरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox ; महोक्षता वस्तुरः रघुशिव R. 3. 32. -री A heifer ; ओत्रियाया-म्यागताय वस्तुरी वा महोक्ष वा निर्वपेति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वस्तिका A heifer.

वस्तरः [ वस्-तरन् Up. 3. 71 ] 1 A year ; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phālguna. -आदिः the month of Mārgaśīrṣa. -क्षणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. [ वत्सं लाति ला-क ] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring : aa वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards ; स्व-हृत्सलः कः स तपस्वि जनस्य हृता Mā. 8. 8 ; 6. 14 ; R. 2. 69, 8, 41 ; ao झरणा-गतवत्सल ; वीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यस्य). -लः A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness : Pt. 2. 9

वत्सलपति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for ; नूनमनपरयता मां वत्सलपति S. 7.

वत्सिन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद 1 P. ( वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions ; see below ; उवाच, अवाचति, वदित्वाति, वदितुं, उदित ; pass. उच्यते विवादिते ) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to ; वद प्रवोचै स्फुटचंद्र-तारका विभावरी यक्षराजय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform ; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state ; Ms. 2. 9 ; 4. 14. -5 To name, call ; वदति वर्ण्यवर्णनां धर्मकं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; तदुपपाकीर्णना विप्रेवदां वदंशपूर्णति च तां पुराविद् Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak ; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति ; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.) ; शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.) ; Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert,

labour (Atm.) ; क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाचयति, ते ) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument ; वीणांमिव वाचयती Vikr. 1. 10 ; वाचयते सुदु वेणुं Git. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [ उच्यतेनेन वद् करणे ल्युट् ] 1 The face ; आसीद्वृत्तवदना च निमोचयंती S. 2. 12 ; ao सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth ; वदनं विनिवेष्टिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रमनामिवेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a See वदाय.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. [ अत्यं वदति वद्-अच नि० ] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदाय a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous ; Ms. 4. 224. -न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man ; झिरसा वदायगुरुवः सादरमेनं वदंति सुतरवः Bv. 1. 19 ; तस्मै वदायगुरुवे वरं नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month) ; as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable ; cf. अवय. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध 1 P. ( वधति ) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हृ in the Aśvīst and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction ; आरमनो वधमाहती कासी विदग्धतस्करा V. 5. 1 ; मनुष्यवधः homicide ; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अहं a deserving capital punishment. -उदकं a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः

a means of killing. -ऊर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -वृद्धः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.) -2. capital punishment. -निर्जेकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f. -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्नग्धः the glows ; Mk. 10.

वधक a. ( धक्ता, धिका f ) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधञ्ज A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् n. A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, f. -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधुः f [ उच्यते पितृगृहात् पतिगृहे वध ऊ-युक् च ; of. Up. 1. 83 ] 1 A bride ; वरः स वधवा सह राजमार्गे प्राप ध्वजच्छा-यनिवारितोऽर्ण R. 7. 4. 19 ; समानयंस्तु-ल्यगुणं वधुवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न ततः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse ; द्रव्यं नमति वः सर्वाभिलोचनवधु-रिति Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law ; एषा च पशुकुलमहत्-राणां वधुः U. 4. 4. 16 ; तेषां वधुस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पाथिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general ; हरिरिह सुग्धवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1 ; स्ववशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न व-धुवधानि विमुञ्चति धिवः Ki. 6. 45 ; N. 22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal ; सुवधुः a doe ; व्याघ्रवधुः, गज-वधुः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife ; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुदशयनः A lattice, window.

वधु ( धु ) दी 1 A young woman or female ; रथे वधुदीमारीत्य पायः काप्येव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधुदीडुकूलचौ-राय ( कुणाय ) Bhāṣā P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom ; Mn. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -वदहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूः, -भूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला A garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to



be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

**वध्या** Killing, slaughter, murder.

**वध्र** 1 A leathern strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. —2 Lead. —ध्रि A leathern thong.

**वध्रि** a. Castrated, emascuated.

**वध्रिका** m. A castrated person, eunuch.

**वध्रचः** A shoe.

**वन** I. 1 P. ( वनति ) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. ( वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only ) 1 To beg, ask, request ( said to govern two acc. ) ; तोषदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain. —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P., 10 U. ( वनति, वनयतिने ) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

**वन** [ वन-अच् ] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वनः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120 ; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राणिण्यम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed ; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावसीनाः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring ( of water ). —5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light ; a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. ( As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest' ; वन-वराहा, वनकटुली, वनपुष्प &c. ). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest ; V. 4. 26. —अचिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिष्टा wild turmeric. —अचकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलकं red earth or ruddle. —अलिका a sun-flower. —अलुः a hare. —आलुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रक the root of wild ginger. ( —का ) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —अश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रय 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —वत्साहः a

rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपह्वः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कृणा wild pepper. —कवल्ली wild plantain. —करिन् m, —कंजरः, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासि ( मिः f. ) the wild cotton tree. —कुङ्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः f. the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुह्यः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर a. 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. ( —रः ) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. ( —रं ) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress ; S. 2. —खं दनं 1. the Devadāru tree. —2. alowood. —चंद्रिका, —उयोस्ना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. ( —रः ) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपस्थुरास्थितविदाधियः ज्ञानयज्ज्वा वनचरर वसति Ki. 6. 29 ; Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्यं roaming about or residence in a forest. —छायः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिद्र m. a wood-cutter. —ज 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. ( —जं ) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिकः the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहा a forest-conflagration. —द्वीपः = वनकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12. 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52. 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धरा an avenue of trees. —धितिः f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —धः a woodman. —पल्लवः the shoot of a tree. —पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्व the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पा a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ a. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. ( —स्थ ) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. ( —प्रं ) the cinnamon tree. —पद्मिणः, —वर्द्धिगः a wild peacock. —पू f. forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad fly. —मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna ; R. 9. 51 ; it is thus described: —आजातुर्लंबी माला सर्ववृक्षमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये रश्मिर्दृक्वाढ्य । वनमालेति कीर्तिता । धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् a. adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. ( —m. ) an epithet of Krishna ; धीरसमीरे यदुनानिरे वसति वने वनमाली Glt. 5 ; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति ibid. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. —मुच a. pouring water ; R. 9. 22. ( —m. ), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः —जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus flower. —रुद्री f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper ; ह्रीकुता खलु गुणैरुदात्तलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वाह्निः —हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् m. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit ; so वनस्थायिन्. —बीजः, —बीजकः the wild citron tree. —हुताशी the egg-plant. —वीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —ध्व m. 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet cat. —मंकटः a kind of pulse. —मद्, —संवासिन् m a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground ; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

**वनस्पतिः** [ वनस्पतिः नि० सृ ] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general ; तमाद्यु विन्नं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam ; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to *Vanapati*. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

**वनने** Ved. Wealth.

**वनम्** a. Ved. 1 Loveliness ; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

**वनायुः** N. of a district ; R. 5. 73. —Comp. —जः a. produced in *Vanāyu*, ( as a horse )

**वनहिरः** A hog, wild boar.

**वनिः** 1 N. of Agni. —2 A heap. —3 Asking, begging. —f. Desire, wish.

**वनिका** A little wood ; as in अज्ञांक-वनिका.

**वनिन्** a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —m. 1 A tree —2 The Soma-



plant. -3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिञ्चुकाः (pl.) A Kimsuka in a wood, anything found unexpectedly; also वनेविल्लकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a. [वने चरति चरुत् अलुक् सं.] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. —2 An ascetic, a hermit. —3 A wild beast. —4 A sylvan, satyr. —5 A demon.

वनिता p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. —2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनिता इति वदन्त्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते । युनां परिणता मेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पञ्चिकवनिताः Me. 8. —2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. —3 Any beloved woman. —4 The female of an animal. —Comp. —द्वि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वेनिदुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice —2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (वाचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पद्रुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). —2 To ask, entreat, request. वदुः Ved. A malicious person (हिसक).

वनुक्ष a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. —2 Devoted or attached to. —3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिसक). —2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद 1 A. (वंते, वंदति) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीयरत्नेभ्यो R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. —2 To adore, worship. —3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. वंदकः A praiser.

वंद्यः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. —2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद-स्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. —2 Reverence, adoration. —3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c (by touching his feet). —4 Praising, extolling. —5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —न 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —3 Solicitation. —4 A drug for reviving the dead. —Comp. —माला,

—मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. —2 Parasitical plant; (वंदाकः, -की, -का, -वंदारः also in this sense).

वंदार a. 1 Praising. —2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमबुद्धीतो महासुनिवेदारः, Mu. 7. —n. Praises. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

वंदित्र m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मवदेवार्पदु-तरगिरो वंदितो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the barda form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). —2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. —2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. —3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —या 1 A parasitical plant. —2 Yellow pigment.

वंदः A worshipper, votary. —वं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See वंधुर.

वंध्य. वंद्या See वंध्य, वंद्या.

वन्धः [Up. 2. 23] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वने-भवः वत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्या-मेवाय संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिनो 45, 88. —2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. —3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. —2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. —Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. —2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उव; pass. उपते; desid. विवपसति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यधेरिणे बीज-मुत्पा न वप्ता लभते कले Ma. 3. 112; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते कले Subhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. —2 To throw, cast (as dice). —3 To heget, produce. —4 To weave. —5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. —2 One who sows, a sower. —3 Shaving. —4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-स्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. —2 Shavings, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. —3

Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. —2 A weaving instrument. —3 A weaver's shop (वेतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. —2 A hole, cavity. —3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. —4 The skin of the intestines. —Comp. —कृत् m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. —2 Wonderful. —वं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). —n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयि-ष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कातमिदं वप्-श्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंख-पयो च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिचा क्षतजतुल्य-वपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. —2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. —3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. —4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. —5 Ved. Water. —Comp. —गुणः, —प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप्र-कर्षादजयद्वरं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. —2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुस्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दृष्ट्वा जगतीमुजा सुनिः स वपुस्मानिव पुण्यसंनयः Ki. 2. 56. —2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्त्र m. [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंभकरिता वप्त्रमुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. —2 A father, procreator. —3 A poet, an inspired sage. —4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः-प्रं [उपते अत्र वप्-रं] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; बेल(वप्रवलयं) (उदी) R. 1. 30. —2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रकीडा below. —3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; दृष्ट्वा बेलवप्रवनेन वप्त्रसा Ki. 14. 40. —4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; हीनं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरति वप्त्रा Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. —5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ववनय-प्रतेवुरवप्रमपः Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. —6 The foundation of a building. —7 The gate of a fortified town. —8 A ditch. —9 The circumference of a sphere. —10 A field in general. —11 The butting of an elephant or bull. —12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. —2 A Prajāpati. —प्रं Lead. —Comp. —अभि-



घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.) ; Ki. 5. 42 ; cf. तदाघातः. —क्रिया, —क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound ; वप्रक्रिया-युक्तवत्तद्वेषु R. 5. 44 ; वप्रकीडापरिणत-गजमेधनीयं वदशे Me. 2.

वप्रकाः The circumference of a wheel.

वपिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position ( दुर्गति ).

वपी A mound of earth, hillock.

वप्र 1 P. ( वप्रति ) To go, move.

वस् 1 P. ( वमति, वात, caus. वमयति, वमयति ; but with prepositions only वमयति ) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth ; रक्तं चावमिषुर्लोकः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit ( fig. also ) ; किमपिपञ्चावा निकृतं हव तेजसि वमति U. 6. 14 ; S. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 66 ; Me. 20 ; अविविद्युगतिपि सत्कविभगितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां V&a. —3 To throw out or down ; वातमाह्वय R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमा Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [ वमस्त्वर ] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out ; as in वसन्तिवसन्तवमनं R. 15. 29 ; Kn. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नः Heimpr. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [ वम इत् ] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat, rogue. —मि. f. 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंशः A bamboo ( वंश ).

वंशारवः The lowing of cattle.

वशः —घी An ant. —Oomp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वश 1 A. ( वशे ) To go, move.

वशः A weaver.

वपनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [ अज-अकृत् वयमावा ] 1 Age, any time or period of life ; गुणाः पु-ज्जायाम् गुणिषु न च लिङ्गे न च वयः U. 4. 11 ; न च वयः R. 2. 47 ; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1, न च वयः वयस्तेजसते हेतुः Bh. 2. 38 ; तेजसां हि न वयः समीपयते R. 11. 1 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life ; वयोगते किं वयसाविलासाः Subhāsh. ; so अतिक्रान्तवयसाः. —3 A bird in general, स्मृतीनां समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62 ; वृग-वयोवयवोपचितं वयं R. 9. 53 ; 2. 9 ; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 Crow ; Pt. 1. 23 ; ( here it may mean ' a bird '

also ). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिव, —अतीत a. ( वयोतिग &c. ) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. ( वयोधिक ) older in age, senior. —अवस्था ( वयो-वस्था ) stage or period of life, measure of age ; Māl. 9. 29. —कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत a. 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. ( —तं ) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, —परिणामः ripeness of age ; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. ( वयोवृद्ध ) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another ; वयो वयःसंध्यः. —2. puberty, maturity, ( period of coming of age ). —स्थ a. ( वयःस्थ or वयस्थ ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. ( —स्था ) a friend ; contemporary. ( —स्था ) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small oardama. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. ( वयो-हानिः ) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [ वयसा तुल्यः वत् ] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्या A friend, companion, any associate ( usually of the same age ). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [ वय उन् ] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple ( said to be m. also in this sense in Upadishūtra ). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरनं Lead.

वर 10 U. ( वरयति-ने, strictly caus. of वृ or वृ of class 10 ) To ask for, choose, seek to get ; see वृ.

वर a. [ वृ कर्मणि अप् ] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest ; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp. ; वदतां वरा R. 1. 59 ; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54 ; Kn. 6. 18 ; वरवरः, तद्वरा, सरिवरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to ; वरिष्ठो वरिष्ठः वराः Ma. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 352. —रा 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour ( तयोभिरिष्यते वस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः ) ; वरं वृ or वाच् ' to ask a boon ' ; यीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवद्ब्रह्मवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; ( for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस् ). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband ; वरं वरयते कस्या ; see under वृ ( 1 ) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron ; ( for वरम् see separately ). —Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. ( —गः ) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. N. of Cupid. ( —नी ) turmeric. ( —नं ) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. ( —रः ) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. ( —हा ) an elegant or a beautiful woman ; कामं कुर्व वरा-रोहे देहि मे परिभगं Māl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, seat of honour. —3. the China rose. ( —नः ) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उवाः —रः f. a beautiful woman ( lit. having beautiful thighs ). —कृतः an epithet of Indra. —चन्दनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तदु a. fair-limbed. ( —तुः f. ) a beautiful woman ; वस्तुवरपदासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तनुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. —रवः the Nimba tree. —वृ a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious ( —वृ ) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. —हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand ( placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c. ). ( —वा ) 1. N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —वक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —दुमः agallochum. —निधयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom ( at a wedding ; R. 6. 86. —पदा N. of Lopā-mudrā. —प्रदानं, —वाजा the setting



out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बहिः saffron. —युतिः स्त्री f. a beautiful young woman. —बन्धः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —लवण a. received as a boon. (—वधः) the *Champakā* tree. —वरसला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2 a woman in general. —3. turmeric. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Sarāsvatī. —8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृक्ष N. of Siva. —सुरत a. 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —सख f. 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरका [ वृ-वृ ] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —क 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wiper.

वरण [ वृ-वृ लृ वृ ] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Beggings, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping ( of priests &c. ). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —ज 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called *Varuṇa*. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां सुवे सनलवानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —मञ्ज See वरमञ्ज.

वरटः [ वृ-अट् ] 1 Gender. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —टा-स्त्री 1 A goose; नवमसुतिवरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; मो वषट् एते खलु वारुणाः पुत्रा अर्थकलपवर्ता वरटामिता इव गोपालवारुणा अरण्ये यत्र वज्र न ज्वायते तत्र तत्र मण्डति Mk. 1. —ट a jasmine flower ( कुंदपुष्प ).

वरणसी More nanally written वराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [ वृ-अंड ] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish hook. —6 Pocket. ( The word वरंडल्लक in सिद्धिदीपिका वरंडल्लुक इव

वृक्षसिद्धय पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed ).

वरंडक a. 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened. —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird ( सरिका ). —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरजा 1 A strap, thong, or girth ( of leather ); Si. 11. 44. —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; सद्यश्च यन् भूमिमानासंगमाहर् विरेषोपि समं महामभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case ); वरं मोक्षं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वचनं...वरं भिक्षाशिल्पं न च परधनास्वादनमुक्तं H. 1; वरं माणस्यागो न पुनरधमानासुपगमाः ibid.; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याज्ञा मोषा वरमधिष्ठे नार्थमे लवणकामा Mo. 6.

वरयितु m. A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ल 1. A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरम् n. Width, breadth ( Ved. ).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. ( की f. ) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तमया न तुक्तं कृतं यस्त वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; परिकुञ्जिज्जहानजीविता वराकीं वातुकुपेते Māl. 10. —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [ वरमण्यं अटति अट्-अण् Tv. ] 1 A cowrie. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie; वरातः काणवरा-डकोति न मया सुखेऽनुना सुखं मां Bh. 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. —3 A string, rope ( n. also in this sense ). —Comp. —रजम् m. the tree called नागकेश.

वराटिका A cowrie; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, —वरालकः Clovea.

वराशिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [ वराय अभीष्टाय सुतादिलाभाय आहति भूमि आ-हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 A boar, hog; विश्ववर्षे क्रियतां वराहतन्निमित्तस्ताक्ष-तिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लम्भा शशिनि कलंक-कलेव निमग्नः । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगद्विष हरे Gīt. 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कारिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —वराहोत्सवी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् n. an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama.). —शृंग N. of Siva.

वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमम् m. 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवत् n. Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिषसि (सि) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवर्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उक् q. v.). —वः 1 The francoline partridge. —2 The orange tree. —ह 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Ohhāya, wife of the sage. —2 The plant called सातवरी.

वरिमम् m. Excellence &c.; see वरिमम्.



**वरीयस्** *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; *Māl.* 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उह q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* *Vod.* Rest, repose.

**वरी (ली) वदे:** An ox, a bull.

**वरीधु:** *N.* of Cupid, the god of love.

**वरुट:** *N.* of a class of Mlechchhas.

**वरुह:** *N.* of a low caste.

**वरुण:** [ वृ-उन्नृ *Up.* 3. 53 ] 1 *N.* of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्वावृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादमामहं *Bg.* 10. 29; रश्मिर्विशेषां वरुणाति राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ता: *Rv.* 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति *Mb.*; अतिस्त्किमस्य वरुणस्य दिशा भ्रमस्त्वरज्यदुष्टारकरः *Si.* 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The *Varuna* tree. -*Comp.* -अंगरुहः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -देव, -देवत the *Nakshatra* *Satabhisaj*. -पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of *Varuna*. -लोकः 1. the world of *Varuna*. -2. water.

**वरुणानी** *Varuna's* wife.

**वरुणावि:** *f.* *N.* of *Lakshmi*.

**वरुत्र** A cloak, mantle.

**वरुत्** *m.* *Ved.* 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -त्री A guardian deity.

**वरुथं** [ वृ-ऊय् *Up.* 2. 6 ] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथगुतिर्यो निरोधतो रथस्थितिम्. -2 A armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (*Ved.* in the last 3 senses). -यः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

**वरुथिन्** *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अचमिक्करथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्धृता *R.* 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. -नी An army; स्तूलितसलिलाहुतृष्येनां जगाम वरुथिनी *Si.* 12. 77; *R.* 12. 50.

**वरुथ्य** *a.* [ वृ-य्य ] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि युद्धमार्णं पार्णि वरुथ्येन *R.* 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेदा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिदं दुषिं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरुथ्यः *Bv.* 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही *Rv.* 3. 62. 10; *R.* 6. 84, *Bk.* 1. 4; *Ku.* 7. 90. -यं Saffron.

**वरोट:** The *Marubaka* plant. -ट Its flower.

**वरोल:** A kind of wasp.

**वरकर:** [ वृ-अल् ] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -*Comp.* -ककरः a strap or rope of leather (ककरः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

**वरकराट:** 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

**वरकुट:** A pin, bolt.

**वर्गः** [ वृ-वृ ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः *R.* 2. 4, 11. 7; नो पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side *Ku.* 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class; of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (वर्ग, अर्थ, and काम). -*Comp.* -अंरयं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, i. e. a nasal. -घनः the cube of a square. -घातः the fifth power -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square.

**वर्गेण** Multiplication.

**वर्गवति** *Den.* -*P.* To multiply.

**वर्गज्ञस्** *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

**वर्गिन्** *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

**वर्गिण** *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

**वर्गीय** *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

**वर्ध** *a.* Belonging to the same class. -वर्धः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे पर्यायः पाठिताः *Māl.* 1; वृद्धाहना जुहुषिरे जुहुरात्मवर्धः *Si.* 5. 15.

**वर्ध** 1 *A.* (वर्ति) To: shine, be bright or splendid.

**वर्धटी** 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

**वर्धस्** *n.* [ वृ-अहृ ] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः constipation.

**वर्धस्क:** 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

**वर्धस्वित्** *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

**वर्जः** Leaving, abandoning.

**वर्जक** *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

**वर्जन** [ वृ-ज्युट् ] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

**वर्ज ind.** To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); यौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः *S.* 4; *Ku.* 7. 72.

**वर्जित** *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

**वर्ज्य** *a.* 1 To be avoided or abandoned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. -उर्ध्व A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

**वर्ण** 10 *U.* (वर्णयिते, वर्णते) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयत्यात्मनस्तत्तुं *Subhāsh.* -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवन हरेरितुं प्रणतेन *Gīt.* 3; *Ki.* 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

**वर्णः** [ वर्ण-अल् ] 1 A colour, hue; अंतः शुद्धस्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः *Me.* 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वद्गदातुं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचोरे *Me.* 46; *R.* 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्गानामाहुर्गुणैर्ण *Vāit.*; न कश्चिद्गुणानामप्यमप्यकुटोऽपि भजते *S.* 5. 10; *R.* 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वगो अश्वः. -6 (a) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः *V.* 5. (b) A word, syllable; *S. D.* 9. -7: Fame, glory,



celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजन-लक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality, merit, virtue. -9 Praise. -10 Dress, decoration. -11 Outward appearance, form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle. -13 A covering, lid. -14 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song ( गतिक्रम ); उपात्तवर्णं चरिते पिनकिना Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -15 The howlings of an elephant. -16 A quality, property. -17 A religious observance. -18 An unknown quantity. -19 The number 'one'. -20 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode. -क 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen. -अधिपः a planet presiding over a caste or class. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्दर्शनमाद्वयः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an inkstand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. -गत a. 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter. -ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -तुलिः, -तुलिका, -तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द्व a. colouring. (-द्वं) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. -दूषक a. violating the distinctions of castes. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -पातः the omission of a letter. -पात्र a paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं alce-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil. -मातुका N. of Saraavati. -माला, -राशिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk. -वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush, pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिद्धो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोढकः 1. a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्त a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp माहातृच). -व्यवस्थितिः f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संशयः confusion of castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage. -2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended). Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाहारः the alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utterance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [ वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्वल् ] 1 A mask,

the dress of an actor. -2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A paint or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकानिभैरालितमधोधरैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable. -का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णन-जा [ वर्ण-ल्युट् ] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावो नस्तु विभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A statement, an assertion. -5 Praise, commendation. (-ना only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3 One who maintains himself by his wife ( श्रीकृताजीव ). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [ वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संवस्थाः ट् ] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mā. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [ वर्ण-क् ] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् a. [ वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer. -3 A religious student, a Brāhmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विज्ञेयः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. -लिग्निन् a. disguised as or wearing the marks of a religious student; स वर्णिलिगी विदितः समापयो युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त q. v. -Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [ वर्त-ण्वल् ] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -क A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. [ वर्त-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. -न 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपाते-स्वावर्ते वर्तमानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence' also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनी 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [ वर्त-शानच् ] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितयज्ञसां भामकवि-सौमिल्लकविमिथ्यादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकविः कालिदासस्य कविप्रायं कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or moving round, revolving. -4 Dwelling in. -नः The present tense (in gram.); वर्तमानसानीपते वर्तमानवह्ना P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तन् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -वी f. [ वर्त् इत् वा कीप् ] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमवर्धनात्मभृत्यमुत्तवर्तिरिव चक्षुरोरानन्दमुत्पादयती Mā. 1; इयममुत्तवर्तिरियनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp; Mā. 10. 4. -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bongie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.



वर्षः, —र्ष [ वर्ष भविष्य कर्तरी अक्ष वा ]  
 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; वि-  
 घृस्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. —2  
 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down,  
 a shower of anything; सुरभि सुरवि-  
 लुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पात R. 12. 102; so शर  
 वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. —3 Seminal  
 effusion —4 A year ( usually only  
 n. ); इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोदग्रमभ्यस्तयोश्च  
 व्रतमासिधार R. 13. 67; न वर्षं वर्षाणि  
 व्रतमासिधारः Dk; वर्षभोग्येण ज्ञापेन  
 Me. 1. —5 A division of the world, a  
 continent; ( nine such divisions are  
 usually enumerated:—1 कुर्; 2 हिमन्-  
 य; 3 रम्यक; 4 लघूत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला;  
 7 मद्राक्ष; 8 किंर; and 9 भारत ); एतद्-  
 द्युर्भारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते दशे Si  
 14. 5. —6 India ( = भारतवर्षः ). —7 A  
 cloud ( only m. according to Hema-  
 chandra ). —Comp. —अंशः, अंशकः,  
 —अंगः a month. —अंबु n. rain-water.  
 —अयुतं ten thousand years —अर्चिस्  
 m. the planet Mars. —अवसानं the  
 autumn or Sarat season. —आधोयः a  
 frog. —आमदः a peacock. —उपलः  
 hail. —करः a cloud. (—रि) a cricket.  
 —कोशः, —यः 1. a month. —2. an  
 astrologer. —गिरिः, —पर्वतः ' a Varsha  
 mountain, ' i. e. one of the moun-  
 tain-ranges supposed to separate the  
 different divisions of the world from  
 one another; ( they are seven:—हिम-  
 वान् हेमकूटश्च निषयो मेरुश्च च । वैतः कर्णौ च  
 शङ्गी च सतेति वर्षपर्वताः ). —ज a. ( वर्षेज



also ) produced in the rainy season. —घरः 1. a cloud. —2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; M. 4 ; ( वर्षवर्ष in the same sense ). —पाकिन् *m.* the hog-plum. —पूगः a series or collection of years. —पतिबंधः a drought. —प्रियः the Chātaka bird —वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धिः *f.* birth-day. —शतं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षण [ वृष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Raining, rain. —2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; द्रव्यवर्षण 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षणः *f.* [ वृष्-अतिः ] 1 Raining. —2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. —3 An act, action. —4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा ( Usually *f. pl.* ) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon ; ग्रिष्मे पञ्चाग्रिमस्यस्यो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेरायः Y. 3. 52 ; Bk. 7. 1. —2 Rain (sing. in this sense). —Comp. —कालः the rains, the rainy season ; ao वर्षासमया. —कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —मधेजनः a high wind. —यू *m.* 1. a frog. —2. a kind of insect ( इन्द्रोप ). —यूः, स्त्री *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. —2. hogweed. —3. an earth-worm. —रात्रः 1. a night in the rainy season. —2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. —क Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वृष् उक्त् ] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कुतोक्षतेरुद्धस्य परिहार्यमू. पर Si. 14. 46 ; Bk. 2. 37. —Comp. —अब्दः, अंबुदः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. —2 Strongest. —3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v. )

वर्षीयसु *a.* ( सी *f.* ) 1 Older ; very old. —2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v. )

वर्षम् The body ; see below.

वर्षमन् *n.* [ वृष्-मन्त्रि ] 1 Body, form. —2 A measure, height ; वर्षम द्विपानं विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वेनचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64 ; गजवर्षमं किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्व्वेद्वारः R. 4. 76. —3 A handsome or lovely form. —4 Surface (as of a mountain) ; Māl. 9. 5.

वर्ह  
वर्ह  
वर्हण  
वर्हिण  
वर्हिन्  
वर्हिस्  
} See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हण,  
वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

वल् 1 A (वल्ते; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्धोर्ग्यं शरद्विष्टरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनं परिस्त्रुमथांगना वलतिरे वलिरेचित मध्यमाः Si. 5. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42.; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलन्ती पतति पदानि किंधति चलन्ती Git. 6. —2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधर Māl. 1. 29; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. —3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमव्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते वलात् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. —4 To increase; वल्लक्षपुरानिस्वना S. D. 116; अमंदं कर्षवर्जनिवर्तिताकुलतया वलद्वाधा राधां सरसमिदमुचे सहचरी Git. 1. —5 To cover, enclose. —6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्विचयति कूणति वेहति विवलिति निमिषति विलोकयति निर्गच्छ K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. —2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see संवलित).

वलन [ वल् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Moving, turning towards. —2 Moving round in a circle. —3 (In astr.) Deflection. —4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. —2 Moved, turned round, bent round. —3 Surrounded, enclosed. —4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. —5 Cast, darted; Māl. 8. 11.

वल see वल.

वलक्ष see वलक्ष.

वलग्रः, अं The waist.

वलभिः, भी *f.* [ वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्ल-अभि वा हीप् ] (Also frequently written वडभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch; ध्रुवैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्बलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2.; सौधान्धत्यर्थतापादलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतामि M. 2. 13. —2 The topmost part (of a house); दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनवलभीतंगवातायनस्थ Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. —3 N. of a town in Saurāshtra ; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरि Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब see अवलंब.

वलयः -वं [ वल्-अयन् ] 1 A bracelet, armband; चिहितविशद्विसकिसलय-वलया जीवति परमिह तव रत्निकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60; R. 13. 21, 43. —2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. —3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. —4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अंतध्रुवलयः Dk.; वेलावप्रवलयो (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्बलय Si. 9. 8. —5 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. —2 A branch. —3 A sore throat. ( वलपीकृ 'to form into a bracelet'; Ku. 5. 66; वलयपीकृ 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. —2 Whirling round. —3 Curling, Māl. 5. 6.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. —2 A frog. वलाहक See बलाहक.

वलि-ली *f.* (Also written वलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिभिर्हृत्समाक्रांतम् —2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सावेदिविलम् मध्या वलित्वं चारु बभार वाला Ku. 1. 39. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. —Comp. —भृत् *a* curled, having curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्पलचित्तात् वलीभूतश्चलपत् भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. —मुखः, -वर्दनः a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

वलीकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* [ वलि-न म वा ] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलितम् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिश-शी A fish hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

वलुकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

वल्ल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्लू 10 U. ( वल्लयति ते ) To speak.

वल्लः-ल्लकं [ वल्-संवरणे क, कस्य नेव्यं ] 1 The bark of a tree; स वल्लकावासित तवाधुना हरन् करोति मर्त्यु न कथं धर्मजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; 11; Bk. 10. 1. —2 The scales of a fish. —3 A part, fragment (खंड). —Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —हुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रा a variety of the Lodhra

वल्लकत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

वल्लकलः-लं [ वल्-कलन् कस्य नेव्यं ] 1 The bark of a tree. —2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, इयमधिकमनोक्षा वल्लकलेनापि तन्नी S.; 1. 20, R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हेमवल्लकलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिहाः in Ku. 6. 93). —Comp. —संबीत *a.* clad in bark.

वल्लिकः A thorn.

वल्लुकटं Bark, rind.

वल्ल 1 U. (वलाति-ते, वलित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. —2 To leap, bounce, bound; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्लु वलंगति सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. —3 To dance prance; द्वारे



हमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्मन्ति यद् दृष्टिः।  
Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To  
be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat;  
निजिताखिलमहाणवोपधिस्वसारममृतं व-  
वल्मिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger,  
vaunt; विद्यासञ्चविनिर्गलकसुषो वल्मन्ति  
चेर्यामरा; Bv. 1. 72.

वल्मन् Leaping, jumping, gall ping;  
R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला गृह्यते  
हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bound  
ed, leaped &c. -2 Moved, mad, to  
dance; Kāv. 2. 73. -त 1 A gallop,  
one of the paces of a horse. -2  
Swaggoring, boasting, vaunt; निमि-  
त्तादपराद्वेषोपधुक्कस्येव वल्गिते S. 2. 27.

वल्गु u. [ वल् संवर्णे उ छ् व Tv. ] 1  
Lovely, beautiful, handsome, at-  
tractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki.  
18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3  
Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splen-  
didly; Pt. 1. 62. -ल्लुः A goat.  
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse.  
-वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beau-  
tiful. -क 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A  
wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A  
chest.

वल्गुयति Den. P. 1 To be hand-  
some. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3  
Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. ( वल्भे ) To eat, devour.

वल्भन् 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an  
ant-hill.

वल्मीकः-क [ वल् ईच्छ् मुच् व Up. 4. 25 ]  
An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by  
white ants, moles &c.; धर्म शनैः  
संचितुषाहल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh.;  
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of  
certain parts of the body, elephantia-  
sias. -2 The poet Vālmiki. -Comp.  
-शीर्षं a kind of antimony ( used as  
collyrium ).

वल्मू ( ल्यु ) ल् 10 P. ( वल्मू-ल्यु-ल्यति ) 1  
To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल् 1 A. ( वल्ते ) 1 To cover. -2 To  
be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल् [ वल्-वश् ] 1 Covering. -2 A  
weight of three *Gunjas*. -3 Another  
weight of one *Gunja* and a half; or  
of two *Gunjas* ( in medicine ). -4  
Prohibiting. -5 Winning corn. -6  
A *Mansha* of silver.

वल्की [ वल् कु गाय. ' ईप् ] The  
( Indian ) lute; अजस्रमास्फलितवल्की.

गुणक्षतोऽज्जलोगुह्यन्काद्याभञ्जया Si. 1. 9,  
4. 57; Ks. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्भ a. [ वल्-अभच् Up. 3. 125 ]

1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supre-  
me. -भः 1 A lover, husband; ( स्नेहः )  
त्येव विलसति तुल्यं वल्भालोकेन Māl.  
3. 8; Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1.  
53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer.  
-4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse  
( one with auspicious marks ). -भा  
A beloved female, mistress, wife;  
बहुवल्भभा राजानः श्रूयन्ते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9.  
-Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebra-  
ted founder of a Vaishnava sect.  
-पालः a groom.

वल्भयित A mode of sexual en-  
joyment; cf. पुष्पायित.

वल्भरं [ वल्-अल् ] 1 Aloe-wood. -2  
A bower. -3 A thicket ( गहन ). -4 A  
branching foot-stalk.

वल्भरिः-री f. [ वल्-अरि वा ङीप् ] 1  
A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्भुमे  
गजभ्रं पतनाय वल्भरी Ku. 5. 31; तमो  
वल्भरी Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot  
stalk.

वल्भवः ( वी f. ) See वल्भ; Si. 12. 39.

वल्भिः f. [ वल्-इच् ] 1 A creeper,  
creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य  
भुजंगवल्भिः वलयमन्तद्भुजं जटाः Māl. 1.  
2. -2 The earth. -Comp. -दूर्वा a kind  
of grass.

वल्भी f. A creeping plant, winding  
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.  
-वृक्षः the *Sāla* tree.

वल्भरं [ वल्-उल् ] 1 A bower, an  
arbour. -2 A place overgrown with  
creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branch-  
ing foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated  
field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness.  
-6 Dried flesh.

वल्भरा [ वल्-ऊल् ] 1 Dried flesh.  
-2 The flesh of the ( wild ) hog.  
-र 1 A thicket. -2 A desert,  
wilderness. -3 An uncultivated  
field. -4 Ground impregnated with  
salt.

वल्ह 1. 1 A. ( वल्हते ) 1 To be pre-  
eminent or excellent. -2 To cover.  
-3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To  
give. -II. 10 U. ( वल्हयति-ते ) 1 To  
speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See वल्हिक, वल्हीक.

वल्ह 2 P. ( वल्हि, उशित ) 1 To wish,  
desire, long for; निःस्वो वल्हि ज्ञतं शती  
दक्षशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं  
भवस्य जयाय सेनायच्छुश्रुतिं देवाः Ku. 3.  
15; S. 7. 20; वल्हि भागुरिहोषमवा-  
च्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To  
shine ( कान्ति ).

वल्ह a. [ वल् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा ] 1  
Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in  
comp.; शोकवल्हः, मृत्युवल्हः &c. -2  
Obedient, submissive, compliant.  
-3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed,  
fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms.  
-शः, -शी 1 Wish, desire, will. -2  
Power, influence, control, master-  
ship, authority, subjection, submis-  
sion; स्ववल्हः 'subject to oneself',  
independent; परवल्हः 'under the in-  
fluence of others'; अनयत् प्रभु-  
शक्तिसंपदा वल्हमेको वृषतीनन्तरात् R. 8.  
19; वल्हं नी, or आनी to reduce to  
subjection, subdue, win over; वल्हं  
गम्-ह-या &c. to become subject to,  
give way, yield, submit; न शुचो वल्हं  
वल्हिनमुत्तमं गंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; वल्हो कृ  
or वल्हिकृ to subdue, overcome, win  
over; to fascinate, bewitch. -वल्हात्  
( abl. ) is frequently used adverbially  
in the sense of 'through the  
force, power or influence of', 'on  
account of', 'for the purpose of';  
देववल्हात्, वायुवल्हात्, कार्यवल्हात् &c. -3  
Being tamed. -4 Birth. -शः The re-  
sidence of harlots. -Comp. -अलुप्त,  
-ग, -वर्तिन् ( so वल्हन्त ) a. obedient to  
the will of another, submissive, sub-  
ject. ( -m. ) a servant. -आह्वयकः a  
porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, sub-  
jection. -ग a. subject, obedient;  
नमस्यानो देवावल्ह इति विष्टेष्टेऽपि वल्हाः  
Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. ( -ग ) an  
obedient wife.

वल्हवद् a. Obedient to the will of  
compliant, submissive, subject, under  
the influence of ( lit. and fig. ); कौ-  
पस्य किं लु करभोर वल्हवद्वाधुः Bv. 3. 9,  
2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्शं गुरु-  
ह्यं वल्हवद्बद्धनमनगनिवासं Git. 11; अग्नि-  
सारयते कान्तिं या मन्त्रपवल्हवद् S. D.

वल्हका An obedient wife.

वल्हा [ वल्-अच् ] 1 A woman. -2 A  
wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's  
sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren wo-  
man. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female  
elephant; कौरवेषु ममोर्वशी मियतमा  
यूथे तथेयं वल्हा Vi. 4. 25.

वल्हा Subjugation. -2 Fascinat-  
ing, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वल्हिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-  
wood.

वल्हिता-स्व 1 Subjection, control. -2  
Bewitching, fascinating.

वल्हिन् a. ( वी f. ) [ वल्हः अस्यस्य इति ]  
1 Powerful. -2 Being under control,  
subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One  
who has subdued his passions ( used  
like a noun, alau ); प्रस्थापयामास वल्हि  
वासिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5.  
28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A  
sage.

वल्हिनी The *Sāml* tree.



वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशिष्ठ See वशिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. —2 A cause of attraction or allurements; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Māl. 6. 17. —3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य α. [ वस्य-यत् ] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयताम् प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. —2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. —3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient : तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्दृश्यः सपुत्रो धर्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; ( मना ) इदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिचर्यं Ku. 3. 50. —इयः A servant, dependent. —इया An humble or obedient wife; ये ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवाङ्घ्र्यते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —इयं Cloves.

वश्यक See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. ( वषति ) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वषट्, पूजणे वषट् &c. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —कारा the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क् 1 A. ( वष्कते ) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वसु 1. 1 P. ( वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवासीत्, वसयति, वस्तु, उवित ) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside ( usually with loc.; but sometimes acc. ); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. —2 To be, exist, be found in; वसति हि मेष्णि युगा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र युगा वसति, भूतिः श्रीहोषतिः कीर्तिर्दशे वसति नालमे Subhāsh. —3 To spend, pass ( as time ) ( with acc. ). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. —2 To receive hospitably. —3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. ( विवसति ) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. ( वसते ) To wear, put on; वसने परिधसरे वमाना S. 7. 21, Si 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. ( वासयति ) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. ( वसयति ) 1 To be straight. —2 To be firm. —3 To fix. IV. 10 U. ( वासयति ) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. —2 To love. —3 To take, accept. —4 To hurt, kill. —5 To offer,

—V. 10 U. ( वसयति ) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [ वस्-अति वा डाप् ] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसति चक्रे Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. —2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. —3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode ( fig. ); अलकामतिवाद्यैव वसति वसुसंपदा Ku. 6. 37; so दिनवसतिः, धर्मकवसतिः. —4 A camp, halting place ( शिविर ). —5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादिका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. ( वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli. ) 'he halted at night' &c; तिष्ठो वसतीरुचिन्ता 7. 33; 11. 30. —6 A Jaina monastery. वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest ( of birds ).

वसनं [ वस्-आधारे लुट् ] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. —2 A house, residence. —3 Dressing, clothing, covering. —4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. —5 An ornament worn ( by women ) round the loins, ( probably for रचना ).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season ( comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख ); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वे मिये चास्तरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; बिहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. —2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहवः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. —3 Dysentery. —4 Smallpox. —5 ( In dramas ) A nickname for the Vidūshaka or buffoon. —Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादवित्तुं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य S. 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the Holi festival. —कालो the spring-tide, vernal season. —वेषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vāseanti or Mādhavi creeper. —2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. —तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring; कुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनालया Chand. M 5. (-कः -का -कं) N. of a metre; see App. 1. —इतः 1. the cuckoo. —2. the month called Chaitra. —3. the musical mode हिंदोल. —4. the mango tree. —इती the trumpet-flower. —दुः, -द्रुमः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वंधुः, -योधः -सखा epithets of the god of love.

वसा [ वस्-अन् ] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fast, marrow; adeps, enet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. —2 Any oily or fatty exudation. —3 Brain. —Comp. -आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः [ वस्-इत् ] 1 Clothes. —2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. —2 Dwelling. —3 Stored ( as grain ). —व Abode, residence.

वसिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः ( also written वशिष्ठ ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. —2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti ( sometimes ascribed to the sage himself ).

वसु α. 1 Sweet. —2 Dry. —3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. —4 Ved. Good. —n. [ वस्-उत् ] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुष्येऽस्य गुणैरुपसृता वसुषमानस्य वसाने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. —2 A jewel, gem. —3 Gold. —4 Water. —5 A thing, substance. —6 A kind of salt. —7 A medicinal root ( वृद्धि ). —8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —m. 1 N. of a class of deities ( usually pl. in this sense ); सेयं भूरिवसोवसोरिव सुता वृषोर्हस्ते वसंते Māl. 5. 24; Ki. 18; ( the Vasus are eight in number: —1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वव, 5 अमिल, 6 अमल, 7 त्रयूष and 8 व्रमास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चेवानिलोऽमलः । प्रयूषश्च व्रमासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति सूताः ). —2 the number 'eight'. —3 N. of Kubera. —4 Of Siva. —5 Of Agni. —6 A tree. —7 A lake, pond. —8 A rein. —9 The tie of a yoke. —10 A halter. —11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्विमपेतवह्नि वियदालयादपरिदिग्वितिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमनाधे मग्नमापपयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 ( in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also ). —12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. —2 Light, radiance. —3 A medicinal root ( वृद्धि ). —Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvatt, the city of Indra. —2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. —3. of a river attached to Amarāvatt and Alakā. —कीटः, -कुमिः a beggar. —सातिः f. Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Sūra,



a descendant of Yadu. °धुः -सुतः &c. epitheta of Kṛishna. —देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā. -देव्या the ninth day of alunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; वसुधैवमेवस्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. —अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuna. —धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —अङ्गं 1. wrought gold. —2. silver. —वेणः N. of Karna. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —नी The earth; वसुमत्या हि वृषाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुला A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. ( वस्तुते ) To go, move.

वस्तुः 1 Going, motion. —2 Application, perseverance.

वस्तुय See वस्तुय.

वस्तुयणी Sho वस्तुयणी.

वस्तुराटिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. ( वस्तुयति-ते ) 1 To hunt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat; see वस्त. —Comp. —अंजी benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्ति m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —Comp. —मलं urine. —शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —शोचनं a diuretic ( which clears the bladder ).

वस्तु n [ वस्तु ] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुवस्तुवारोपो ज्ञानम्. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा मुद्रु वस्तु हिंसितं मुद्रुनैवार-भते कुर्वतकः 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुर्गुरवे प्रवेयं 5. 18. 3. 5; वस्तुनिष्ठ-व्यनान्तरः S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff ( of which a thing is made ), materials, ingredients ( fig. also ) : अ-कृतिप्रत्ययादेवैवान्मनूयवस्तुकां संभावयामि

M. 1. —6 The plot ( of a drama ), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नवेनभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्था-तव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; अथवा मुद्रुस्तुपुरुष-बहुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नमस्क्रिया-वस्तुनिष्ठो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. —7 The pith of a thing. —8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day ( ? ). —Comp. —अभावः 1. absence of reality. —2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin who thus illustrates it : —राजीवमिव ते वस्तं नेत्रे नीलाखले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16; ( it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted ). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; कित्या हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject ( to be afterwards developed ). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [ वस्-वृत् ] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —Comp. —अगरः-रं, -मुहं a tent. —अंचलः, —अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगरा a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. —2. an umbrella. —गुंथिः the knot of the lower garment ( which fastens it near the navel ); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पुत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपुतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदका, —भेदिक m. a tailor. —यौनिः the material of cloth ( as cotton ). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्त्रं [ वस्-नः Up. 3. 6 ] 1 Hire, wages ( in this sense m. also ). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्तिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

वह् 10 U. [ वह्यति-ते ] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. ( वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवा-क्षी, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोढुं, ऊढ; pass. उवाहते ) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport ( oft. with two acc. ); अजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ma. 4. 249. —2 To bear along, cause to move on-ward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीर-निस्वातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामसु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; त्रिभोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठ S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमिव Mu. 1. 4. —4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्भा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; ता-ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं को भवस्या-वकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति मुचन-श्रेणीं शेषः कणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. —5 To carry off; take away; अद्रैः शृंगं वहति ( v. l. for हरति ) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. —6 To marry; यदुहया वारणराजहार्या Ku. 5. 70; Ma. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधाम् पवीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, attend to, take care of; सुगंधाया मे जन-न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां निरत्या-भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. —10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; नो दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. —11 ( Intransitive in this and the following senses ) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं वलीवर्द्धं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K. ; Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow ( as rivers ); प्रत्यगुहमंहेनद्याः Mb. ; परो-पकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. —13 To blow ( as wind ) ; मद् वहति मासतः Rām. ; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. —14 To breathe. —Caus. ( वहयति-ते ) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. —2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To traverse, pass or go over; स बाह्यत राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-येद्वहवोर्षं Me. 38. —4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat. —6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry out, complete, finish. —8 To go to visit. —Desid. ( विवक्षति-ते ) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, —दः A married man. —डा A girl who is married. —Comp. —कं ऊढ a. mailed —भार्य a. one who



has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [ वह्-कर्तरि. अच् ] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद्). -8 A measure of four Droṇas. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [ वह्-अतच् ] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [ वह-ल्युट् ] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. -ऊः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्थित इत्यतः किमपि व, हित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gīt. 1.

वहिस्र See वहिस्.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेहकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वह्निः [ वह्-नि ] 1 Fire; अतुणे पति-तो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhāsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Leadwort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -कन्द्रे a kind of, agallochum. -गन्धः 1. incense. -2. resin. -गर्भा 1. a bamboo. -2. the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. leadwort. -मोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रत्नम् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्णो the red water-lily. -वल्लभः resin. -वर्ज 1. gold. -2. the common lime. -शिल्प 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह्नी 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वह्नीक, वह्नीक see वह्नीक, वह्नीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. व. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा वह्नी वा G. M.; अरिते ते माता स्मरसि वा तात U. 4. (b) like, as; जाता मये तुहिनमयिता पश्चिनी वाच्य-रूपा Me. 83; मणी वोद्ध्य लब्धे Sk.; हृद्यो गर्जति चातिदुषितबलो दुर्गोपधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवक्रक्रियया पञ्चोर्णं वोपुष्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो नौ वा चिचविरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense, वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like क्व or क्वम्), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाच्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा जंभो-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुपेयाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौर-वाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतुहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं पार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा 1. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्त-धा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरु-तो बह्वः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वायति. ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति. ते) To shake. -With आ to blow; बह्नां बह्नां भित्तिशंकामयुष्मिन्नावानावाग्मातरि-श्वा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हर-रणां R. 6. 23. -11. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -11. 10 U. (वायति. ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ वंश-अण् ] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [ वंश-ठक् ] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. -कः [ वच्. वञ् ] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशामहे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [ वच्-ण्यत् वच्य क ] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्ति-युक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; औत्पार्थिकं च भवेद्वाक्ये समारे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astro-nomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇ-ḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदं a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदावन्वह्यनमत Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशानिः A Buddha.

वायुरा [ वा-हिंते उरश्च गृच् ] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वायुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ma. 10. 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमन् *a.* [ वाच् अत्यर्थे गिमिनिः चर्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124 ] 1 Elo-



quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109 ; Ki. 14. 6 ; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाग्य *a.* [ वाचं यच्छति, यद्-ड ] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. ( वाञ्छति ) To wish, desire.

वाच् [ वच्-किप् दीर्घोऽसंस्मरणं च Up. 2. 67. ] 1 A word, sound, an expression ( opp. अर्थ ) ; वागर्थाविच संयुक्तौ वागर्थमपिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4 ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थे वाग्वर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽध्वानति U. 1. 10 ; निनिश्चिन्तामिति वाचमावदे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows' ; R. 1. 49 ; Si. 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound ; अक्षरिणि वायुचरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech -Comp. —अपहारका ( वागपहारका ) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. —अर्थः ( वागर्थः ) a word and its meaning ; R. 1. 1 ; see above. —अक्षिः cutting speech ( cutting like a sword ) ; स्फुरत्साधोचिद्वृणोति वागक्षिः Ki. 14. 12. —आह्वरः ( वागाह्वरः ) verbosity, bombast. —आत्मन् *a.* ( वागात्मन् ) consisting of words ; अये मण्डोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. —ईशः ( वागीशः ) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Poshya ( -ज्ञा ) N. of Sarasvati. —ईश्वरः ( वागीश्वरः ) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. ( -रि ) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. —कृषभः ( वागृषभः ) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. —कलहः ( वाकलहः ) a quarrel strife. —कीरा ( वाकीरा ) a wife's brother. —गुहः ( वागुहः ) a kind of a bird. —गुणः ( वागुगुणः ) a merit or excellence of speech ; ( 35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra. ). —गुलिः, —गुलिका ( वागुलिः &c. ) the betel-bearer of a kind &c ; cf. तालकं कवहान्. —चपल *a.* ( वाक्चपल ) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. —चापल्यं ( वाक्चापल्यं ) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. —छलं ( वाक्छलं ) 'dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication ; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2 ; केनेदममुते मे वाक्छलात् वृष्टं K. 330. —जालं ( वाग्जालं ) bombast, empty talk ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. —ह्वरः ( वागह्वरः ) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. —वृहः ( वाग्वृहः ) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words ; cf. विद्वहः. —वृत्त ( वाग्वृत्त ) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. ( -ता ) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —वृद्धि ( वाग्वृद्धि ) *a.* 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. —दलं ( वाग्वलं ) a lip. —दानं ( वागदानं ) betrothal. —दुष्ट *a.* ( वागदुष्ट ) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. ( -ष्टः ) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brahmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. —देवता, —देवी ( वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी ) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech ; वाग्देवतायाः संमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. कुल science, learning. —दोषः ( वाग्दोषः ) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound ; द्रोष्टुमर्थपरिच्छेदो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. —निबन्धन ( वाग्निबन्धन ) *a.* depending on words. —निश्चयः ( वाक्निश्चयः ) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. —निष्ठा ( वाक्निष्ठा ) faithfulness ( to one's word or promise ). —पटु *a.* ( वाक्पटु ) skilful in speech, eloquent. —पति *a.* ( वाक्पति ) eloquent oratorical. ( -तिः ) 1 N. of Brihaspati ( in this sense वचसपतिः is also used ). -2. the constellation Pushya. —पारुष्यं ( वाक्पारुष्यं ) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. —प्रचोदनं ( वाक्प्रचोदनं ) an order expressed in words. —प्रतोदः ( वाक्प्रतोदः ) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. —प्रलापः ( वाक्प्रलापः ) eloquence. —वर्धनं ( वाग्वर्धनं ) stopping the speech, silencing ; Amaru. 13. —मनस *n.* ( the dual वाक्मनसी in Vedic language ) speech and mind ; अपेनं तुष्टुदः स्तुत्यमवाक्मनससोचरं R. 10. 15. —मानं ( वाक्मानं ) mere words. —मुखं ( वाग्मुखं ) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. —यत ( वाग्यत ) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. —यमा ( वाग्यमा ) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. —यामः ( वाग्यामः ) a dumb man. —युद्धं ( वाग्युद्धं ) a war of words, ( hot ) debate or discussion, controversy. —तोषः ( वाग्तोषः ) stopping the speech, silencing. —वज्रः ( वाग्वज्रः ) 1. adamantine words ; अहं दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1. -2. harsh or severe language.

—विदग्ध *a.* ( वाग्विदग्ध ) skilled in speech. ( -ग्या ) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. —विभवः ( वाग्विभवः ) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language ; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3 ; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Māl. 1. 26. —विलासः ( वाग्विलासः ) graceful or elegant speech. —व्यवहारः ( वाग्व्यवहारः ) verbal or oral discussion ; प्रयोगमयानं हि नाट्यज्ञानं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारं M. 1. —व्ययः ( वाग्व्ययः ) waste of words or breath. —व्यापारः ( वाग्व्यापारः ) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. a customary phraseology or mode of talking. —संयमः ( वाक्संयमः ) restraint or control of speech.

वाक्मय *a.* ( यो *f.* ) 1 Consisting of words ; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words ; Ma. 12. 6 ; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. —यं 1 Speech, language ; मरुत्तज्जगतीतिरेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाक्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यामिव विष्णुना Chand. 1. ; Ku. 7. 90 ; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. —यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn ; उवाचिषा देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3 ; विद्वांसो बहुधातले परवचाश्रयास्तु वाच्यमाः Bv. 4. 42 ; वाच्यमन्वात् R. 13. 44. —मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [ वच्-प्ठुल् ] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly ( as a word, distinguished from लक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक ) ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. —कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. —Comp. —यद् a significant word.

वाचनं [ वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट् ] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance ; as in स्वास्ति-वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वचनेन निर्दिष्टं उक्तं ] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [ वाचः पतिः वडचलुक् ] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तद्गीकृत्य कृति



भिर्वाचस्वर्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30 ).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट् a. [ वाच् आट् चस्य न कः ] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरे वाचाट् Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [ वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः ] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट्; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. ( कार, की f. ) [ वाचा कृतं वाच् टक् चस्य न कः ] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थिकाच्छातयमिति लिखितं Mn. 5; निर्धारितेभ्यं लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. -हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् a. ( At the end of comp. ) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mål. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [ वच्-कर्मणि प्यत् ] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मद्बचनात् राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -व्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा वृपतिः सज्जिति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, S. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिप्राय q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यमतिभासादिच चारुतामतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम्) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शृङ्गारचित्र); see चित्र also. -वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजिः [ वज्र-वज्र ] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -वेद्य-यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyina.

वाजिन् a. [ वाज-अस्त्वर्थे इति ] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -m. 1 A horse; न गर्धभा वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. -पुष्टः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The sound of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ 1 P. ( वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित ) 1 To wish, desire; न संछातास्तस्य न भिज्जुत्तयः मियाणि वाञ्छत्यसुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वांछा सज्जनसंगेन Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. -नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाच् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [ वट्-वज्र ] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटाविजयद्वयः Dk.; so वेशः. इमजानं &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये वृक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; so पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीमुचि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्पं 1 sandal. -2 saffron. ( -रूपी ) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्याला, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिवला.

वाड् 1 A. ( वाडते ) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [ वडवाया अपर्यं वडवानां सहो वा अण् ] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa -वं A stand or collection of marea. -Comp. -आग्नेः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडव्यः [ वडवा-टक् ] A bull. -यौ ( m. dual ) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाट See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाच्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition; महाणि मा कुरु विषादमनाद्रेण मास्त्वमग्रमनसा सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [ वा-क ] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,



the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. ( घृष्ट ). -Comp. -अः 1. an antelope ( वातधृग ). -2. a horse of the sun. -अः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. ( -नं ) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Māl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शनमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, खुडी, विडंग, जलुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or a swift horse. -आर्य 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोवा musk. -आलिः ली f. a whirl-wind ; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन कुडकचर्गुदेन प्रच्छाद्यमि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहति f. a violent gust of wind. -आह्विः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -जूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धृष्ट 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पिच्छं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपा excess of wind. -प्रमो m., f. a swift antelope. -कुल्लान् flatulence in the bowels ( caused by indigestion ). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मृगाः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगा, -स्वाधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्ति f. suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः f. a swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शोषं the lower belly. -यूलं colic with flatulence. -सहः a. gouty. -सारधिः firs.

वातकः 1 A paramour ( जार ). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. ( नी f. ) Gouty.

वातमजाः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. ( ली f. ) [ वातरामभेदं लालिला-क ] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea ( चणक ).

वातापि N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि m., -सुत्तनः, -इन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [ वा-किच् ] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; ( वानिगणः in the same sense ).

वातिक a. ( की f. ) [ वातादगतः ठक् ] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -रुः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [ वातानां सङ्घः यत् ] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः पृथ्वी-कृता दश दिशश्चङ्कातयो दुःतरः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Vc. 2. 21 ; Māl. 5. 6 ; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [ वात्सल्यभावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Affection ( towards one's offspring ), affection or tenderness in general ; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणगत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वासिः -रसी f. The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtra ( a work on erotic subjects ). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtra.

वादः [ वद्-यञ् ] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so केतववादः Git. 8 ; सात्त्ववादः &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अराध्यवादाश्च बह्वन् वदिष्यति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुलतावीनितिहास-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते नन्दबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारगवाद् निराकरेति S. B. ( and in diverse other places of the work ) ; परिणामवादः 'the theory of evolution' ; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint ( in law ). -Comp. -अनुवादौ ( m. du. ) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यस्तोऽयं विषयः -चञ्चु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputations. -वदिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [ वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ह्युट् ] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिता p p. 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument ; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [ वद्-णिच् ] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्मादङ्गीकरणेन वादिन इव स्वात्स्वामिनो नियमः Mu. 5. 10 ; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 ( In music ) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [ वद्-णिच् यत् ] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 ( वाद्यचनिः Malli. ). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाणं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद्र a. ( री f. ) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वाद्रंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्रायण See वाद्रायण.

वादलः The abate-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधो See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु ( धृ ) क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.



वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -न 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [ वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठिते स्था-क ] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 the Pālāsa tree.

वानरः [ वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं राति-गृहाति रा-क ; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा ] A monkey, an ape. -रि A female monkey. -Comp. -अक्षः a wild goat. -आचातः the tree called Lodhra. -हृद्गः N. of Sngriṭva or of Hanumat. -मियः the tree called क्षीरित्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानाधुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरामि वानीर्यद्देषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35 ; Me. 41 ; Māl. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (सुप्ता).

वांत *p. p.* [ वम्-क् ] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog. -आशित् *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -द् *a.* emetico.

वाण्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [ वप्-वञ् ] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी *f.* [ वप्-इञ् वा डीप् ; Up. 4. 125 ] A well, any large oblong or irregular reservoir of water ; वापी

चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचने दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाष्य तद्विचित्रवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8 ; Me. 78. 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नवति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 ; ( वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; *e. g.* वामेनात्र चटस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वोत्सना सेवते K. P. 10 ). -3 ( *a* ) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तद्वद्दो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gt. 12 ; Māl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. ( *b* ) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature ; यायेवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याध्वः S. 4. 17. ( *c* ) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory ; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad ; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना *q. v.* -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice ( as drinking wine ). -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the Tantras. -आपडिनः the Pīlu tree. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तद्विदं विषद्विष्यते कथं च वामोक्षं चित्ताधिरौघं R. 8. 57. -कृश *f.* a woman ( with lovely eyes ). -देवा 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -भूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman ; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes ; विष्णुपक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature ; cross-tempered ; तदेहि वामशीलं मालतीं निधेस्तेयामः Māl. 7. ( -लः ) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दक्षिणमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 8 ( where both senses are intended. )

वामन *a.* 1 ( *a* ) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. ( *b* ) ( Hence ) Small, short, little, reduced in length ; वामनाचित्त्वि क्रीपमाजनं R. 19. 51 ; कथं कथं तानि ( विनानि ) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low ( वन्र ) ; शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; प्राङ्मुलभ्ये फले मोहाद्बुद्धादुरिच वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, ( see बलि ) ; छलपति विक्रमणे बलिमञ्जुत-वामन पद्मनखनीरजानितजनपावनं केशव

धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛitti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gauri. -4 Of Lakṣmī. -5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामो 1 A mare ; अधोद्वामोऽज्ञतवा-हितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [ वे-वञ् ] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter ( presided over by Vāyu ).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aorial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः [ वय एव अण् Up. 3. 120 ] 1 A crow ; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloewood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. -हृद्यः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [ वा-उण् युक् च Up. 1. 1 ] 1 Air, wind ; वायुर्विधूतयति चंपकदण्ड-रेणुं K. R. ; आकाशात् विकुर्वाणात्सर्व-बंधवहा शुचिः । बलवाञ्जयते वायुः स वै स्वर्गयोगो मतः ॥ Ma. 1. 76. ( There are seven courses of wind one above the other : -आवहः प्रवहश्चैव सर्वश्रीद्वस्तथा । वि-यहाह्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात् ). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, ( who is the regent of the north-west quarter ). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated : -प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid



affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. -गुहमः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृद् epithets of Hanumat or Bhlma. -वाहः a cloud. -निद्र *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -रुले 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. -भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -भुक् *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनशन. -रोषा night. -रुग् *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्धन *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम *a.* swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः *m.* fire.

वार *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः ( वाःकिटिः ) a porpoise. -वरः a goose, gander. -वृः a cloud. -वरं 1. water. -2. silk. -3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. -भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं ( वाःपुष्पं ) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -भुक् *m.* a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सद्धानं ( वाःसद्धानं ) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ *a.* ( वाःस्थ ) being in water.

वारः [ व-वश् ] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शक्रकस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water ( जलसंघ ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति *f.*, -योषि *f.*, -वनिता, -विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother ( according to Trik. ). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; ( these meanings

are given in Medinī ). -कु ( वृ ) वा the plantain tree. -गुरुयः the chief of a number of harlots. -वा ( वा ) णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमरकैतकं रजः 1 सद्योधवारवाणानामयनपटवासता R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. -वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. ( -णिः *f.* ) a harlot. -वाणी a bailot. -वुषा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. -वेलः a time or period of the day when no act is performed. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [ व-णिच् षुल् ] Obstructing, opposing. -का 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume ( वाळ or च्छीरे ).

वारकिन् *m.* 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. -टः A goose.

वारण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ वृ-ल्यु ह्यट् वा ] Warding off, resisting, opposing. -णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Kr. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -वुषा, -वुसा, -वल्गुमा the plantain tree. -साहयं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति वृजोवद्धं वाष्पपूरः Mā. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वारह *a.* ( ही *f.* ) [ वराहस्येदं विय-त्वात् अण् ] Relating to a boar; वरा हीमात्मयोगेस्तनुमवनविधावारिष्ठितस्यानुरूपं Mo. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa ( that in which

we are at present living ). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Viṣṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदा N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [ वृ-ल्यु ण् ] 1 Water; यथा स्वनं स्निग्धेन नरो वारिधिगच्छति Subhāsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume ( वाळ or छीरे ). -रि, -री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारी सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatī. -7 Speech. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Viṣṇu. -उद्भवं a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कर्पूरं a kind of fish ( हलीय ). -कुञ्जकः the plant गुणटक -किमिः a leech. -चत्वरः a piece of water. -चर *a.* aquatic. ( -रः ) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -चामरं moss. -ज *a.* produced in water. ( -जः ) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. ( -जं ) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant ( गीर्तवर्ण ). -4. clothes. -तस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. -त्रा an umbrella. -दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि द्वाहारे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. ( -दं ) a kind of perfume. -द्वः the Chataka bird. -धरा a cloud; नववारिधोदयाद्वहोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपस्वरम्यैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिमुतामहर्णां दिव्युक्षुः शतैः Gīt. 12. -2. a jar or pot. -नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race. -निधिः the ocean. -पया, -यं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -ससिः, -सुक् *m.*, -रा a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. -रहं a lotus. -लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहा, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. -ज्ञः N. of Viṣṇu. -संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर *q. v.*

वारी See वारि ( *f.* )

वारीदः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant ( विजयकुंजर ).

वारुटः A bier.

वारुण *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ वरुणस्येदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साह्येष्ट्वं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्बुधं Mo. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3



Given to Varuna. —**ज**: N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —**ज** Water.

**वारुणि**: 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Bhrgu.

**वारुणी** 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). —2 Any spirituous liquor; यद्यपि शोषिकीहस्ते वारुणित्वमभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dūrvā grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuna. —6 A kind of Dūrvā. —**Comp.** —**वल्लभ**: an epithet of Varuna.

**वारुहः** The chief of the serpent-race. —**ह**; —**ह** 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —**हो** A door-step.

**वारुंद्री** N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

**वार्क्षं** *a.* (की *f.*) [ वल्क्ष-अण् ] 1 Consisting of trees. —2 Made of or belonging to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —**क्ष** A forest.

**वार्क्ष्य** *a.* Made of trees. —**क्ष्यं** An enclosure made of trees &c.

**वार्णिकः** A scribe, writer.

**वार्ताकः**, **वार्ताकिः** *f.*, **वार्ताकिन्** *m.*, **वार्ताकी** *f.*, **वार्ताकुः** *m. f.* The egg-plant. **वार्तिका** A kind of quail.

**वार्त्त** *a.* [ वृत्ति-अण् ] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). —3 Following a profession. —**स** 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेदि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स वृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य-द्राज्ञे न संतति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

**वार्त्त** 1 Staying, abiding. —2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. —3 Livelihood, profession. —4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. —**Comp.** —**आरम्भ**: a commercial undertaking or business. —**मात्रं** 1. mere report. —2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —**वहः**, —**हरः** 1. a messenger. —2. a chandlor. —**वृत्तिः** one who lives on agriculture. —**व्यति-करः** general or common report.

**वार्त्तायनः** A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

**वार्त्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ वृत्ति-टक् ] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial. —**क**: 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husband-man (a man of the third tribe). —**क** [ वृत्तिल्लेखे कृतो ग्रन्थः ] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुर्लभार्थ-व्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sātras). —**Comp.** —**करः** N. of Kātyāyana.

**वार्त्तव्यः** N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

**वार्त्तिक** [ वृद्धावां समूहः तस्य मावः कर्म वा वृत् ] 1 Old age; किमिदं पारयभरणानि योवने धृतं स्वया वार्त्तिकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5-44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

**वार्त्तिक्य** 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

**वार्त्तिकं** = वार्त्तिक.

**वार्त्तुषिः**, **वार्त्तुषिकः**, **वार्त्तुषिन्** *m.* A usurer.

**वार्त्तुष्य** Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

**वार्त्त**, **वार्त्ती** *f.* A leather thong.

**वार्त्तीणसः** 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्तीणस also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

**वार्त्तमणं** A collection of men in armour.

**वार्त्त** A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

**वार्त्तणा** A kind of blue fly.

**वार्त्त** *a.* (वी *f.*) [ वृत्ति-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

**वार्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ वर्ष-वर्ष वा मवः टक् ] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्षिकं संजहारो द्यौर्धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वयो R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृवाणां प्रमाणं स्वांशुकिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमर्क Y. 1. 124. —**क** N. of a medicinal plant.

**वार्षिला** Hair.

**वार्युक्** *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

**वार्युज्यः** 1 A descendant of Vri- abhi. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

**वार्ह**

**वार्हद्रथ**

**वार्हद्रथि**

**वार्हस्पत**

**वार्हस्पत्य**

**वार्हण**

**वाल**

**वालक**

See वार्ह, वार्हद्रथ, वार्ह-  
द्रथि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य,  
वार्हण, वाल, वालक.

**वालखिल्य** See वालखिल्य.

**वालिः** N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother. [ He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him. ]

**वालुका** 1 Sand, gravel; अकुतज्ञ-  
स्योपकृतं वालुकास्त्रिव सूत्रितम्. —2 Pow-  
der. —3 Camphor, in general. —**का**,  
—**की** A kind of cucumber. —**Comp.**  
—**अल्लिका** sugar.

**वालेय** See वालेय.

**वालक** *a.* (स्की *f.*) [ वल्क-अण् ]  
Made of the bark of trees.

**वालकल** *a.* (ली *f.*) [ वल्कल-अण् ]  
Made of the bark of trees. —**लं** A  
bark-garment. —**ली** Spirituous-liquor.

**वाल्मीकिः**, —**वाल्मीकिः** [ वल्मीके मवः  
अण् इत् वा ] N. of a celebrated sage,  
and author of the Rāmāyana. [ He  
was a Brahmana by birth, but being  
abandoned by his parents in his  
childhood, he was found by some  
wild mountaineers who taught him  
the art of thieving. He soon be-  
came an adept in the art, and pur-  
sued his business of plundering and  
killing (where necessary) travellers  
for several years. One day he saw  
a great sage whom he asked on pain  
of death to deliver up his posses-  
sions. But the sage told him to go  
home and ask his wife and children  
if they were ready to become his  
partners in the innumerable iniqui-  
ties that he had committed. He ac-  
cordingly went home, but returned  
dismayed at their unwillingness.  
The sage then told him to repeat the  
word *marā* (which is *Rama* inverted)  
and disappeared. The robber con-  
tinued to repeat it for years together  
without moving from the place, so  
that his body was covered up with  
ant-hills. But the same sage re-  
appeared and got him out, and as he  
issued from the 'valmika' he was  
called *Valmiki*, and became after-  
wards an eminent sage. One day  
while he was performing his ablu-  
tions, he saw one of a pair of  
*Krauncha* birds being killed by a  
fowler, at which he cursed the  
wretch in words which unconscion-  
ally took the form of a verse in the  
Anushtubh metre. This was a new



mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama ].

**वालुभ्यं** Being beloved or favourite.

**वावटूक** *a.* [ वट्टु लक्-ऊकश् ] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

**बावः** A kind of basil.

**बावुटः** A boat, raft.

**बावुस्** 4 *A.* ( बावुते ) 1. To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो बावुत्यमानसो रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

**बावुत्** *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

**बाहू** 1. 4 *A.* ( बाह्वे, बाहित ) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; ( शिवाः ) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाहिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

**बाहक** *a.* Roaring, sounding.

**बाहानं** 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

**बाहिः** Fire, the god of fire  
**बाहिनं** 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

**बाहिता** 1 A female elephant ; अय्ययत्तं स बाहितासखा पुण्यिता कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; ( also written बाहिता in this sense ). -2 A woman.

**बाही** Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

**बाहुरा** Night.

**बाह्र** *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, -आ 1 A day. -2 A bull. -आ 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -आ 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

**बाष्कल** *a.* Large, great. -लः A warrior.

**बाष्पः** -अं See बाष्प.

**बाष्** 1. 10 *U.* ( बासयति-ते ) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; बासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटबासेवासयन् काननानि Git. 1 ; U. 3. 16 ; R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -11. 4 *A.* See बाष्.

**बासः** [ वस् निवास आच्छादने वा वस् ] Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ;

वासो यस्य द्वेः करे Bv. 1. 63 ; R. 19. 2. Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Oomp. -अ ( आ ) -वारः -रं, -युहं, -वेदमन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house ; particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वास-युहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासयुह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -त-हूलं hotel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -गंदिरे, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -यादिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on ; उत्कीर्णं हव वासयादिषु निशानिद्रालसा वहिणः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. -योगा a kind of fragrant powder. -सजा = वासकसज्जा 1. v.

**वासक** *a.* ( का or सिंका *f.* ) [ वास्-वस्-निष् वा वस् ] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Oomp. -सजा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her ; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā ; S. D. thus defines her : -कुर्वते मंदनं यास्याः ( या तु सज्जिते वासवेशमनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितवियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

**वासनं** [ वास्-ल्युट् ] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c. ; Y. 2. 65 ( वासनं निष्पाधार-मूढं संयुतादिर्कं समुद्रं ग्रंथ्यादियुतम् ). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

**वासना** 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; of. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination ; संसारवासनाबद्ध-सुखल Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां ( पक्षिणां ) मध्वम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

**वासित** *p.* [ वास्-क ] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -नं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge ; cf. वासना ( 2 ).

**वासिता** See वासिता.

**वासः** An ass...

**वासेय** *a.* ( वी. *f.* ) [ वसतेयं हिंति साधु वा दम् ] Habitable. -वी Night.

**वासंत** *a.* ( ती. *f.* ) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers) ; वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकु-मरैरवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

**वासंतिक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Vernal ; वासंति-कस्तद्वि. S. 6. -कः 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

**वासरः** -रं A day (of the week). -रा N. of a Nāga. -Oomp. -संगः morning.

**वासव** *a.* ( वी. *f.* ) [ वदरेव स्वार्थे अण् वद्धीन संत्यस्य अण् वा ] Belonging to Indra ; पांडुतो वासवी विगयासीत् K. ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishthā. -Oomp. -वत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [ Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota ( see Ratn. 1. 10 ), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रचोतस्य शिवदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जज्ञे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; ( see Māl. 2. ). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta. ]

**वासवी** N. of the mother of Vyāsa.



**वासस** *n.* [ वसू-आच्छादने असि णिञ ] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes ; वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22 ; Ku. 7. 9 ; Me. 59. -2. A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -खंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

**वासिः** *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

**वासि (रश्मि) ष्ट** *a. (ष्टी f.)* [ वसि-रश्मि-अण् ] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasishṭha. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

**बाहुः** 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु'.

**बासुकिः, बासुकेयः** N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

**बासुदेवः** [ वसुदेवस्य अण् ] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Kṛishṇa.

**बासुरा** [ वसू-उरण् ] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

**बासुः** *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि बासु शिरसि गृहेता Mk. 1. 41 ; बासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

**बास्त** See बास्त.

**बास्तव** *a. (वी f.)* [ वसवे अण् ] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -अन् Anything fixed or determined.

**बास्तवा** Dawn.

**बास्तविक** *a. (की f.)* [ वस्तुतो निर्वृत्ते ठक् ] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

**बास्तव्य** *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरोऽस्य बास्तव्यकुटुंबितः ययुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -अयः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नानादिगंतबास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mā. 1. -अयः 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

**बास्तिकं** A collection of goats.

**बास्तु** *m., n.* [ वसू-तुण् Up. 1. 77 ] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रथेरेविष्ये वास्तु किं न वीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp. -यामः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं-शान्तिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

**वास्तोष्पतिः** 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

**वास्त्येय** *a. (वी f.)* 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

**वास्त्य** *a.* [ वसू-अण् ] Made of cloth. -वास्त्यः A carriage covered with cloth.

**वास्प** See वास्प.

**वास्पेयः** The tree called वास्पेश्वर.

**वाह** 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

**वाह** *a.* [ वह-वञ् ] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.) ; as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse ; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras ; बाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

**वाहकः** [ वह-वञ् ] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

**वाहनं** [ वाहयति वह-णिच् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind ; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse ; सङ्ग-प्रापयशाः प्रायदाभ्रमं श्रौतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

**वाह्य** *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

**वाहिन** *a.* [ वह-णिच् ] Bearing, carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

**वाहिनी** [ बाहो अस्यस्याः इति कीप् ] 1 An army ; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horses, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

**वाहसः** 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

**वाहिकः** 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

**बाहितं** A heavy burden.

**बाहिर्य** The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

**बाहीक** See बाहीक.

**बाहुक** See बाहुक.

**बाह्य** See बाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्यः A carriage.

**बाह्मिः** N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bread horse.

**बाह्मि (हो) कः** 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -कः 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fostida.

**वि ind.** 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युक्, विह, विच्छद् &c. ; (b) the reverse of an action ; as क्री 'to buy,' विक्री 'to sell' ; स्मृ 'to remember' विस्मृ 'to forget' ; (c) division ; as विभज्, विभाग ; (d) distinction ; as विशिष, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक ; (e) discrimination ; स्पष्टच्छद् ; (f) order, arrangement ; as विधा, विरच ; (g) opposition ; as विरुद्, विरोध ; (h) privation ; as विनी, विनयन ; (i) deliberation, as विचिद्, विचार ; (j) intensity ; विष्वन्त. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e., it forms Bah. comp., विषय, व्यस्त &c. ; (b) intensity, greatness ; as विकराल ; (c) variety, as विचित्र ; (d) deference ; as विलक्षण ; (e) manifoldness, as विविध ; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विरोध ; (g) change, as विकार ; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

**विः** *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

**विंश** *a. (शी f.)* Twentieth. -शः A twentieth part.

**विंशक** *a. (की f.)* Twenty.

**विंशतिः** *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

**विंशतिक** *a.* Worth twenty.

**विंशतितम** *a. (मी f.)* Twentieth.

**विंशिन** *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

**विकं** The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

**विकंकटः-तः** A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were



made); R. 11. 25.

**विकच** *a.* [ विक-ञ्च् ] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिञ्चुकसंहतिरुचकैः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदेः Mu. 3. 7. -ञः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

**विकचीकृ** 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

**विकट** *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; गृध्रललाटतटघटितविकटमुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुतुद्वंदलनगलितामृतधरं Git. 4. (b) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; क्षुभाविडं वि विकटोदरमस्तु चा U. 4. 30; आचरित विकटेन विवाहवैशसैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; विकटे परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. -ञं A boil, tumour.

**विकट्य** 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमाना विकट्यते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकट्यते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

**विकट्यन** *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविकट्यन् भवन्ति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -ञं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

**विकत्या** 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

**विकृप्** 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकृपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाह्वसुहृश्च विकृपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

**विकृप** *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

**विकृपित** *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

**विकरः** Sickness, disease.

**विकरणः** The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations

**विकराल** *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

**विकर्षः** N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

**विकर्तनः** 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The Arka plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

**विकर्मन्** *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

**विकर्मिक** *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

**विकल** 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

**विकल** *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृत्कुट्टिकलेन्द्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिविवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूतिः S. 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदधि विकलविहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gt. 9; विरहेन विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगलपिकरतविकले Gt. 12; वहति विकलः कार्यो मोहं न सुचिं चेतनं U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला, -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -हृदय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करुण *a.* helpless, piteous; Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

**विकलयति** Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; वनोद्धतः शोको विकलयति च समृद्धयति च U. 2. 26.

**विकलीकृ** 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

**विकलीकरणं** 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

**विकला** The sixtieth part of a Kalā q. v.

**विकल्मष** *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

**विकषा (सा)** Bengal madder.

**विकस** 1 P. 1 To open, expand (Bg. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुवरीकं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bb. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकसयति केरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

**विकसः** The moon.

**विकसित** *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

**विकासः** Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकास also.

**विकासनं** Expansion, opening, blowing.

**विकस्व (इव) र** *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुक्कुशैरेव जलाशयोविता सुदा रमते कलभा विकस्वरेः Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्धीयत वैकुण्ठकृत्यजडादप्य विकस्वरस्वरेः N. 2. 5.

**विकालः, विकालकः** Evening, evening twilight, the close of day

**विकालिका** A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरश्मः.

**विकाश** 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

**विकाशः** 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकशमोयुजगतोऽशमार्गः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

**विकाशक** *a.* (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

**विकाशनं** 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

**विकाशि (सि) न्** *a.* (नी f.) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

**विकुंठ** N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ह्य N. of the mother of Vishnu.

**विकुंठित** *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

**विक्रमः** The moon.



विकृज्ज 1 Coing, humming. -2 Rumbling ( as of the bowels ).

विकृज्जन् A side-glance, leer.

विकृज्जिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेत्तासि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ma. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विभ्रं विकृर्वति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure ( A. ); हीनात्यचपकट्टं प्रज्ञानं विकृर्वति R. 17. 58. -5 To utter ( a sound ); विकृर्वणः स्वरान्ध Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless ( as a wife ). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate ( A. ). -10 To rejoice ( A. ). -11 To feel aversion ( A. ). -12 To act in various ways ( A. ). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exorcise. -15 To dis tribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं क्लृप्त परमार्थतोऽज्ञावासांश्च प्रती-कारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छयमी विकारः प्रवेगेऽर्चयमेव S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चेतस्यं भ्रमवति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mā. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contor- tion, contraction ( as of the features of the face ); प्रमथयन्नविकारैर्हसयामास रुद्रं Ku. 7. 95. -8 ( In Sān. phil. ) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेत्तासि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impres- sions; भ्रमति भ्रवने कर्षणां विकारि च यौवनं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modi- fying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकृर्वण a. 1 Undergoing or caus- ing a change. -2 Feeling glad, de- lighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutil- ated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -ते 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change ( as of purpose, mind, form, &c. ); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुली-यकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an acci- dent; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जी-वितसुच्यते ब्रूयैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend ( as a bow ); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्टना-मिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five ar- rows of Cupid. -ण 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; ( see कृष् with वि ).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, out to pieces; अतिगोत्रं गात्रं सपदि लवणस्ते विकिरितं Mā. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scat- ters, a bird; कंकालीकलजनिधुयविकिर-स्याहारिणस्तद्वृषो भागः Mā. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading ab- road. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing ( हिनन ). -5 Knowledge. -जः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, hav- ing dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -ज्ञं a kind of perfume.

विकृष्ट 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubt- ful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, con- jecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेवे निचयेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Sues- picion; Ms. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; नायाविकल्पपरचित्ते R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative ( in gram. ). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald ( as head ). -स्त्री 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Vanī. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth ( one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. ).

विकोश -व a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुब्रह्मा चित्रकमे ' took 3 steps ' ; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, over- come, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open ( P. ). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mā. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गनेषु लीलाचित्तविक्रमेण au. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. विक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walk- ing. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अहस्तेनः खलु विक्रमार्जुनः V. I, R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a cele- brite king of Ujjayini; see App. 11. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्म n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride ( of Vishnu ); छ- लयसि विक्रमणे बलिमहत्तवासनं Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन्व a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stopped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, over- powering ( one's enemies ). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called विक्रान्तः



विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमं प्रपञ्चं द्विजनिता न विक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निवृत्त्या विक्रियामभि-  
शप्तः फलमेतद्वचनम् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाः Subhāsh. ; लिंगैर्बुद्धः संवृत्तविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, ovid; Ku. 6. 29 (रेकत्वं Malli. 'defect'). -5 Kuitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगेः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रश्मि-  
विक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. -उपमा kind of Upamā mentioned by Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीये सुतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्जुद्वाज Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; नाक-  
स्नाच्छादिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेसिलाम् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुशयः rescission of a sale. -रत्नं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रु 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; अक्रौश विक्रौश लवाचिर्बं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुह *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -हं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रौशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्रुव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-  
काक्ष घनशब्दविक्रुवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निरगन्तुर्बोधमयोधविक्रुवाः कथपसीनां चरित-  
कजैवः Ki. 1. 6 -4 Agitated, ex-  
cited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved;

निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; सुगवाविक्रुवं वेतः S. 2. -7 Flattering; प्रस्थानविक्रुवगते-  
रवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3.

विक्रिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thor-  
oughly wetted. -2 Decayed, wither-  
ed up. -3 Old.

विक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflict-  
ed, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -हं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्रिद् 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्रिष्टः An incorrect pronuncia-  
tion of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wound-  
ed, hurt, struck. -तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract -5 To ex-  
tend, stretch out. -6 To reject, dis-  
card.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown  
about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Dis-  
carded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatch-  
ed. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agi-  
tated; Mā. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; ( see  
क्षिप with वि ).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asun-  
der, scattering about. -2 Casting,  
throwing, discharging ( opp. संहर );  
R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about,  
shaking, moving to and fro; लंगूल-  
Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatch-  
ing. -5 Distraction, confusion, per-  
plexity; Mā. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7  
Refutation of an argument. -8  
Polar latitude. -9 Looking about  
vaguely or wildly. -Comp. -ध्रुवा  
( in astr. ) the greatest inoblation  
of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति *f.* ( in  
Vedānta phil. ) the power of Māyā  
( अविद्या ).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, dis-  
charging. -2 Despatching, sending.  
-3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Con-  
fusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a  
class of beings attending on Siva.  
-2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A  
destroyer. -4 A place from which  
flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The Arka tree.

विक्षुभ 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be  
greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To  
confuse, disturb, perplex. -Caus. To  
agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, move-  
ment; वीचि R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation  
of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Con-  
flict, struggle.

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*a.* Noseless. -Comp. -नस *m.* an epithet  
of Brahman.

विस्वदित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divid-  
ed. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured,  
mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विस्वानसः A kind of hermit.

विस्वासा The tongue.

विस्वुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A  
thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known  
or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To  
call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To  
make visible, illuminate. -Caus. To  
proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-  
known, celebrated, famous. -2 Call-  
ed, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, repu-  
tation.

विक्षयापनं 1 Publishing, proclaim-  
ing. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3  
Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण 10 P. 1 To number, compute;  
Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider;  
Me. 103; R. 1. 87. -3 To disregard,  
not to mind. -4 To reflect, think;  
Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing,  
calculation. -2 Considering, deliberat-  
ing. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इक्षु.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away ( as  
time &c. ); संश्रयापि सपदि भ्रमणि Si.  
9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To  
vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा  
भ्रममदिव दूरं सुगदुःखं Git. 11; Bg. 11.  
1. -4 To die. -Caus. To spend,  
pass; विगमयश्चक्षिद् एव क्षयाः S. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away,  
disappeared. -2 Parted, separated.  
-3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of,  
free from ( in comp. ); विगतमदा. -5  
Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. -तं The  
flight of birds. -Comp. -आर्तवा  
a woman past child-bearing (in whom  
the menstrual discharge has ceased).  
-कर्मण *a.* sinless, pure. -भी *a.* fear-  
less, intrepid. -लक्षण *a.* unlucky,  
inauspicious. -सूह *a.* indifferent,  
void of desire.



**विगमः** 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चावृत्त्यविगमे च तस्य R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; कर्णविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

**विगमः** 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

**विगहं** 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगहति साधवा Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53 -2 To despise, condemn.

**विगहं**, -ण Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Va. 1. 12.

**विगहित** p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. -तं Censure.

**विगल** 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितकंथे केसहस्ते सुकेदयाः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

**विगलित** p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

**विगाह** 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकः) मं स्वगाहत् विगाह-ममथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विभोपि विगाहने नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां मरयुं च नीभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तय सुनीनां चरिते स्वगाह्यत Kn. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

**विगाह** p. p. 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

**विगाहः** Plunging into, bathing, diving.

**विगुण** a 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; अयस्त्वधर्मो विगुणः परमर्त्तस्त्वज्जितान्त Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

**विगूढ** p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

**विगं** 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

**विगान** 1 Censure, reproach, derision, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यद्गुणः कारणविषयं विगानं दक्षितं तत्परिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

**विगीत** p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

**विगीतिः** f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

**विग्रह** 9 U. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विग्रहे तिष्ठतां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रहं चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहविं विवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

**विग्रहीत** p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह above.

**विग्रहः** 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहस्यैव मममध्यमविद्यया M. 1. 14; गुडविग्रहः R. 3. 39. 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11. 12 43 -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (ममासार्थं) शेषकं चाकं विग्रहा. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel or गणकलह); विग्रहः शयने पराङ्मुखी-नानुनेतुमबला म तस्वर R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gnas or modes of policy; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

**विग्रहवत्** a. Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

**विग्रोद्य** a. Decapitated.

**विघट** 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; MAl. 9. 24r -Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयत्येनमर्थोऽभ्युच्चः MAl. 5 2. -2 To remove, displace.

**विघटनं** Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

**विघटित** p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

**विघटिका** A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

**विघट्ट** 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bb. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कारुण्यवानविघटितवीर्यचामलाः R. 3. 8; 4. 9; विघटितानां सरलदुमानां Kn. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

**विघट्टनं** 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

**विघटित** p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

**विघनः** 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

**विघसः** 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो मुक्तशेषे तु Ms. 3. 285; तुष्यत्कालकरालवक्त्राविघसव्याकीर्णमाणा इव U. 5. 6; MAl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिन m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

**विघातः** 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; किंवाद्यानां मयवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, alaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; किंवाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अथवाविघातज्ञातये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

**विघृणित** p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

**विघृष्ट** p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

**विघ्नः** [विघ्नक] (rarely a.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मकियाविघ्नो सतां रक्षितस्त्वयि S. 5. 14; मृतो विघ्नस्त्वयस् इव नः S. 1. 33; हुंकारेण च धनुः म हि विघ्नो नगोहति S. 3. 1. Kn. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तुं, -करिन् a. opposing, obstructing -वसः, -विघातः removal, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् m. epithets of Ganesa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

**विघ्नयति** Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

**विघ्नित** a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

**विखः** A horse's hoof.

**विच्छ** 3, 7 U. (वेचि, चिकि, विचकि, चिकि) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove



from (with instr.); संज्ञासप्त बहुव्योधान्  
जीवितेन विवेच्य च Bk. 14. 103.

**विचकिलः** 1 A kind of jasmine. -2  
N. of the tree called *Madana*.

**विचक्षण** *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-  
seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever,  
learned : विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतनाचक्षते R. 5.  
19. -3 Expert, skillful, able ; R. 13.  
69. -*णः* A learned man, wise man ;  
न दत्त्वा कस्यचित्कस्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः  
Ms. 9. 71.

**विचक्षस्** *m.* A spiritual teacher,  
preceptor.

**विचक्षुस्** *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2  
Perplexed, sad.

**विचर** 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam  
over (oft. with acc.); इदानीं विचर  
जलम् Me. 115: विचरार दारं R. 2. 8 ;  
Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise.  
-3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate  
from the right path, go about want-  
only; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through,  
pervade. -6 To attack, march against.  
-7 To associate or have intercourse  
with. -8 To go badly, fail. -*Caus.* 1  
To think, reflect or meditate upon.  
-2 To discuss, call in question, debate;  
आज्ञां गुरुणा विचाराणां R. 14. 46.  
-3 To calculate, estimate ; take into  
account, consider ; परेवामात्मनश्चैव यो  
विचार्य बलावलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H.  
1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To  
examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.  
**विचरितं** Wandering, roaming.

**विचारः** 1 Reflection, deliberation,  
thought, consideration ; विचारमार्गः  
पहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examina-  
tion, discussion, investigation; तदर्थ-  
विचार. -3 Trial ( of a case ) ; वि-  
सलिलतुलामिमांशे मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43.  
-4 Judgment, discrimination, dis-  
cernment, exercise of reason: विचार-  
मूढा प्रतिभासि मे रं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision,  
determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt,  
hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspec-  
tion. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to  
decide, a judge. -*ज्ञ* *f.* 1. a tribunal,  
seat of justice. -2. Particularly the  
judgment-seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.*  
thoughtful, considerate, prudent.  
-*स्थल* 1. a tribunal. -2. logical dis-  
cussion.

**विचारकः** An investigator, a judge,  
an examiner.

**विचारण** 1 Discussion, consideration,  
examination, deliberation, investiga-  
tion. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

**विचारणा** 1 Examination, discus-  
sion, investigation. -2 Reflection,  
consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation,  
doubt. -4 The Mīmāṃsā system of  
Philosophy.

**विचारित** *p. p.* 1 Considered, in-  
quired into, examined, discussed -2  
Decided, determined. -*तं* Delibera-  
tion, thought.

**विचारित्** *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering.  
-2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberat-  
ing, judging.

**विचारिका** Itch, scab.

**विचारित** *a.* Anointed, smeared.

**विचल** 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble,  
move ; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे संकित-  
भट्टपुण्यां Gt. 5. -2 To go, pro-  
ceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or  
disturbed, be rough ( as the sea ) :  
व्यचालीद्वंभसं पति Bk. 15. 70. -4 To  
deviate, averse ; Y. 1. 358. -5 To  
fall off or down -*Caus.* 1 To shake,  
move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve,  
lead away from. -3 To excite, agi-  
tate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind,  
annul.

**विचल** *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking,  
wavering, tottering, unsteady ( fig.  
also ). -2 Conceited, proud.

**विचलने** 1 Moving. -2 Deviation.  
-3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Con-  
ceit, pride.

**विचि** 5 U. 1 To collect, gather,  
bring together, store up ; Pt. 1. 45,  
36. -2 To search for, look out for ;  
विचिञ्चैव समतात् इमंज्ञानवाटः Mā. 5 ;  
R. 12. 61, 13. 23 ; वियतमं विचिञ्चन्  
V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, ex-  
amine, reflect upon ; R. 10. 23 ; Ki.  
16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, dis-  
tinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To  
select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface.  
-8 Ved. To clear, prepare ( as a  
way ).

**विचयः** 1 Search, seeking, looking  
out for ; दुरगविचयपण्यान् U. 1. 23.  
-2 Investigation.

**विचयनं** Searching, seeking &c.

**विचित** *p. p.* Searched, searched  
through.

**विचितिः** *f.* 1 Searching, search,  
seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investiga-  
tion.

**विचिः** *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave ; cf.  
वीचि.

**विचिकित्सा** 1 Doubt, hesitation,  
uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

**विचित्र** *a.* 1 Diversified, varie-  
gated, spotted, speckled ; Mn. 1.  
4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted  
-4 Beautiful, lovely ; कश्चिद्विचित्रं  
जलपत्रमंदिरे R. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful,  
surprising, strange ; हतविधिलसितानां  
ही विचित्रा विपाका Si. 11. 64. -*त्रा* A  
white deer. -*ञ्ज* 1 Variegated colour.

-2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*ञ्ज* *a.* having  
a spotted body. ( -*गः* ) 1. a peacock.  
-2. a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely  
body. ( -*हः* ) a cloud. -*रूप* *a.* di-  
verse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a kind of the  
lunar race. [ He was a son of Santa-  
nu by his wife Satyawati and so  
half-brother of Bṛishma. When he  
died childless, his mother called  
Vyasa ( her own son before her  
marriage ), and requested him to  
raise up issue to Vichitravirya in  
accordance with the practice of  
*Niyoga*. He complied with the re-  
quest, and begot on Ambika and  
Ambalika, the two widows of his  
brother, two sons Dhritaraashtra and  
Pandu respectively ].

**विचित्रकः** The birch tree. -*कं*  
Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

**विचित्** 10 U. 1 To think, consid-  
der. -2 To think of, ponder over, call  
to mind ; विचितयंती यमनयमानसा S.  
4. 1. -3 To take into consideration,  
have regard to, regard ; अस्मात्साधु  
विचित्य संयमधनादुच्चैःकुलं चात्मनः  
S. 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, de-  
termine. -5 To devise, find out, dis-  
cover. -6 To imagine. -7 To per-  
ceive, observe ( Ved. ).

**विचिन्वकः** 1 Search. -2 Investi-  
gation. -3 A hero.

**विचीर्ण** *a.* 1 Occupied by, wander-  
ed through. -2 Entered.

**विचेतन** *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless,  
unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate ;  
Ku. 4. 33.

**विचेतस्** *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid,  
ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded,  
sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

**विचेद्** 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be  
in motion, move about. -2 To act,  
behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive,  
try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle,  
writhe.

**विचेद्वा** 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Move-  
ment. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

**विचेष्टित** *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried,  
struggled. -2 Examined, investi-  
gated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly.  
-*तं* 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort,  
movement, undertaking, enterprise.  
-3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation,  
play ; किमपि चेदमन्यविचेष्टितं V. 2.  
9. -5 Machination.

**विच्छ** I. 6 P. ( विच्छति also विच्छा-  
यति-ते ) To go, move -II. 10 U.  
( विच्छयति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

**विच्छन्दः**, **विच्छन्दकः** A palace, a  
large building having several stories  
( ईश्वरगृह ).



**विच्छेदः** A palace : see विच्छेद above.

**विच्छेदं** Vomiting, ejecting.

**विच्छिदित** *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; *Mā.* 7 ; *U.* 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened ; *Mā.* 1.

**विच्छाद्य** *a.* Pale, dim ; *Batn.* 1 26. -य, A gem, jewel. -यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

**विच्छिद्** 7 *U.* 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् *S.* 1. 9 ; *B.* 16. 20 ; *Bh.* 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family) ; विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य *Bk.* 3. 52 ; *Amaru.* 74.

**विच्छिन्ति** *f.* 1 (a) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; *Bh.* 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छिन्तिः सुरसुन्दरीणां *S.* 7. 5 ; *Si.* 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, caesura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty) ; स्तोकाप्याकल्पपरचना विच्छिन्तिः कांतिपोषकृत् *S. D.* 138.

**विच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; *S.* 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

**विच्छेदः** 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; *Mā.* 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; *Si.* 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाय भुवि यस्तु कथामबंधः *K.* ; विद्वद्विच्छेदवाक्यानां *R.* 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue. विच्छेदं Cutting off, breaking &c. ; see विच्छेद.

**विच्छुर** 6 *P.* 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदः *Kn.* 1. 55 ; *Ch. P.* 11 : *V.* 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

**विच्छुरित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

**विच्यु** 1 *A.* 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

**विच्युत** *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

**विच्युति** *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure ; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

**विज्** 1. 3 *U.* (वेकि, वेकि, विक) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि *q. v.*) -11. 6 *A.*, 7 *P.* (विजते, विजति, विज) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid ; चञ्जदं विज्रा कुरीच भूयः *R.* 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

**विज** *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

**विज** *m.* A bird ; a die (?) .

**विजित्** *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

**विजन्** 4 *A.* 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

**विजन** *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -नं A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

**विजननं** Birth, procreation, delivery.

**विजन्मन्** *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. -न. Birth.

**विजात** *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

**विजातिः** *f.* 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

**विजातीय** *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

**विजपिलं** Mud.

**विजयंतः** *N.* of Indra.

**विजर** *a.* Young, fresh. -र A stalk.

**विजल्पः** 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

**विजल्पित** *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked ; परिहासविजल्पेनं सखे (वचः) *S.* 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

**विजि** 1. *A.* 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue ; व्यजेष्ट बह्वर्गं *Bk.* 1. 2 ; प्रायस्सन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः *Git.* 10 ; *Bk.* 2. 39 ; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel ; चञ्चलैश्चकर्मजुर्ज विजयते *Vb.* 1 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest ; भुजविजितविमान *B.* 12. 104 ; विजितारिपुरः *I.* 59 ; *Sānti.* 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ; विजयतं देवः *S.* 5 ; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विजुद्धं विजयते *U.* 2. 2 ; *Mā.* 2. 4.

**विजयः** 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph ; विजिजयादारम्य 'conquest of the world ;' *Ki.* 10. 35 ; *R.* 12. 44 ; *Ku.* 3. 19 ; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 *N.* of Arjuna ; the Mb. thus explains the name :—अभिप्रणमि संयामे यदर्थं युद्धदुर्गदात् । नाजिज्या विविचितामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 *N.* of the first year of Jupiter's cycle -7 *N.* of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अयुधायः a means of victory. -ईशः *N.* of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant. -लंका a necklace of 500 strings. -द्विहिमः a large military drum. -नगरं *N.* of a town. -मर्द्धः a large military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success, victory, triumph.

**विजया** 1 *N.* of Durgā. -2 *N.* of one of her female attendants ; *Mn.* 1. 1. -3 *N.* of a lore taught by Visvāmītra to Rama ; *Bk.* 2. 21. -4 *Ilamp.* -5 *N.* of a festival = विजयोत्सव see below. -6 Yellow myrolalan. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āshvina. -दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Āshvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasa-4. -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

**विजयिन्** *m.* A conqueror, victor.

**विजिगीषा** 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

**विजिगीषु** *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer ; यशते विजिगीषूणां *R.* 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

**विजित** *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् a self-subdued, self controlled. -हृदिय *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

**विजितिः** *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph ; *Kāv.* 3. 85.

**विजिनः** -नं (-लः, -लं) A sance (mixed with gruel).



**विजिह्न** *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्नमाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

**विजुल** The silk-cotton tree.

**विजृम्भ** 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिषांतिक्षेण Mk. 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलनूर्यनिस्वताः.....न केवलं सन्नमि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भंत विवौकसा- मापि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; हस्तखिन्दं विजृम्भितं Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

**विजृम्भण** 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणाद्- धिषु कङ्कमलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

**विजृम्भित** *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -तं 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

**विज्जन** -लं 1 A kind of sauce; See विजुल. -2 An arrow.

**विज्जिल** =विजिन.

**विज्जुलं** Cinnamon.

**विज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. -Caus. (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-अर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः- नन्वा- ज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

**विज्ञ, विजान्त** *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

**विज्ञप्त** *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

**विज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

**विज्ञात** *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

**विज्ञानं** 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyaya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the *Mitākharā*, a commentary on *Yajñavalkya's Smṛiti*. -पादः N. of *Vyāsa*. -मातृकः an epithet of *Buddha*. -वादाः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by *Buddha*.

**विज्ञानिक** *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

**विज्ञापकः** 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

**विज्ञापनं** -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविज्ञप्तिविज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

**विज्ञापित** *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

**विज्ञप्ति** See विज्ञात.

**विज्ञाप्यं** A request; U. 1.

**विज्वर** *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

**विज्वामरं** The white of the eye.

**विज्जोलिः** -ली *f.* A line, row.

**विट्** 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

**विटः** [ विट्-क ] 1 A paramour; रघु-द्रुमलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु स्वं Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associates to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the *Vidūshaka*; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue,

cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The *Khadira* tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -Comp. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लघणं a medicinal salt.

**विटंकः** 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महोदरविटंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

**विटंकक** See विटंक.

**विटंकित** *a.* Marked, stamped.

**विटपः** [ विट विस्तारं वा पाति विवति पाक Tv. ] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपाञ्चकारिणी बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यद्वनेन तद्वने पतितः क्षपिता दाहद्विमाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A closter, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum.

**विटपिनं** *m.* [ विटप-अस्यर्थं इति ] 1 A tree; परितो वृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -मृगः a monkey, an ape.

**विटिः** -टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

**विट्(ट्ट)लः** N. of a form of *Vishnu* or *Krishna* (worshipped at *Pandharpur* in the *Bombay* presidency).

**विटंक** *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

**विटरः** N. of *Bṛhaspati*.

**विड्** 1 P. (वदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

**विडं** A kind of artificial salt.

**विडंग** *a.* Clever, skilful. -गः, -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

**विडम्ब** 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) कृतविडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षणं विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 52; 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयन्ति मद्यन्ति विडम्बयन्ति निर्भर्त्सयन्ति रमयन्ति विषादयन्ति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्बयसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमारम्भाभिप्रायसंभावितेऽजनचित्तवाचः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

**विडम्बः** 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

**विडम्बनं** -ना 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5



Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter to; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विहंबना Ku. 5. 70; असति स्वयि चारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विहंबना 4. 12. विहंबित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. -तं An object of ridicule.

विहारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडानं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see दानं.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विह्वरजं *Lapis lazuli*.

विडो (डो) जम् *m. N.* of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope-chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of look or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padarthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनां विटंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रश्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

विततुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वा Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रसेद्विदुविततं च्चनं मियावाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; अणीबंधादितन्वद्विस्तर्भा तोरणमजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वितत्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mā. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad.

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञा S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तत् with वि). -तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -घञ्चन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

विततु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. वितंतुः A good horse -*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. 1 To shine; रश्मिवितपतेऽर्यश्च Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस्र *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषयुष्पादिकसो-कुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः, -दी, वितर्दिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्ल The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितरितः [ Cf. Up. 4. 181 ] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; शिति पतिमंडलमन्वतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -ना, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विपुलेषाकनककश्चिरवीवितानं

समावृत्तः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानै-दिशः Mā. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं त्वमम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Mā. 9. 15.

वितानीक 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुञ्जं 1 The pot-herb called सु-निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शेवाल.

वितुञ्जकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

विट् 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते वृक्षेन वितरति S. 7; वितरति युष्मः प्राज्ञे विद्या यथेव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति द्रुपे नोचितमदो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासते लोहजटं वितरति R. 14. 81; Mā. 1. 3; 6. 7; 7. 3, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति हंसभेजी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -Caus. To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाज्ञा बहवः कृता वितरणैरेन त्वया याचकाः Subhāsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तृ with वि.)

वित् 10 U. (विचयतिने; विद्यायतिने also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [ विद् लामे क ] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-



quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -स 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ma. 7. 4. -जानि a. one who has married a wife. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

विचित्र a. Rich, wealthy.

विचिः f [विद्-क्ति] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

विचित्र 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; विचित्रस्तुयहरिणीसदृशः कदाचैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

विचित्रः Fear, alarm, terror.

विचित्रः An ox, a bull.

विचि 1 A ( वेद्यते ) To beg, ask,

विचुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow; cf. विचुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदांच-कार, अवैदी, वेदितुं, विदित; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतादृशः कतरौ गुरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5; तं मोहाद्यः कथमयमुं चेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; Mn. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ति हतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि व्याधिव्यालमस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bh. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. ( वेद्यतिने ) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience; Ma. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. ( विद्यते, विच ) 1 To be, to exist; अपापाणां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नास्तौ विद्यते भावा नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; ( of. the root (1) अस- ) -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (विदिते-ने, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्भयोर्विहते फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा वेदसदृशेषु वस्तो विद्वति मातरं Subhāsh. ; Ma. 8. 1. 1. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24. 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. ( विचे, विच or विच ) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुण्ण्णीति लोकोप्यं पिते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. ( वेद्यते ) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience

-3 To dwell. ( The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations :—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विदिते वर्षे सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पुत्रां च विदिति II. of. also:—सचायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विचे विचारणे । विदिते विदिति प्राचीं श्यलुक् इत्यथ. शेष्टिदे क्रमात् II. ). [ cf. L. video; A. S. witan; Goth. wai ].

विद् a. [ At the end of comp. ] Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -वा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव चरन्तीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated; well known; स्वयन्विदिते वंशे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -त 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable ( as dress &c. ). -ग्र्यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -ग्र्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -स्व Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदग्धः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -ग्रं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदूरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः ( m. pl. ) [ विगतः दर्भाः कुशा यतः ] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar ; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk. ; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mal. 1; R. 5. 49, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -अ 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -जनया, -राजनया, -सुधुः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदुल 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; त्वदिषुभिर्षदलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदुल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown ( as a flower &c. ). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदुलं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungenoy, sharpness.

विदाहि m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशांश; तेषां ( दशांशानां ) विधु प्रथिविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mālvā. -3 = विदिश p. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead ( हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः ) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a. [ विद्-कुर P. III. 2. 162 ] Wise, intelligent -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇdu. [ When Sityavati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarāshtra being blind and Pāṇdu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇdavas, and saved them from several critical dangers ].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विदुन p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदुर a. Remote, distant ; सगिद्विदुरांतरभावात् R. 13. 48 ; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidhrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought, विदुरमुनिर्नवमेषाद्वाहुद्विजया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 21 ; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. ( The forme विदूर, विदूरेण विदूरतया or विदूरात् are often used



adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mā. 3. 18.). -Comp. —ग a. spreading far and wide. —ज the lapis lazuli.

विदुषक a. ( स्त्री. f. ) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —क 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him :—कुमुदवसंतापिभः कर्मयुक्ताभावाद्यैः । हास्यकरः कलहानिर्विदुषकः रसात्कर्मजः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदुषण 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विद्वितः A seism.

विन 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; पेंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विद्वीर्यं कठिनः खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न को-विदारः R. 3. 6; स घोषो घातराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि स्पदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. —Pass. To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). —Caus. To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Mā. 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. -2 War; battle. -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —री A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —क Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karpikāra tree. —ण War, battle. —ण 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रद्धाविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवज्जनहृदयविदारणमनसिजः नखचर्चिकियुक्तजाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see दृ with वि).

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजने विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तद्वपुर्वेशमपवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48;

को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वधिवया को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. -Comp. —ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशिच, विदेशीय a. Foreign, exotic. —m. A foreigner.

विदेह a. 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. —हाः (m. pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -3 The natives of this country. —हा 1 The district Videha. -2 N of Janaka. —हा The same as विदेहगरी.

विद्व p. p. [ व्यधू-क ] 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. —द्व A wound. -Comp. —कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्वान् n. Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान a. 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [ विद-व्यप् ] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; ( तौ ) विद्यामयसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रचल्युत्तं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyas are four :—आग्नीषिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka ), चतसृष्वपि ते विद्वान्मनी द्वा विद्यासु निरु-दिमागताः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ma 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyas, is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mimamsa, Tarka or Nyaya and the Puranas; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; ग. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgā. -5 Magical skill. -Comp. —अनुपालिन, —अनुसंविन a. acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, —अर्जनं, —आगमः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —अर्थः seeking for knowledge. —अधिन m. a student, scholar, pupil. —आधारः a receptacle of learning; Mā. 2. 11. —आरम्भः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपाजनं = वि, यार्जनं q. v. —ऊरः a learned man. —चण, —चंचु a. famous for one's learning. —दलः the Bhūrja tree. —दत्त m. a teacher, an instructor. —दानं teaching, imparting, instruction. —देवी the goddess of learning. —धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. —धरः (—री f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्या धराद्युचितचारशिलातटानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —प्राप्तिः = विद्यार्जनं q. v. —लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made

by learning. —विशिष्ट a. distinguished by learning. —विहीन a. illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. —वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —व्यसनं, —व्यनसायः pursuit of knowledge. —व्रतस्नातक, —स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship ( ब्रह्मचारिव्रत ).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिचयौ Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually caus. in this sense).

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वाताय क-पिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. —उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. —जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākṣhasa. —ज्वाला, —द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. —दामन् n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पातः falling or stroke of lightning. —मिषं hell-metal. —ल-ता, —लेखा ( विद्युलता, विद्युल्लेखा ) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युस्वत् a. Having lightning; Me. 64. —m. A cloud; विद्युस्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. ( नी f. ) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्राण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसघात इषासि विद्रुतः Kn. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. —Caus. To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरघाभोग-भोजितनष्टविद्राचितानिपजननिवहः Mā. 3; असौ कुम्भिभोरया खरनिखरविद्रावितमहायुध-शाययामः स्वपिति गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव = विद्रव q. v.

विद्रावण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत p. p. 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.



**विद्वन्मः** 1 The coral tree ( bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; तवाधरस्पधिषु विद्वन्मेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind 'or perfume. ( नलिका ).

**विद्वन्** *a.* [ विद्वन्-कम् ] ( Nom. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विद्वन्; n. विद्वन् ) 1 Knowing ( with acc. ); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभक्ति कदाचनः तव विद्वानापि ताप-कारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. —m A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरुवे प्रवेष्टं R. 5. 18. -Comp. —कलर, —देशाय, —वे-ष्टय *a.* ( विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्दण्डाय, विद्वद्दण्डय ) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः ( विद्वज्जनः ) a learned or wise man, sage.

**विद्वेष** *m.*, **विद्वेषः** An enemy. a foe; विद्वेषोऽप्यनुत्तर Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

**विद्वेष** *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odi-  
ous.

**विद्वेषः** 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346 -2 Disdainful pride, con-  
tempt; विद्वेषाभिमतप्रसादयि गवांद्वा-  
धुरः Bharata.

**विद्वेषणः** A hater, an enemy. —णो  
A woman of a resentful temper. —णं  
1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 En-  
mity, hatred.

**विद्वेषिन्**, **विद्वेषु** *a.* Hating, inimical.  
—m. A hater, an enemy.

**विध** I. 6 P. ( विधाते ) 1 To pierce,  
cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To  
rule, govern, administer. —II. 1 A.  
( वधे ) To ask, beg.

**विधेयः** [ विधेय-क अच् वा ] 1 A kind, sort;  
as in बहुविधः, नानाविधः. -2 Mode,  
manner, form. -3 Fold ( at the end  
of comp., especially after numerals )  
त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of  
elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Pene-  
tration.

**विध्वनं** 1 Shaking, agitating. -2  
Tremor, trembling.

**विध्वयं** Tremor, agitation.

**विधवा** [ विगतो धर्मो वस्याः सा ] A  
widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदि-  
ति तत्त्वति Subhash :—Comp. —आवदन्  
marrying a widow. —गामिन् *m.* one  
who has sexual intercourse with a  
widow.

**विधस्** *m.* N. of Brahman, the  
creator.

**विधा** 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring  
about, effect, accomplish, perform,  
cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पु-  
सवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेष्व धीरः सद्गुणोप-

स सः R. 3. 10; तसो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk.  
19. 2; विधेयस्तु देवाः परमरमणीयां परि-  
णितं Māl. 6. 7 : प्रायः क्षुभं च विधाप्य-  
क्षुभं च जन्ते। सर्वकथा भगवतो भावितव्यतैव  
1. 25; ये ह्ये कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1  
'cause, produce, or regulate time';  
तस्य तस्याश्चान् अञ्जनां नामैव विधाप्यश्च  
Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66. Vo. 1. 1,  
Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; ( these  
sentences may be further modified ac-  
cording to the noun with which विधा  
is used; cf. कृ. ) -2 To lay down,  
ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, com-  
mand, enjoin; प्राज्ञानाभिवर्धनार्थमुक्तो  
जातकर्म विधायते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y.  
1. 72; श्रुत्वा तत् सर्वज्ञैव नात्था भार्या वि-  
धायते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; याणिनिश्च  
क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विद-  
धाति J. N. V. -3 To make, form,  
shape, create, manufacture; तं देवा  
विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29;  
अंगानि चंपकवलेः स विधाव नूनं कति  
कथं यदित्तवाहुगलन चितः S. Til. 3. -4  
To appoint, depute ( as a minister ).  
-5 To put on, wear. Pt. 1. -6 To fix  
upon, direct towards ( as mind &c. );  
योगे ध्येयसमाधिस्तद्विषयं हविर् विधद्व्यव-  
स्थाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To  
arrange, put in order. -8 To make  
ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix,  
establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14.  
10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To  
place, put, lay.

**विधा** 1 Mode, manner, form. -2  
Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence.  
-4 The food of elephants, horses, &c.  
-5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7  
Act, action.

**विधातृ** *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku.  
7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brah-  
man; विधाना भद्रं नो बितरत मनोज्ञाय  
विधये Māl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7.  
25. -3 A grantor, giver, bestower;  
Ku. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny; H. 1.  
40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of  
Kāma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous  
liquor. -Comp. —आयुस् *m.* 1. sun-  
shine. -2. the sun-flower. —घ्नः an  
epithet of Nārada.

**विधानो** Long pepper.

**विधानं** 1 Arranging, disposing. -2  
Performing, making, doing, execut-  
ing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1 : आज्ञा, यज्ञ  
&c. -3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11,  
7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment,  
use, application; प्रतिकाराविधानं R. 8.  
40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, order-  
ing. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance,  
sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc-  
tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17.  
24 -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means  
or expedient. -9 Performance of  
prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite,  
ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining.  
-12 Affixing, prefixing ( as termi-

nations, suffixes &c. ). -13 The food  
given to elephants ( to make them  
intoxicated; विधानसंरादित्तवान्जोभिः  
K. ( where विधान means 'rule'  
also ); उत्तिसहस्ततल्लक्षविधानापिहस्त-  
सुतिस्मृतिवाहुरिभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51.  
-14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, tor-  
ment, distress. -16 An act of hos-  
tility. -Comp. —गः, —ज्ञः a wise or  
learned man. —युक्तं *a.* in accord-  
ance with or conformable to sacred  
precept.

**विधानकं** Distress, affliction, pain.

**विधायक** *a.* ( यिका f. ), विधायिन् *a.*  
1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing,  
making, performing, executing. -3  
Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing,  
laying down. -5 Consigning, com-  
mitting, delivering ( to the care of ).

**विधिः** [ विधान-कि ] 1 Doing, perfor-  
mance, practice, an act or action;  
ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य  
Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः  
सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Māl. 1.  
35. -2 Method, manner, way, means,  
mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, com-  
mandment, any precept which en-  
joins something for the first time  
( as distinguished from नियम and परि-  
संख्या q. q. v. v. ) विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तोः  
चिकीर्षाकृतिसाधयत्वेतधीविधयो विधिः, व-  
हति विधिहुतं वा हविः S. 1. 1. -4 A  
sacred precept or rule, ordinance in-  
junction, law, a sacred command,  
religious commandment ( opp. अ-  
व-वाद् which means 'an explanatory  
statement coupled with legends and  
illustrations'; see अर्थवद् ); प्रवृत्तिपरं  
वाक्यं विधिः as उपनिषदोपेन स्वर्गकामा यज्ञैः  
अज्ञां विच्छेदं विधिश्चेति त्रैतयं तत्समागतं S.  
7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious  
act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony;  
स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचरिणां स्वमंतरायो  
भवाति वृत्तो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6  
Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition;  
V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; साम-  
ग्र्याविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्पानी विधिषु  
विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7 -9 The  
creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck;  
विधौ वामारंभे मनः सद्गुचितैवा परिणतिः  
Māl. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants.  
-12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N.  
of Vishnu. -Comp. —ग्र *a.* disregard-  
ing prescribed rites or rules. —ज्ञ *a.*  
knowing the ritual. ( —ज्ञः ) a Brāh-  
mana versed in the ritual, a ritualist.  
—देशकः a priest at a sacrifice who  
sees that everything is done accord-  
ing to the precepts and corrects any  
deviation from them. —हृद्, —विहित  
*a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined  
by law. —देशकः 1. = विधिदेशक above. -2  
a preceptor, teacher. —द्वैधं diversity of  
rules, variance of precept or com-  
mandment. —पूर्वकं ind. according to



rule. —प्रयोगः application of a rule. —योगः the force or influence of fate. —वधुः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. —हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिरता 1 Desire to do or perform. —2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिरित *n.* Intended to be done. —ते Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. —2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. —3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः *Mā.* 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्वद्विधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं *R.* 7. 62; संभाष्यमानस्नेहस्नेनाभिर्संधिना विधेयकृतेऽपि *Mā.* 1; *Bṛ.* 2. 64; अतः सौहार्द्वेन विधेयकृतोऽस्मि *Mv.* 7; *Mn.* 3. 1; *Si.* 3. 20; *R.* 19. 4. —4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयमिदं पुनर्गौरवैति विधेयतां *Ki.* 11. 33. —5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मित्रयामहिमस्त्वं नाहुवाहं अपि तु विधेयं *K. P.* 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; *Ki.* 1. 25, 16. 62. —2 The predicate of a proposition. —यः A servant, dependent. —Comp. —अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमर्शः श्राव्यानिदिष्टो विधेयान्तां यत्र *K. P.* 7; see examples *ad. loc.*). —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स भूयो यो विधेयज्ञः *Pt.* 1. 337. —यद् 1. the object to be accomplished. —2. the predicate.

विधुः [ व्यङ्कः *Up.* 1. 23 ] 1 The moon; सविता विधुवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः *K. P.* 10. —2 Camphor. —3 A demon, fiend. —4 An expiatory oblation. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —6 N. of Brahman. —7. N. of Siva. —8 Wind. —9 War, battle. —Comp. —क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. —यत्र (also वित्रः) a scimitar, sabre. —त्रिया a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायकपश्चिरे चो वदनविधुतयः पांतु वीरकारवरयः *Mā.* 1. 1.

विधुनन् 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. —2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतुदः N. of Rāhu; विधुमित्र चिकटविधुतुद्वंद्वलनगलितामृतधरं *Gt.* 4; अभिमुख्यं ज्ञानांकर्य पथाद्यापि वि-

धुतुदः *Pt.* 1. 326; *N.* 4. 71; *Si.* 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* [ विगता धूर्यस्य अत्र समा ] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; *Mā.* 2. 3, 9. 11, *U.* 3. 33, 6. 41, *Ki.* 11. 26; *Si.* 9. 77, 17. 66, *Bh.* 3. 8, 114. —2 Love-orn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; माय च विधुरे भावः कर्ताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः *V.* 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनाकृतं, मां प्रापय पर्युरतिकं *Ku.* 4. 32; विधुरं विधुरं विधुरं *Si.* 6. 29, 12. 8. —3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलकाविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः *Bv.* 2. 5. —4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; *Pt.* 2. 81. —रः A widower. —रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. —2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. —Comp. —दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंदादरा भवति *H.* 2. —2 A feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Cords mixed with sugar and spices.

विधु 5, 10 *U.*, 6 *P.* 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; धुतुपवनविधुतां *Ks.* 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घावेणी विधुवाना *Mb.* —2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेविधुवितुं युक्तिं *Bk.* 9. 28; *R.* 9. 72. v. 1. —3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; *R.* 11. 40. —4 To leave, give up, abandon; *N.* 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about; waved. —2 Tremulous. —3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. —4 Unsteady. —5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. —Comp. —कलमव *a.* free from sin. —केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; *Ki.* 8. 33 —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधुतिः *f.*, विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुनित *n.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. —2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधु 10 *U.* 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधुतः *Amaru.* 79, 85 —2 To put on, wear, use; *R.* 12. 40. —3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधुता निर्यं *Pt.* 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); *Bh.* 3. 23. —4 To fix upon, direct towards. —5 To separate, divide. —6 To arrange; manage. —7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. —2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. —3 Assumed, possessed. —4 Checked, restrained. —5 Supported,

protected, borne up; (see धु with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. —2 Dissatisfaction.

विधुतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation. विध्वंस 1 *A.* 1 To fall to pieces. —2 To be dispersed or scattered. —3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. —2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. —2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. —3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. —2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; *Pt.* 2. 113. —2 Scattered about, tossed up. —3 Obscured, darkened. —4 Eclipsed.

विनद 1 *P.* 1 To sound, resound. *Bṛ.* 1. 12. —2 To roar, cry out. —3 To fill with cries. —Caus. To cause to cry or utter notes; अंशुदैः क्षिप्रिणो विनाद्यते *Ghṣ.* 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. —2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 *P.* To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमंति चास्य तरवः प्रचये *Ki.* 6. 34; *Bh.* 1. 67; *Bk.* 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. —2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; *S.* 3. 10. —3 Sank down, depressed. —4 Bent, crooked, curved. —5 Humble, modest. —6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनाम. —Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face; dejected.

विनता 1 *N.* of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. —2 A kind of basket. —Comp. —नंदनः, —दुतः, —सुतः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Modesty, humility. —3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम् *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki.* 4. 2. —2 Depressed, sunk down. —3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the Tagara tree.

विनश 4 *P.* 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. —2 To disappear, vanish. —3 To be lost or ruined. —4 To be frustrated or foiled. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

विनशयं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost; in the sand; cf. *Ms.* 2. 21.



विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टि: *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विश्वेषु विनाशधर्मस्तु विविचर्येष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.* instr. or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना दुःखः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना पतिः Bv. 1. 119; धैर्येणा सरो भाति सद्यः खलजनैर्विना । कदुर्बणैर्विना कार्यं मानसं शिवयैर्विना 1. 116; विना बाह्वन्-हस्तिभ्यः कियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाक्तु means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मद्नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्यसंबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghāṭikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change in to a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of व् for स् and ण् for द्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनक्तु 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth,

विनिगद *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 P. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); तामेकतस्तव विभक्तिं गुरु-र्विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्र-मंदारजोऽरुणगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Ra. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विश्वकृष्णानां भवति विनिपातः क्षतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); निधिहेतु-रहेतुरागसां विनिपातोपि समः समुज्ज्वलेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp. -शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्य-विनिमयेन M. 1.; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधत्-क्षुब्धनद्वयं R. 1. 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियता-हार, विनियतवाक् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तामा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. -Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियोग-ज्ञः साधनविषयु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-

यामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभाव्येषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्ज 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी *q. v.*

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिर्मुञ्च 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिर्विद् See निर्विद्.

विनिविश 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. -Caus. 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मधुरासि कुच-कलशं विनिवेशय Gtt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or -Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Mā. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; संपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. -Caus. 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -1 Retired.



विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्यं च विनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चिंतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिषेधः Brnising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be *Atm.* only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदपट्टद्वयनिर्विनीत-निद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतस्त्रेवः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेन सुखो युक्तमिव R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्वि-नेष्यान्वि दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात्तोयु-पायैविनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (*Atm.*); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यमिनीं विनीय Glt. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (*Atm.*); ज्ञतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (*Atm.*); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. -वः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजानं विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mā. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुव-स्यन्मुनितनया सहसा विनयेन चारितप्रसरा S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mā. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुदुःशीभते आर्धुन एतेन विनयमाहारयेन U. 1; विद्या वृद्धाति वि-नयः; तथापि नीचो विनयाद्वृद्धयत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where *Mā.* renders विनय by इन्द्रियज or restraint of pas- sions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing

off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहीन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly of affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नृ with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good be- haviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति वि- नेतृद्वारमतेः प्रत्युक्तं वचोः विसर्जं सुभि R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अथ विनेता वृत्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणा, अतोय &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तपं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Glt. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3; 21; Mā. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; कञ्चु खल्वत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लताञ्चु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन विनंतलेषी सोपि स्वदा- ननकाच्चि विजहति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amuse- ment, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमण- विरेद्वर्गजनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मित्रैश्च स्वसनं वृद्धिं सुगमामोदुमिषोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोप्यलुभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Glt. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diver- sion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -द्रुः A drop; sea विन्दु.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of moun- tains which separates Hindustān proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya moun- tain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to ob- struct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -वृक्ष 1 N. of a plant (लवङ्ग). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अट्टवि the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya. -वालिन् *m.* an epithet of the gram- marian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विज्ञ *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, in- vestigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विज्ञकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यन्ती सुविगणनया देवलीद्व- युतेः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; राने विन्यस्त- नायसाः Rām. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तप्रतीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To ar- range, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Present- ed, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Enstrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध- विन्यासचैव विन्यासविधिः Vā. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विर् 10 A. (विपति ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -*f.* 1 Praise; a hymn. -2 A finger.



**विपक्ष** *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent ; युगस्तस्य विपक्षेणि गुणिना लेभिरेतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (i. e. that in which the सत्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववाच विपक्षः T. S.; Mu 5. 10. —5 (Ingram.) An exception. —**Comp.** —भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

**विपक्षता**—**त्वं** Hostility, enmity, opposition; B. 3. 62.

**विपक्व** 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारंभः) गभशालिसधर्मणस्तस्य गृहं विपेचिरे B. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —**Caus.** 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

**विपक्वम** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

**विपक्व** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तप्तं तप्तस्य विपक्वं कलमद्य नः Ku 6. 10. —3 Cooked.

**विपंचिका, विपंची** 1 A lute. —2 Play, sport, pastime.

**विपद्** 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपटयामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. —2 To pull or draw out, extract. —3 To root up, eradicate. —4 To open, unfold.

**विपाटन** 1 Tearing open, splitting. —2 Eradication. —3 Spoliation.

**विपण** 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीषदेशे किल चंद्रकलं विभिर्विराटैर्विपणंति गोपा, Subhāsh. —2 To bet, stake.

**विपण, विपणन** 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. —2 Petty trade.

**विपणिः**, —**णी** *f.* 1 A market, marketplace, stall; हा हा नश्यति ममस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपथाकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. —2 An article or commodity for sale. —3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

**विपणिन्** *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

**विपथः** A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

**विपद्** 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). —2 To fall into misfortune or bad state, संधर्षो विपक्षानामपदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. —3 To be disabled or incapacitated. —4 To die, perish; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्त्वममाया विवर्ष्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्राक्षिताराधनधिकरणं जने विप-

द्यते Mā. 5; Mk. 1. 38. —5 To obstruct. —**Caus.** To destroy, kill.

**विपत्तिः** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयवाही जल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपात्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. —3 Agony, torment (यतना) —**त्तिः** ( *m.* ) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

**विपद्** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वन्निकषयावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. —2 Death; सिंहादवापद्विषं वृसिंहः R. 18. 35. —**Comp.** —उद्धरणं, —उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —**कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्त, —युक्त *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

**विपदा** See विपद्.

**विपक्ष** *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Lost, destroyed. —3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. —4 Declined. —5 Disabled, incapacitated —**नः** A snake.

**विपरिणम** *Caus.* To change or transform into. —**Pass.** 1 To be changed into. —2 To undergo a change for the worse.

**विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. —2 Change of form, transformation.

**विपरिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. —2 To roll about. —3 To wander about, move to and fro. —4 To return. —5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

**विपरिवर्तनं** Turning about, rolling.

**विपरी** (विपरि+**र**) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. —2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्ययं वा Mā. 6. 3. —3 To change for the worse. —4 To go round, return.

**विपरीत** *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. —2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. —3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. —4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. —5 Unfavourable, adverse. —6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. —7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —**ता** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. —2 A perverse woman. —**Comp.** —**जर**, —**कारक**, —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्**, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. —**चेतस्**, —**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind.

—**रसं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषयित्. —**लक्षणा** ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

**विपरीतता**, —**त्वं** Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोकं सुदृढं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयति Subhāsh.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आदितो जयविपर्ययेति मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वप्नरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटारस्य रात्रेरेव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लेखितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. —2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; 80 वेषविपर्ययः, Pt. 1. —3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेति Ku. 7. 42; स्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. —4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. —6 Exchange, barter. —7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. —8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. —9 Hostility, enmity. —10 Perverseness, opposition.

**विपर्यायः** Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; विपर्यय above.

**विपर्ययस्** 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. —2 To change, alter. —3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्ययति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्ययति Mu. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quom deus vult perdere prius dementat').

**विपर्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. —2 Opposite, contrary. —3 Wrongly considered to be real. —**Comp.** —युक्ता a woman bearing no male children.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यतो घनविरलभावः क्षितिकदा U. 2. 27. —2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपर्ययात्. —3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्ययसिनामता Mk. 8. —4 An error, a mistake.

**विपलं** A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

**विपलायनं** Running away, fleeing in different directions.

**विपश्चित्** *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दुरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29.



—m. A learned or wise man, sage ; भवति ते सप्रतमा विपश्चिता मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति ते Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1 100 :

**विपाकः** 1 Cooking, dressing. —2 Digestion. —3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अनी वृष्ट्युत्पन्नः पिङ्गतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. —4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth : अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354 ; ममैव जन्मतरोपातकानां विपाक-विस्फुजेषु प्रसङ्गाः R. 14. 62 ; Bh. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. —5 (a) Change of state ; कष्टं वतान्यदिव वैचक्षण्येन जातः दुःखामकं किमपि घृतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकांश्चि ज्ञायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्नेव खलु विमृदा तव सखी 4. 12. —6 Difficulty, embarrassment. —7 Flavour, taste.

**विपाठः** A kind of large arrow.

**विपांडु** a. Pale, pallid ; परितो विपांडु दृष्यमानः Si. 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5 ; Rata. 2. 4.

**विपादनं** Destroying, killing, destruction.

**विपादिका** 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. —2 An enigma, a riddle.

**विपाशः, विपाशा** f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

**विपिनं** [वृ-इन् प्र० ; cf. Uq. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ; ईदावनविपिने ललितं वितनोत शुभानि यजस्यं Gt 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शाक्ता-मत्वाचकार सः R. 4. 31 ; Mā. 9. 2.

**विपुल** a. 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नितेयदेशे M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तद्विपुलश्च मध्वदेशे Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्ययं निरवधि-विपुला च पृथ्वी Mā. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुला कुक्षिः &c. —2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. —3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. —4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling ; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). —लः 1 N. of the mountain Māru. —2 Of Himālaya. —3 A respectable man. —Comp. —ज्वरा a. shady, umbrageous. —ज्वरा a woman with large hips. —मति a. endowed with great talents or understanding. —रसः the sugar-cane.

**विपुला** The earth.

**विपुट** a. Ill fed.

**विपुयः** The Munja grass.

**विप्र** [वृ-प्र प्र० अत इत्थम् ; Uq. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmaṇa ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. —2 A sage, wise man. —3 The Asvattha tree. —4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. —5 A singer of hymns, praiser. —Comp. —अभिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. —काष्ठं the cotton-plant. —प्रियः the Palāsa tree —समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. —रत्न the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

**विप्रकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. —2 Loose, dissevered (as hair). —3 Expanded, outstretched. —4 Wide, broad.

**विप्रलु** 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोति S. 7 ; (b) To oppress ; नहिमन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवाकसः Ku. 2. 1. —2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend ; S. 4. 17. —3 To affect, cause a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रहृयुविधु-मयि तं यदमी गृह्णीति भावः Ku. 6. 95. —4 To disfigure, deform ; अभरणो-चितं रूपमाश्रममुल्लभैः प्रसाधनेर्विप्रकार्यते S. 4.

**विप्रकारः** 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. —2 Injury, offence. —3 Wickedness. —4 Opposition, counteraction. —5 Retaliation.

**विप्रकृत** p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. —2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. —3 Opposed. —4 Retaliated, requited. —5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. —6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पक्षगः कर्णां कुरुते S. 6. 31.

**विप्रकृतिः** f. 1 Injury, offence. —2 An insult, abuse, contumely. —3 Retaliation, retort.

**विप्रलुप** 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

**विप्रकर्षः** Distance, remoteness.

**विप्रकृष्ट** p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. —2 Distant, remote. —3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

**विप्रकृष्टक** a. Remote, distant.

**विप्रणक्ष** See प्रणक्ष.

**विप्रतिकारः** 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. —2 Retaliation.

**विप्रतिषेध** 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. —2 To waver, vacillate.

**विप्रतिपत्तिः** f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). —2 Dissent, objection. —3 Perplexity,

confusion. —4 Mutual relation. —5 Conversancy.

**विप्रतिषेध** p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, disassentient. —2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. —3 Contested, disputed. —4 Mutually connected or related.

**विप्रतिषेधः** 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; कस्याद्यच्च इव भवानाम-मङ्गलैः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा युष्टः स्वयं युवा Mb. —2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests ; इतिविप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षते विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). —3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधं परं कार्यं P. 1. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावस्थार्थावैकस्मिन् प्रादुर्भूतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā ; See Mbh. also. —4 Prohibition.

**विप्रति (ता) सारः** 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. —2 Anger, rage, wrath. —3 Wickedness, evil.

**विप्रदुष्ट** p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. —2 Corrupt.

**विप्रनष्ट** p. p. 1. Lost. —2 Vain, useless.

**विप्रमुच** See प्रमुच.

**विप्रमुक्त** p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. —2 Shot, discharged. —3 Free from (in comp.).

**विप्रयुज्** 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of. —Pass. To be separated from (with instr.). —Caus. 1 To deprive of, free from. —2 To separate, disjoin.

**विप्रयुक्त** p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. —2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अवलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. —3 Freed or released from. —4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

**विप्रयोगः** 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation ; as विप्रः. —2 Especially, separation of lovers ; सा युद्धं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युत विप्रयोगः Me. 115. 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह हृद्रोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. —3 Quarrel, disagreement. —4 Being fit or deserved.

**विप्रलप्** 1 D. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. —2 To discuss, debate. —3 To lament, bewail.

**विप्रलप्तं** 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. —2 Bewailing, lamentation.

**विप्रलापः** 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. —2 Mu-



tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलम्भ 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलम्भ p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —धर A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāvikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—प्रियः कुत्रापि संकेतं यस्या नवाति संनिधिम् । विप्रलम्भेति सा ज्ञेया नितान्तमभमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलम्भः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, triking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिक्रमिता अलु प्रियसखी अनेनालुलविप्रलम्भेन Māl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; सुखे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलम्भपरिशक्तिना वचः R. 19. 18; V. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of हृगार (opp. संमोग); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) अभिलाष-विरहोपश्रवसापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनेरुक्तयोर्भाषे युक्तयोर्भावया विधः । अमीहालि-मनादीनामनवातो ग्रहण्यते । विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः :- उज्ज्वलमणिः—; of. S. D. 212 et seq.

विप्रलम्भनं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीय विचरतीनां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवस 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. —Comp —भर्तुका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रदिनका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतमुच्यते किं जहासि मां R. 8. 42, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 59; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषे गृहीत्वा Si. 8, 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्रु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यात्तरपतिः सम्यक् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधो विप्रुवेतह नौरिह H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail —Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामयथातदर्थार्थं विप्रुष्यति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्रुवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सस्वविप्रुवत् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भारव-विप्रुवत् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रुवे सुचो...मतिर-राक्षस इवाभिपुष्टयते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्रुव also means प्रमाणव्यप; 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्रुवः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्रुत p. p. 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profigate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नते वाचं विप्रुतां प्यहरति U. 4. 18.

विप्रुष See विप्रुष.

विप्रुसा See विप्रुसा.

विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफल-मेतदुत्सुममपि यौवनं Gt. 7; जगता वा विफलनं किं कलं R. G; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Ms. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला V. of a plant (केतकी).

विफली 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध p. p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबन्धः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निर्मलम नेत्रे सहसा व्युद्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. —Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अय मोक्ष-रायणा सती विबुधो कामवधुर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्य मातृपदीनां भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; अमृत्युयो विबुधसखः परतपः Bk. 1. 1; गो-सर्गं न निर्वीनां महयति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. -3 The moon. —Comp. अधि-पतिः, —इन्द्रः ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्, शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A waking, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यावहारिका) in Rhetoric; विद्वानांशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोधकः See विबोधक.

विबु 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेहेन यद्विस्तारकृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां चमज्जद्रामाद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति



Si. 1. 3 ; संध्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते  
छात्रान्वृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes' or  
places. -2 To divide (as property,  
patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divid-  
ed brothers'. -3 To distinguish, dis-  
criminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned  
(as property &c.). -2 Divided,  
separated in interest, as in विभक्ता  
भ्रातरः. -3 Parted, separated, made  
distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different,  
multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded.  
-6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Orna-  
mented. -8 Measured. —कः N. of  
Kārttikeya. —क 1 Solitude, retire-  
ment. -2 A share. -3 Property  
(divided). -4 Separation. —Comp  
—जः a son born after partition of  
the family property (between his  
parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division,  
partition, apportionment. -2 Divi-  
sion, separation in interest. -3 A  
portion or share of inheritance. -4  
(In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a  
case or case-termination.

विभङ्ग 7 P. To break asunder,  
break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2  
Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg.  
2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of  
the eyebrows); ध्रुविभंगकुटिलं च वक्षितं  
R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A  
step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out,  
manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं GII.  
11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property;  
अतुल्य विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8 ;  
R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess,  
greatness; एतावानमम मतिविभवः V. 2 ;  
वाग्बिभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9 ; Ki. 5.  
21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dig-  
nity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final  
beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1, To shine; पयसा कनकेन  
विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem,  
appear. -3 To become visible, come  
to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of  
light. -3 Beauty; splendour. —Comp—  
—रः 1. the sun; वत वत लसत्तेजःपुंजो  
विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. fire.  
arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the  
—वज्रः 1. the sun. -2. fire;  
रत्नविषयमित्तं विभावते Ku. 4. 34 ;  
R. 3 37, 10. 82 ; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the  
moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभात-ती Day-break, dawn; S.  
5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap-  
portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ma. 9. 120, 210 ;  
Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheri-  
tance. -3 A part or share in general.  
-4 Division, separation, disjunction  
(regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa);  
Ku. 2. 4 ; Bg. 3. 18. -5 The numer-  
ator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7  
Arrangement. —Comp. —कल्पना al-  
lotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —प्रतिः  
the law of inheritance. —एविका a  
deed of partition. —भाज् *m.* one who  
shares in a property already distribut-  
ed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागज्ञः *ind.* Part by part, share  
by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be  
divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अरवणि घटकु-  
षेदुसंडला विभावरी कथयकथं भविष्यति M.  
4. 15, 5. 7 ; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric.  
-3 A bird. -4 A barlot. -5 A per-  
verse woman. -6 A talkative woman  
(सुखाक्षी).

विभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down as an  
optional rule -2 To abuse, revile,  
defame, censure.

विभाषः 1 An option, alternative.  
-2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear  
down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To  
divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5  
To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To  
loosen, untie. -7 To alienate,  
estrangle. —Pass. To change, become  
changed. —Cruz. 1 To divide, separ-  
ate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To  
dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिल *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder,  
divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded.  
-3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed.  
-4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved  
to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7  
Different, various. -8 Mixed, blend-  
ed, variegated; विभिन्नार्णं गरुडायजेन  
सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14.  
-9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Be-  
come faithless. —कः N. of Siva.

विभेदः 1 Breaking asunder, divid-  
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3  
Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewilder-  
ing. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity,  
opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः—तं, विभीतका—कं, विभीतकी,  
विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia  
Bellerica, one of the three myro-  
balans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrify-  
ing.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means  
of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow),  
यदि ते संति संत्वेद केयमन्या विभीषिका U.  
4. 29.

विभु *a.* (ध्रुवी *f.*) 1 Might,  
powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3  
Able to, capable of (with *i f.*);  
(धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि  
रुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self subdued,  
firm, self-controlled; कमगरमवशं न  
धिरकुर्याद्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशति भावाः  
Ku. 6. 95 -5 (In Nyāya phil.)  
Eternal, existing everywhere, all-  
pervading, pervading all material  
things; सर्वमूर्तेदृश्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6  
Firm, hard. —धुः 1 Ether -2 Space.  
-3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord,  
ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The  
supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15 ; 10. 12.  
-7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9  
Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95 ; 7. 31 ; Ma. 1.  
1. -10 Of Vishnu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become  
manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice  
for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able,  
be capable of, prevail. —Cruz. 1 To  
think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To  
be aware of, know, perceive, discover,  
see; Māl. 1. 18 ; 5. 21 ; Pt. 6. 7 ; U.  
2. 24. -3 To see or observe intently,  
perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To  
decide, settle, make clear. -5 To  
manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate.  
-7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To  
convince. -9 To establish, prove; S.  
6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition  
which produces or develops a partic-  
ular state of body or mind; (one of  
the three main divisions of *Bhāva*;  
the other two being *anubhāva* and *vyभि-  
चारिभाव* q. q. v. v.); रस्य सुद्वेष्टा ना लोके  
विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62 ; its  
chief subdivisions are आलंबन and  
उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an  
acquaintance. -3 Any exciting cir-  
cumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing  
-2 Discussing.

विभावनेना 1 Clear perception or  
ascertainment, discrimination, judg-  
ment. -2 Discussion, investigation,  
examination. -3 Conception, ima-  
gination. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of  
speech in which effects are represent-  
ed as taking place though their real  
causes are absent; क्रियायां प्रतिबोधे  
फलव्यक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made  
clearly visible. -2 Known, understood,  
ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4  
Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred,  
indicated. -6 Proved, established.  
—Comp. —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a



part has been discovered, who has beend found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावित्कदेशेन देवं यद्भिजुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूति: *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्रावि, प्राकाश, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashea of cow-dung.

विभूष 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरान् विभूषयति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विभूषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपह्नितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे अमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vani h. -6 To fail. -Caus. 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To bover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Pg. 16. 16. -Caus. To confuse, confound; प्रभासत्तश्चंदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry

of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं ह्यगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरयास्फाले भूषास्थानावपर्वयः; यश्चात्त-सोपभ्रममंजनानां संपादायित्रीं शिल्लरैर्विभ्रमैर् Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9 38. -7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15-25. U. 1. 20, 34, 6 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16 64, Māl 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension. -9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रत *p. p.* 1 Whittled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, durtled -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp. -नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -शील *a.* 1. confused in mind. -2. intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey. -2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रति *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्रान् 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्रान्तं मकरकेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्रान् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम(सं)य 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमयः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become perplexed or confused -2 To be intoxicated or mad. -Caus. 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः S. 5. 20; क्षीभिर्विमानितानां कायुरवाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a

heavenly car (moving through the skies); पदं विमानेन विवाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51; विमानराजकुतुम्बसमंजलः K.; R. 12 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16 68. -5 A palace (with seven stories); मेघा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. -6 A house. -Comp. -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. -2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमाननां सुखं कुतः पितृर्ह्ये Ku. 5. 43; अभवत्तस्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. -2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमतीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्धु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S. D.; यत्र ह्यलक्ष्यफलोपाय उज्जि-को गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापाद्यैः संतरायश्च स विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2 Talc. -Comp. -अद्रिः the mountain Gīrnār in Gujerāt (famous for its inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step mother. -Comp. -जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp. -या an unchaste woman; विमार्गना-याश्च वाचिः स्वकांति Br. 1. 125 -गामिनः



-प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, bland-ed, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); उभिविमिश्रानार्थम् Mb.; त्वयोरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5. विमुख *a.* (खं *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न हृदये प्रथमसु कृतवैश्या संशययामे भिद्ये भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्वस्तयोत्रैः Me. 17, 27; Mn. 2. 7; (रवृणां) मनः परब्रह्मविमुखमवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); कृष्णविमुखेन सूर्युना ह्यता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67.

विमुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie, आसिद्धिबन्धना च विमोचयंती (बहकलं) S. 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य दाससि गुरुनि सायंतं Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, lose, loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरम-श्रुणि विमुच्य राघवा R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. —*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Mutilated, discharged. -5 Given vent to. —*Comp.* *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. — Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c.).

विमुह 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. —*a.* A kind of divine being.

विमुद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्द 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दः सुरभिर्वकुलावलिना खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगविमर्दमुगधिरिति Si. 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as

in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसमी भूमिमवतरावः U. 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, न्ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दिनः, विमर्दिन *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृष्टकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवृत्ति व्यमुक्तं दोषं जनापवादं स नरेन्द्रमुखं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine test; तद्वन्नभवा निमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृष्टतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः कर्त्त 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वाचना. विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-ण 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —*n.*—*n.* N. of a division of Hell. —*n.* 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विमृष्टापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleansing, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away waisting away.

विंशः —*वं* See विं.

विंशक See विंशक.

विंशतः The mustard plant.

विंशा-वी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंबिका See विंबिका.

विंबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere ether; पश्योद्यमस्तत्वाद्द्वयति बहुतरं स्तो-कुमुद्वर्षं प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. —*Comp.* —*गंगा* 1. the heavenly Ganges -2. the galaxy. —*चारिन्* (वियच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. —*भूतिः* *f.* darkness. —*मणिः* (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Ceasation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (वृष्ट). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 2 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मद्मानसमुद्धतं वृषं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मूढतर Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने दृष्टावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.).; प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अज्ञानता मया तैव पत्रैः शास्त्रा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सद्दुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितवियोगस्य तरोचनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संघने भ्रजमरिणि हि सद्यवियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; M. 88; Si. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःस्वामितेः कपिर्ननीषी निरणयोर्वधतां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः-न, *f.* 1 Manyfold birth. -2 The womo of animals (Kull fo



Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

**विरच** 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together. write; R. 5. 75, Ms. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

**विरचन-न्त** 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

**विरचित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

**विरज** *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu. -जा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nabusha.

**विरजस्**, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

**विरजस्का** A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

**विरजीकु** 8 U. To render free from dust.

**विरजीषू** 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

**विरञ्च**, -चिः N. of Brahman.

**विरञ्ज** 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, become coarse or rough; केज्ज अपि विरज्यन्ते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चित्तयापि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bb. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -*Caus.* To colour, dye.

**विरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. -क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

**विरक्तिः** *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

**विरटः** A kind of black agallochum.

**विरणं** A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वरिण.

**विरम्** 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविविक्तगतामाराद्विरेव

परंसीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा चिरते मुनेन्द्रे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरमनो विरामकर्मणः R. 8. 22; वसैतस्माद्विराम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

**चिरत** *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; चिरतं गेयमुनिहस्तवः R. 8. 65.

**चिरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, disconnection. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; चिरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bb. 3. 79.

**चिरमः** 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

**चिरामः** 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance; सुधो विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80; प्रयुक्तस्याविरामे भवतीं ज्ञातितया Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति चिरामं Gt. 5; U. 3. 16, Mā. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

**चिरल** *a.* 1 Having Interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विरपितं यातो घनचिरलभावः कितिहृत् U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवति चिरलभक्तिर्लानपुत्रोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; चिरला हि ते वायुपदेहारः K.; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं हिमपि काश्यानां जानाति चिरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; चिरला-तपस्विविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं Curds, coagulated milk. -लं ind. Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्वरा a kind of gruel.

**चिरस** *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल चिरसान् यापय विवमान् चर्वातरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Mā. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

**चिरहः** 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तत्र दीना Gt. 4; सज्जनपि विरहः एतां न मेहे *ibid.*; Mo. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विरञ्ज (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state

of separation. -अर्त, -उत्कंठा, -उत्कंठ *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions; see S D. 121. -उजः the fever or anguish of separation.

**चिरदिगी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wagon, hire.

**चिरहित** *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.)

**चिरहिन्** *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; दृश्यति चुरतिननेन मम सखि चिरहिन्नरादुदिते Gt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

**चिरागः** 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; चिरागकारेणु परिदृष्टेषु Mā. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

**चिरान्** 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1. 83. -2 To appear or look like; R. 2. 2). -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

**चिराज्** *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् चिराज्जायत Bv. 19. 9). 5 (where चिराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (1) Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

**चिराज** See चिराज्.

**चिराजित** *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

**चिराटः** 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsya. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incongnito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteen of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhinanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhishtira to the throne of Hastināpura. -Comp. -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -परं *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

**चिराटकः** A sort of inferior diamond.



विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, of fend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराधयेते क्षमेत क। Si. 2. 43; विराद्ध एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा चनः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराध *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See विडाल.

विरिच, विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 41; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिड्यः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु महर्षीं दूरे मत्वा विरौषि स सुस्तुक्तः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौषित न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णैश्च गृहस्य विरौषि कपाटं Mk. 3; एते एव गिराये विरुचमयूतः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; अलोकशब्दं वयसं विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विरावि *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -णी 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -ते 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परधुतविरुते कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9.

विरुण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुत् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुम्त *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते

S. D. 570; नदंति मवदंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिजत्राः पठंति विरुदावरीमहितमंविरे बंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुह 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुह *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्यातो हेतुर्विरुहः Tarka K.; e. g. शत्रो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -दं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपक्षितार्थधीर्यमात् विरुदमतिकृन्मन्.

विरुधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Rastrait, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so: -representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; उभयवयवि पवित्रा, कुण्डोपसुदर्शनः, भरोपि शुद्धः being familiar instances) : -विरुधः सोऽपि विरुधः विरुद्धयेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभासः). -Comp. -उक्तिः, *f.* -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2. besieging, blockad-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरौषिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोषितस्वो-जितपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरुह *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरौष (ह) गं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रजविरौषणं वैकुंठं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरुहः Growing, shooting forth.

विरुक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -व 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; बहुविरुपः Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दृश्यं मनसि जं जीवयति दृशैश्च याः विरुपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः श्रुव वामलोचनाः Vb 1. 2; K. 1. 6 21. -करं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -र *a.* deformed.

विरुपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

विरुप्ति *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -*m.* A pole-cat.

विरुहः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरुचनं See विरुह.

विरुचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरुहः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter

विरुहः -कं A hole, pit, chasm; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light

विरुचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Pralāda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरु I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -11 10 U. (वैद्यते) To throw, send forth.



विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सौख्यं बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष् a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; मोक्षे बुद्धिलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडविलक्षश्चिरे S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षितमत्तकुस्तिर्दृशनांशुभिः K. 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -5 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Dis, cernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग्न 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपद्म-विलग्न S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -5 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलग्न 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निग्नशरमास विलंघिता-ध्या R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बर्ध्यान्परसान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णेनिलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलंघ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fast. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलंघनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यत्रांशुकक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप विकीर्णधृजा Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gīt. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यमुलमः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाक्षीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीः R. 12. 78.

विलम्ब 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; ता प्रहृष्टुर्ही तत्र निवेद्य तन्वीं क्षणं स्थलं बन्तं पुरो निषेधाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलंबितकैलः कालं निनाप स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते स्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुर्वन्ति विनि गमनविलम्बनं Gīt. 5; or सम्मुखे विकलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योभिसारक्षणः ibid.

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). -6 1 Delay -2 ind. Slow, tardily.

विलंबित् a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नरांशुभिर्भूरि विं-विनी घनाः S. 5. 12; शिपिचमगंधविलं-किंरं 6. 17; अलङ्घ्यविलंबिययोधरोपहृष्टाः Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबितं चिगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वास तसज्जा Gīt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु ममात्मनोऽग्नेषु विलयं तथा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; ( विलयं गम् to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; विवसोऽमुनि, त्रमगमद्विलयं Si. 9. 17 ).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; विपति च विल्लास तद्विदुर्विल-सति चंद्रमसौ यद्वक्ष्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; नेन विलसति महत्सदो Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरि-पुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकमुणा Gīt. 7; or हरिणि सुयवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विल-सति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; पर्यंके तथा सह विल्लास ll. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; ( स्नेहः ) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं बहुभालोक्तेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् pres. a. ( नी. f. ) 1 Glit-tering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shin- ing, gleaming. -2 Appeared, mani- fested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -4 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोयुवां सुहृदसुखं हिरण्यमीनां भा-सरतद्विलसितानि विदंबयंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, mani- festation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture ( fig. also ); अ-तिपिञ्चनानि चैकांतनिद्रस्य वैवहतकरय विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Māl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, plea- sure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Co- quetry, dalliance affection, Wan- tonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-कुलमुखः कालिदामो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, ele- gance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure- grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चे- हितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Ra. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined



in S. D. :—गुणारबुलेकाका दशलक्षणसंयुता।  
विदुष्यवितायां च पीठमर्देन मृषिता ॥ इना गर्म-  
विमर्श्यां संविष्ठां दिननायका ॥ स्वरुचुता हनेपथ्या  
विश्रुता सां विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिन् *u.* (मी०) Sportive, play-  
ful, dallying, wanton, coquettish ;  
R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, volup-  
tuary, an amorous person ; उपमान-  
मविलासिनी कर्णं पञ्च कांसिमत्तया  
Ku. 4. 5. —2 Fire. —3 The moon. —4  
A snake. —5 An epithet of Krishna  
or Vishnu. —6 Of Siva. —7 Of the god  
of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general).  
—2 A coquettish or wanton woman ;  
हरिरेह हृदयधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति  
कालिपरे Gt. 1 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Si. 8. 10,  
R. 6. 17. —3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (= विलाल). —2 An  
instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe —2  
To draw, paint, delineate, portray ;  
विलिखति रत्नसि कुरंगमर्देन भवतमम-  
हरभूतं Gt. 4. —3 To scratch, scrape,  
tear up ; मर्दं शब्दायमानो विलिखति श-  
यनादुत्थितः हर्मां खुरेण K. P. 10 ; व-  
लिखच्चन्द्रपुटेन पक्षी N. 2. 2 ; पादेन हेमं  
विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Ku. 2. 23. —4  
To implant, infix ; तावतापि विलिख्यते  
हृदये शोकशंकरः H. 4. 72 v. 1.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writ-  
ing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping,  
making a mark or furrow. —2 Dig-  
ging. —3 Uprooting. —4 Dividing,  
splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint,  
rub on ; तथाहि चुरागभिनयक्रियायुक्तं  
विलिप्यते मालिभिरवतीकतां Ku. 5. 79 ;  
Bk. 3. 20 ; 15. 6 ; Si. 16. 62. —2 To  
pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared,  
smeared over. —2 Polluted, stained,  
defiled.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment.  
—2 Mortar. —3 Plaster (in general).  
—4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. —2  
An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic  
or perfume for the body (such as  
saffron, sandal &c.) ; न स्नानं न विलेपनं  
न कुसुमं नालकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19 ;  
पाम्प्ये चुराभिकुसुममूषाविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with  
perfumes. —2 A woman beautifully  
dressed or attired (द्वेष्टा). —3 Rice-  
gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्या Rice gruel.  
विली 1 4 A. 1 To cling or stick  
to, adhere to. —2 To rest on, settle

down or alight on ; पुरोदस्य यावत् धुवि  
व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. —3 To be dissolved,  
to melt away, be absorbed in ; विलित्ये  
यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिशुनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6.  
60 ; 7. 14. —4 To vanish, disappear.  
—5 To perish. —II. 9 P. To melt,  
liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or  
attached to. —2 Perched or settled  
on, alighting on. —3 Contiguous to,  
in contact with. —4 Melted, dissolved,  
liquefied. —5 Disappeared, vanished.  
—6 Dead, perished.

विलुञ्चनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुङ् *Cius.* 1 To agitate, stir up,  
toss about. —2 To disturb, confuse.  
—3 To turn over, upset.

विलोढनं Agitating, shaking about,  
stirring up, overturning ; Si. 14. 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned,  
stirred, agitated. — Rolling on the  
ground. —तं Butter. ailk.

विलुठनं Robbing, lundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull  
out, cut off. —2 To seize, plunder,  
rob, carry off. —3 To mar, spoil, im-  
pair. —4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause  
to disappear ; म्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku.  
4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To  
eat up ; कृष्णाद्विरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्त  
U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. —5 To wipe or  
rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or  
lost, to perish, disappear ; जरावि-  
लुप्तमानावमानचित्तः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off ;  
Pt. 2. 2. —2 Seized, snatched away,  
carried off. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4  
Destroyed, ruined. —5 Impaired, mutil-  
ated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying  
off, seizure, plunder. —2 Loss, de-  
struction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. —2 Carrying  
away. —3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुङ् 4 P. To be disturbed or  
deranged, be disordered ; Bk. 9. 40.  
—*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract ;  
स्मर यावत् विलोभयंतं द्विषि Ku. 4. 20 ;  
अंगनास्तामयितं व्यलोभयत् (मुखः) R.  
19. 10 —2 To divert, amuse, enter-  
tain ; क दृष्टिं विलोभयामि S. 6 ; लाल-  
लताविलोभयमाननयनो मवाङ्कुरं तां विनो-  
यत् V. 2.

विलोभा Attraction, seduction, al-  
lurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. —2  
An allurements, a temptation, seduc-  
tion ; प्रयुज्य सामाञ्जस्यं विलोभनं भयं वि-  
भेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7 ; R. 8.  
60 —3 Praise, flattery.

विलुङ् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro.  
—2 To shake, make tremulous. —3 To  
disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).  
—*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro,  
unsteady, shaken, tossed about,  
tremulous ; U. 3. 23. —2 Disordered,  
disarranged ; गलितकुसुमवलाविलुलित-  
केशा Gt. 7. —3 Waving, fickle, un-  
steady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut <sup>2</sup> ff, lopped off,  
clipt, cut saunder.

विलोक् 10 U 1 To see, behold,  
look at, perceive ; विलोक्य ब्रह्मोक्षमवि-  
ष्टितं स्वया महान्नः स्नेहसुखो भविष्यति  
Ku. 5. 70 ; R. 2. 11 ; 6. 59. —2 To  
search for, look out for.

विलोकिनं 1 Seeing, looking at, ob-  
serving ; Ki. 5. 16. —2 Sight, observa-  
tion ; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed,  
viewed, beheld. —2 Examined,  
thought about. —तं A look, glance ;  
S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye ; R. 7. 8 ; Ku.  
4. 1. 3. 67. —*Comp.* —अंशु —अंशु *n* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी०) 1 Inverted, re-  
verse, inverse, contrary, opposite. —2  
Produced in the reverse order. —3  
Backward —*m.* 1 Reverse order, in-  
version. —2 A dog. —3 A snake. —4  
N. of Varuna. —तं A waterwheel,  
machine for raising water from a  
well. —*Comp.* —उत्पन्न, —ज —जात —वर्ण  
*a.* 'born in the reverse order' ;  
*i. e.* born of a mother ; whose caste is  
superior to the father's ; of विलोमज  
also. —क्रिया, —विधिः 1. a reverse ac-  
tion. —2. a rule of inversion (in  
math.). —जिह्वा an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trem-  
bling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling,  
waving, tossing about ; दृष्टतीषु विलो-  
लमीभित R. 8. 59 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; Si. 8.  
8, 15. 62, 20. 42 ; Ve. 2. 28, 24 ; R.  
7. 41, 16. 68. —2 Loose, disordered,  
dishevelled (as hair) ; दधती विलोल-  
कचरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. —2 Stirring,  
agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour.  
—2 Roddish, red ; चतुर्थः कोपविलोहि-  
ताक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra.  
—ता One of the tongues of fire.

विलु See विलु.

विल्व See विल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. —2  
Wish, desire. —3 Meaning, sense. —4  
Intention, purpose.



विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुक्तं जनयति S. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favour to. -तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a.* Wishing or about to speak; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तरापरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवेचिषु *a.* Crafty, deceitful.

विविद् 1 A. 1 To quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां II. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवादः 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादिन Ku. 5. 82; एतयोर्विवाद एव म न रोचते M. 1; एकाक्षरः प्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. -3 A litigation, law suit, contest at law; सीमा-विवादः, विवादपदं &c. (it is thus defined:—कृगदिदयिकलहे द्वयोर्वदतस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च); एष व्यवहारः also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्च स्वाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. —अधिन् *m.* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. —पदं a title of dispute. —वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन् *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. —*m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवरसा *A.* calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्च हार विवरं शिल-घने तावकोरति स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7; धीरनाद्वभरितकर्णविवरं पिते मद्यंतिके इति व्याहरति Māl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. —*r.* Expansion. —Comp. —नालिका a flute, fife. —प्रवे-शः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired ob-ject); Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरं द्रुमागर्ह इव प्रवेदे विवर्णभावं स

स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem); विवर्णमणीकृतं (कनकचलयं) S. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, na-lettered. —*र्णः* An outcast, a man be- longing to low caste.

विवशा *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, independ- ent, unaudded. -2 Having lost con- trol over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), help- less; परीता रभोभिः श्रयति विवशा काम- सि दुर्गा Bv. 1. 83; मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधु- ना साहसे मां निधुंके Mu. 6. 18; जातं जलमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यत्म- सात् Bh. 3. 105; Si. 20. 58; II. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विवशा कामवधूदि- कोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती विवशश्चानं विवशा शापनेवृत्ति- कारणं R. 882. -5 Desirous or appre- hensive of death.

विवसु 1. 1. P. 1 To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवासः—विवासनं Banishment, send- ing into exile, expulsion; रामस्य यात्र- मति दुर्वर्तमर्षिस्त्रिंशमीताविवासनपदोः क- रुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवासित *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवासन *a.* Naked, unclothed. —*n.* A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m.* 1 The sun; त्वष्टा विवस्व- तमिवोद्धलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruna. -3 N. of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The Arka plant.

विवह 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. —*Caus.* To give in marriage.

विवहः N. of one of the seven ton- gues of fire.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law- givers enumerate eight forms of marriage: नक्षी दैवस्त्वैवायं—प्राजापत्यस्त्वया- सुरः 1 गोवर्षी राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाद्रमोऽथवा Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). —Comp. —चतुर्थ्यं marrying four wives. —दोषा the marriage ceremony or rite; R. 3. 33.

विवाहित *p. p.* Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bride- groom.

विवाकः A judge; cf. प्राहविवाक.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the arti- culation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. सवार); cf. विवृतमूर्धनां स्वरणां च Sk. on P. 1. 1 9.

विविग्रह *a.* 1 Vetermined, much agitated or terrified; R. 19. 9. 1713; Ku. 1. 1. -2 Very angry. —*solvin.*

विविच 3, 7 U. 1 Porro To separate, divide, remove from; विविचिन् वि- सरान Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, dis- criminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine; रे खलु तव खलु च तद्वि- वामये विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 10. 103. To describe, treat of. -5 To tear apart, rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detach- ed. -2 Lonely, solitary, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminat- ed. -5 Judicious. -6 Pure, faultless; R. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intention- -9 Devoid of, free from; Ku. 1. 23. —*क्तं* 1 A lonely or solitary place, विविक्तादूते नायदुःखस्य शरणमरि V 2; S. 5. 5, Si. 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —*क्ता* An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). —Comp. सेवित्र *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विविध *a.* Various, diverse, mani- fold, multiform, sundry; Ms. 1. 8, 30. —*यं* A variety of action or gesture.

विवातः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture land.

विवृ 5, 9 U. 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रिययाविवृत्तः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73, Si. 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter; श्रवणकटु दृष्टाणामेकवाक्यं विवृत्तः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread; Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, inter- pretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifest- ed, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, ex- plained, commented upon. -7 Ex- panded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). —*तं* Open articulation. —*तं* *int.* Openly. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* large- eyed. (—क्ष) a cock. —द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open; Ku. 4. 26.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifesta- tion. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.



विद्युज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To abun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —का A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विचित्रिकमिहः R. 6. 16; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्गुणं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कर्षण एव निमित्तमेदाजिज्ञः पृथक् पृथग्विचारयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकाङ्क्षकाज्ञानिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विवर्तमेविवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by *अविद्या* or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vipatra* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vipatra* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti: —विद्याकलेन मरुता मेधानां भ्रूयक्षामि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानि कापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शब्दवर्णनविवर्तनं विनमस्युभिर्द्वय एव श्रवाः S. 6. 4; Va. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरविवर्तः

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनटि विधर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, backed, cut to pieces; Māl. 3. 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिः R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमवाप्नुवते वसुनि 13. 4; so शोक, हर्ष &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यास्तत्रवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टा ना भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्चङ्गारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्कार्येषु लीलायितं Gīt. 12, so हृत्, धर्म. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हेमालस्य त्वमेव तज्जपे चत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. —दूरवद् *m.* a discerning man. —पद्वी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *a.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक् *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवाह *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विश्वोक See विश्वोक; विश्वोक्तस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश्व 6 P. (विशति, विशे, आविशत्, वैश्यति, वेष्टु, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवन् Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 192; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिन्ता विशे K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शम्भुकोरतेकरः कोशलेश्वर R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. —*Caus.* (वैश्यति-ने) To cause to enter. —*Desid.* (विशति) To wish to enter. विश् *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. —*f.* 1 People, subjects. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. —*Comp.* —पदं goods, merchandises. —पतिः (also विशापतिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विश The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. वित. —*Comp.* —आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रूड). —कंठा a crane.

विशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about; विशङ्कते भीरु यतोऽन्धवीर्या S. 3. 14; सतीनापि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशङ्कमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Gīt. 7.

विशङ्क *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, suspicion.

विशङ्कट *a.* (दा-री *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशङ्कटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. —*इ* *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद् *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिर्वातविशदैः पादनेरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14 19. 39; 8. 3; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे दृष्टानि न शङ्किता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्धातहारगुलिका-विशदैः हिमाभा R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; S. i



8. 70. —4 Clear, evident, manifest. —5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममारं विशवा प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. —कृ The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. —2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. —2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरूप a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. —2 Free from thorns or darts. —रूप N. of several plants: —दंती, शृङ्गी, अजमोदा &c.

विशस्त्र 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. —2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसत्तनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसत्तनं किं दारणोऽव्ययः U. 4. 5. —2 Bui. —नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. —2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. —2 Rude, ill-mannered. —3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ m. 1 An immolator. —2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाल 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. —2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). —3 A beggar, petitioner. —4 A spindle. —5 N. of Siva. —6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patañjali along with Skanda; e. g. see Mbh. ou P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. —Oomp. —जः the orange tree.

विशालल See विशाल. (2).

विशाला (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशांकलेखामुत्तरे S. 3.

विशालतनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. —2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशालः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, mending. —2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदान-विशारदा R. 9 29, 8. 17. —2 Learned, wise. —3 Famous, celebrated. —4 Bold, confident. —दा The Bakula tree,

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहेविशालैः पुरिशाः Si. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालाणि लोलेक्षणे 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. —2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशाला विशाला Me. 30. —3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. —ला 1 A kind of deer. —2 A kind of bird. —ला 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामुत्तरं पुरिं श्रीविशाला विशाला Me. 30. —2 N. of a river. —Oomp. —अक्ष a. large eyed. (—क्ष) 1 N. of Vishnu. —2. of Garuda. —3. an epithet of Siva. (—क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. —2 Eminence.

विशाल a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. —खः 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशालभयादिषु भावनया स्वदिलीपा Git. 4; R. 5 50; Mv. 2. 38. —2 A kind of reed. —3 An iron crow.

विशाला 1 A spade. —2 A spindle. —3 A needle or pin. —4 A minute arrow. —5 A highway. —6 A barber's wife.

विशित a. Sharp, acute.

विशिष्टं 1 A temple. —2 An abode, a house. —3 A palace.

विशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. —2 To distinguish, discriminate. —3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांक्षितवर्तनद्वारणो विधि-रहो विशिष्टमि मनोवर्जं Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिष्टश्च यस्याः अयं त्रिलोकीलोकः स एव Si. 3. 63. —Pass. 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. —2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मोनारत्नरत्नं विशिष्यते Ms. 2 83; 3. 203; (also with instr. and gen.).; सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —Caus. 1 To distinguish, particularize. —2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. —2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. —3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. —4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषण संगतो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —ह्यः N. of Vishnu. —Oomp. —अद्वैतवादाः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regard Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. —2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. —2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलवृष्णद्विः R. 2. 14. —यः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. —2 Distinction, difference; निविशेवो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 5. —4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. 'I feel better'. —5 A limb, member; उपोष लाचव्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. —6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); ग्रामादास्तृणां तुल्यितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. —8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अद्भुतविशेषास्तु R. 1. 37; वयुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; B. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; 80 आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषाः 'a distinguished guest' &c. —9 A peculiar attribute of each of the nine dravyas; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिविशेषाः हेतुविशेषाः Tarka K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). —10 (a) Individuality, particularity. (b) A particular instance; उक्तिरर्थान्तर्यामि स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. —11 A category, predication. —12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. —13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. —14 N. of the mundane egg. —15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमभेद्यस्य व्यर्थस्थितिः । एकारमा युगपद्वक्तिरस्यानेकगोचरा । अयमव्युत्पन्नः कार्यम-शक्योऽयस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषवृत्ति-विधयः स्मृतः । K. P. 10. —Oomp. —अति-वेष्टा a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरसंज्ञेषु कारणेषु फलावयः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि सेहृद्ययोनामूस्म-रदपि ज्वलयति. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. —2. (in phil.) such guṇas as is not produced (like



संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c.) by the union of two things.—**ज्ञ**, **विद्** *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur.—**2** learned, wise; *Bh.* 2. 3, —लक्षणं, —लिंगं *a* special or characteristic mark.—**वचनं** *a* special text or precept.—**विधिः**, —शास्त्रं *a* special rule.

**विशेषक** *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive.—**कः**, —**कं** 1 *A* distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute.—**2** *A* discriminative or distinguishing quality.—**3** *A* mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; *M.* 3. 5.—**4** Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वशोभनः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रे पद्मविशेषकेषु *Kn.* 3. 33, *R.* 9. 29, *Si.* 3. 63, 10. 84.—**कं** *A* group of three *atanzaa* forming one grammatical sentence; द्वार्या युगमिति श्लोकं त्रिभिः श्लोकेर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ।

**विशेषण** *a.* 1 *Attributive*.—**2** *Distinction*.—**नं** 1 *Distinguishing*, discrimination.—**2** *Distinction*, difference.—**3** *A* word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (*opp.* विशेष्य); उपपन्नमित्त्वं विशेषणं वाच्ये । *V.* 3; विशेषणैर्यस्याकृतैकाकिं परिकरस्तु सः *K.* P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds *भावतरे*, *विधेय* and *हेतुगर्भ*).—**4** *A* distinguishing feature or mark.—**5** *Species*, kind.—**6** *Surpassing*, excellent; अथ काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे *Mb.*

**विशेषतः**, **विशेषेण**, **विशेषात्** *ind.* Especially, particularly.

**विशेषित** *p. p.* 1 *Distinguished*.—**2** *Defined*, particularized.—**3** *Distinguished* by an attribute.—**4** *Superior*, excellent.

**विशेष्य**, **विशेषणीय** *a.* 1 *To be distinguished*.—**2** *Chief*, superior.—**सं** *The* word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word; *a* noun; विशेष्यं नभिधायाच्छेदकोणशक्तिविशेषणे *K.* P. 2.

**विशील** *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

**विशुद्ध** 4 *P.* *To be purified*.—*Caus.* *To purify*

**विशुद्ध** *a.* 1 *Purified*, cleansed.—**2** *Pure*, free from vice, sin or imperfection.—**3** *Spotless*, stainless.—**4** *Correct*, accurate.—**5** *Virtuous*, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धमुखा कुलरूपकाजनः *Mā.* 7. 1.—**6** *Humble*.—**दं** *A* kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

**विशुद्धिः** *f.* 1 *Purification*; तद्वत्सं-सर्गमावाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये *Kn.* 5. 79, *Bg.* 6. 12; *Ms.* 6. 69, 11. 54.—**2** *Purity*, complete purity; हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्रे विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि च *R.* 1. 10, 12. 48.—**3** *Correctness*, accuracy.—**4** *Rectification*, removal of error.—**5** *Similarity*, equality.—**6** (*In alg.*) *A* subtractive quality.

**विशोधनं** 1 *Cleaning*, clearing (*fig.* also); राज्यकंदकविशोधनोद्यतः *Vikr.* 5. 1.—**2** *Purifying*, freeing from sin, defect &c.—**3** *Expiation*, atonement.

**विशोध्य** *a.* *To be purified*, cleansed or corrected.—**यं** *A* debt.

**विशूल** *a.* *Without* (*i. e.* not possessing) *a* spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूलो विशूलः प्राच्येतामिति *R.* 15. 5.

**विशुल्ल** *a.* 1 *Without fetters* (*lit.*).—**2** *Unfettered*, unobeyed, unrestrained, uncurbed (*fig.*); *Si.* 12. 7; *Bv.* 2. 177.—**3** *Free* from all moral bonds, dissolute; *Bh.* 2. 59.

**विशु** *Pass.* 1 *To be split in pieces*, be shattered; विशीर्येत वनेऽप्यत्र.—**2** *To crumble to pieces*, be dissolved, decay.—**3** *To waste away*, become emaciated.—**4** *To vanish*, disappear.

**विशीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 *Shattered*, broken to pieces.—**2** *Decayed*, withered.—**3** *Dropped* or fallen down; *Kn.* 5. 28.—**4** *Shrank*, shrivelled.—**5** *Impaired*, wasted, spoiled.—*Comp.*—**पर्जः** the Nimba tree.—**मूर्ति** *a* having the body destroyed; *Kn.* 5. 54. (**-तिः**) an epithet of the god of love.

**विशोक** *a.* *Free from grief*, happy.—**का** *The Asoka tree*.—**का** *Exemption* from grief.

**विशोषणं** *Drying up*, dessication.

**विश्वक्रः** *Ved.* 1 *A dog-dealer*.—**2** *A dog*.

**विश्वः** *Lustre*, splendour.

**विश्रज** 10 *U.* *To give away*, bestow; विशेषविश्राजितकोशजातं *R.* 5. 1; 14. 15.

**विश्रजनं**, **विश्राजनं** *Giving away*, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्राजनाज्ञान्यपयस्विनीनां *R.* 2. 54.

**विश्रम्** 4 *P.* 1 *To take rest*, repose, stop; *Ku.* 3. 9.—**2** *To cease*, stop come to an end.

**विश्रमः** 1 *Rest*, repose.—**2** *Relaxation*, cessation.

**विश्रान्त** *p. p.* 1 *Ceased*, stopped; *V.* 4. 38.—**2** *Rested*, reposed.—**3** *Calm*, tranquil, composed.

**विश्रान्तिः** *f.* 1 *Rest*, repose.—**2** *Cessation*, stop.

**विश्रामः** 1 *Cessation*, stop.—**2** *Rest*, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र *U.* 1. 39.—**3** *Tranquillity*, calm, composure  
**विश्रम्** 1 *A.* *To confide*, place confidence in; see विश्रय below.—*Caus.* *To inspire confidence in* (*a* person), console, encourage.

**विश्रय** *p. p.* (*also* written विश्रय) 1 *Confided in*, confided to, entrusted.—**2** *Confident*, fearless, confiding *Mn.* 3. 3.—**3** *Trusty*, confidential.—**4** *Quiet*, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety.—**5** *Firm*, steady.—**6** *Meek*, lowly.—**7** *Excessive*, exceeding.—**यं** *ind.* *Confidently*, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रयं कियतां वराहतिमिहस्तासति पलवले *S.* 2. 6; वृषल विश्रयं पृच्छ ममापि बह्मह्वयेयमत्र *Mu.* 3.

**विश्रम्** 1 *Trust*, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रंभादुरासि निपत्य लघनिद्रा *U.* 1. 49; *Mā.* 3. 1.—**2** *A confidential matter*, secret; विश्रंभे-त्वभ्यंतरीकरणीया *K.*—**3** *Rest*, relaxation.—**4** *An affectionate inquiry*.—**5** *A love-quarrel*, an amorous dispute.—**6** *Killing*.—*Comp.*—**आलापः**—**भाषणं** confidential or familiar conversation.—**पात्रं**—**भूमिः**—**स्थानं** an object of confidence, a confident, trusty person.

**विश्रंभित्** *a.* 1 *Trusting*, confiding.—**2** *Trustworthy*, faithful.

**विश्रंभणं** *Winning confidence*.

**विश्रयः** *A shelter*, asylum.

**विश्रवस्** *m.* *N.* of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Strapapaka by his wife Kaikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idavida.

**विश्रावः** 1 *Dropping*, flowing forth (for विश्राव *q. v.*).—**2** *Celebrity*, renown.

**विश्रुत** *p. p.* 1 *Well-known*, renowned, celebrated.—**2** *Pleased*, delighted, happy.—**3** *Flowing forth*.

**विश्रुतिः** *f.* 1 *Fame*, celebrity.—**2** *Flowing*, oozing.

**विश्रुथ** *a.* 1 *Loose*, relaxed, untied; *R.* 6. 73.—**2** *Languid*, drooping.

**विश्रुष्ट** 4 *P.* 1 *To be separated*, to be away from.—**2** *To burst*, fly asunder; *R.* 12. 76; *Bk.* 14. 67.—*Caus.* 1 *To separate*; *Me.* 7.—**2** *To deprive of* (*instr.*); बुद्ध्या विश्रुष्यंति ते *Pt.* 3. 183.

**विश्रुष्ट** *p. p.* *Disjoined*, separated, disunited.

**विश्रुषः** 1 *Disunion*, disjunction.—**2** *Especially separation of lovers*, or of husband and wife.—**3** *Separation*



in general ) ; तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5 ; चरणाविद्विष्टैश्च R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 ( In arith. ) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [ विश्व Uq. 1. 151 ]

1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are: -बहु सत्यः कतु-द्वेषः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः । पुरुषा मादवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तनाः॥—*व्यं* 1 The universe, the ( whole ) world ; इदं विश्वं पालये U. 3. 30 ; विश्वस्मिन्मनुष्याः कुलवर्तं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -*व्यः* 1 The soul. -2 A citizen ( नामर ). -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being ( soul of the universe ). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3 of Siva ; अथ विश्वस्मिन्मनौ सौ सिद्धिः मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कद्वु *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-द्वुः) 1. a bound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. स्वप्न. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. 'जा, सुता' an epithet of सार, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -क्रेतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गः N. of Brahman. -गन्धः an onion. (-घं) myrrh. -गन्धा the earth. -गोप्त *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. -ग्रन्थिः the plant called हसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift ( महादान ) of pure gold. -चर्चणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जने mankind -जनीन, -जग्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men ; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice ; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuna. -3. N. of Vishnu. -देव see under विश्व *m.* above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -प्र *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -प्सन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -बोधः a Buddha. -भारतः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating.

(-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -भेषजं dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -सृति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent ; Mā. 1. 3. (-तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योगिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -राज *m.* -राजः a universal sovereign. -रुचो one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-रुः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-रुं) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -बाह्व *a.* ( विश्वोद्गी *f.* ) all-sustaining. -वेद्वं *a.* 1. all knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यचक्षुस् N. of Aditi. -व्यापक, -व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -सह 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः मवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28 ; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye ( *n.* according to some ).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere ; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a fall on every side ; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रा 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. -रा The earth ; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसृत् U. 1. 9 ; विश्वंभरापतिलपुनरनाथ तवातिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. -हर *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in ( usually with loc. ) ; दुंसि विश्वसिति कुञ्ज कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहसिततकलसखीजनं दपि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं S. 2 ; M. 3. 2. -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वस्यसे पक्षिण्यैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -*Caus.* To cause to believe, inspire confidence in ; कृते क्रौर्यस्तम रतो मां विश्वासयितुं न किं Bk. 8. 105 ; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence ; अदो दीप्तिमंतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतस्य वपुः S. 2 ; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Beleived in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance ; दुर्जनः मिथ्यादीति नैद्विश्वास-

कारणः S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्र, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधावस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः [ विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः ; P. VI. 3. 130 ] N. of a celebrated sage. [ He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated ; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi and Brahmarshi, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmarshi, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles ].

विश्वाराज *m.* [ विश्वस्य राजा ] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् 1. 3 U. ( वेष्टेति, वेष्टि, विष्ट ) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter ; ( not generally used in classical literature ). -II 9 P. ( विष्ठाति ) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. ( वेष्टि ) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विष्पति. -Comp. -कारिक



(विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. —चरः, चराहः (विष्चरः, विष्चराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in-law. —लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विष्-संगः) constipation. —सारिका (विष्-सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [ विष्क ] 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense) ; विषं भवतुमायुद्धा कटादोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. —2 Water ; विषं जलधरैः पितं मूर्छिताः पयिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). —3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. —4 Gummymyrh. —Comp. —अकुरः, विग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed. —अकुरः 1. a spear. —2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक a. antidotal. (कः) an epithet of Siva. —अपहः, ह a. repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, आयुधः, आस्यः a snake. —आस्य the marking-nut plant. —आस्राव a. tasting poison. —कंठः N. of Siva. —कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. —हुनिः a worm bred in poison. न्याय see under न्याय. —वातिन m. the Sirtsha tree. —घ्न a. antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति श्रितविष-घ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (घ्नः) 1. an antidote. —2. the शिरीष and चंचक trees. (घनी) 1. turmeric. —2 colocyth. —जुष्ट a. 1. poisonous. —2. poisoned, affected by poison. —ज्वरा a buffalo. —दः a cloud. (दं) green vitriol. —दंतकः a snake. —दर्शनमृदुकः, द्युतः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). —द्वमः = दृषः q. v. —धरः a snake ; Bv. 1. 74. —निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. —प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. —भिषक् m. —वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites ; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —नेत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites ; —2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. —रसा a poisoned potion, poison-liquid ; U. 2. 26. —विद्या cure or poison. —वृक्षः, वृक्षः a poisonous tree ; विषवृक्षेति संबर्ध स्वयं हेतुमसापते Ku. 2. 55 ; अत्रासि चंदनध्रात्या दुषियाकं विषदुमं U. 1. 46 ; न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. —शालुकः the root of the lotus. —शूका, —उन, मृकन m. a wasp. —सूचकः the Chakora bird. —हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in p. p.).

विषक्त p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. —2 Adhering or clinging closely to —3 Hung or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. —4 Caused, produced ; U. 4. 3.

विषंज The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. —2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair ; विलपति हसति विपि-दति रोदति चंचति मुंचति तायं Git. 4 ; बालसुखलोक्य भार्गवस्वादशां च विषताद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67 ; Bg. 2. 1 ; Bk. 7. 89 ; R. 9. 75. —3 To be afraid. —Caus. 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. —2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. —Comp. —दुख, वदन a. looking sad. —रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow ; महाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41 ; विषादि कर्मणे विदधति जडाः प्रयुतं मुचं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54 ; S. 4. 15. —2 Disappointment, despondency, despair ; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 ; (विषादश्चेत्तसौ भग उपायमावनाशयोः). —3 Languor, drooping state ; दोषविषादः Māl. 2. 5. —4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [ विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः ] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged ; पथिषु विष-मेवपचलता Mu. 3. 3 ; शालाकीर्णा सुविषम Pt. 1. 64 ; Me. 19. —2 Irregular, unequal ; Māl. 9. 43. —3 Odd, not even. —4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious ; Ki. 2. 3 ; विषमाः कर्मसतपः Pt. 4. 50. —5 Impassable, inaccessible ; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. —6 Coarse, rough. —7 Oblique ; Māl. 4. 2. —8 Painful, troublesome ; कांताविश्लेषदुःखवृत्तिरुविदमे यौवने विष-योमः Bh. 3. 106 ; H. 4. 3. —9 Very strong, vehement ; Māl. 3. 9. —10 Dangerous, fearful ; Mv. 5. 56, Mx. 8. 1. 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. —11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable ; Pt. 4. 16. —12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. —13 Dishonest, artful. —14 Intermittent (as fever). —15 Wicked. —16 Different. —मः N. of Vishnu. —मं 1 Unevenness. —2 Oddness. —3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. —4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune ; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषम-स्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97 ; Bg. 2. 2. —5 Rough or uneven ground. —6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described ; (said to be of four kinds ; see K. P. Kārikā 126 and 127). —7 A kind of stanza

or verse ; भिन्नचिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परि-कीर्तयम्. —मं ind. Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. —Comp. —अक्षरः, ईक्षणः, नयनः, नेत्रः, लोचनः epithets of Siva. —अन्नं unusual or irregular food. —अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1. —आयुधः, हृषुः, शरः epithets of the god of love. —कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. —2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. —कर्मन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke). —हालः an unfavourable season. —चतुर्भुजः चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. —छद्वः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. —छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —ज्वरः remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. —लक्ष्मी f. ill luck. —विभागः unequal distribution (of property). —शील a. cross-tempered, peevish, perverses. —स्थ a. 1. being in an inaccessible position. —2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. —2 Contracted, frowning. —3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमी 1 P. 1 To become uneven. —2 To stumble, fall unevenly ; S. 4. 15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense ; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense ; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear) ; श्रुतिविषययुगा वा स्थिता वयाप्य विषयं S. 1. 1. —2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. —3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयैर्दिगा R. 1. 8 ; शब्दादीन् विषयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25 ; विषयव्याप्यत्तकोदुहलः V. 1. 9 ; निर्विद्विषयस्तेजः 12. 1, 3. 70. 8. 10, 19. 49 ; Bg. 2. 59. —4 An object, a thing, matter ; नार्थो न ज-सुविषयान्तराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. —5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object ; भूयिष्ठमयविषया न हृष्टदिरस्याः S. 1. 31 ; Si. 9. 40. —6 Scoops, range, reach, compass ; सौमित्रेति पत्रिणा-विषये तत्र विषे क्राप्ति भोः U. 3. 45 ; य-मिन्कीर्त्तय इत्यन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्था-क्षरः V. 1. 1 ; सप्तलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36 ; U. 5. 19 ; Ku. 6. 17. —7 Department, sphere, province, field, element ; सर्वत्रोद्विक्तस्याप्यवहार-मेव विषयः V. 3. —8 A subject, subject-matter, topic ; अपि मनुज मन्त्रिमाय कस्य गिरानस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; so ह्युमाविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love',



-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first or the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परितरविषये-  
दुल्लिख्यता: Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2 -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सुहृदाद्ये धातु: Ms. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c. j). -Comp. -अभिरति: 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so \*अभिलाष: Ki. 3. 13. -आसक्त a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उप-  
सेवा, -निरति: f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषि-  
न् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामा the collection of the objects of sense. -मुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1-Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्याप्योस्तं गतः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यानिद रघोः पांडित्याः प्रतारं न विषेति R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषदा a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषदास्यसनेव धूमितः Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-र्ण-णी [विष्वा० कान्ठ]. 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीना सा अस्पृहः पुत्रविषाणहीना Bh. 2. 12; क-

दाचिद्विपर्यटञ्च ज्ञानविषाणमासाद्येत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or hoar: तसामानुषद्विरे विषाणभिक्षा: प्रह्लादं सुरकारिणा घनाः शरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो विषातोऽ-  
भिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतोयेन विषाणिनाव Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -गः The equinox.

विषुर् The equinox.

विषुर् The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दि-  
नं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Comp. see विषु above).

विष् 10 U. (विष्कृति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कृन् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कृन् 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कम्भ 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कम्भ 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In drama) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, midling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—एवमेतिथ्यमा-  
णानां कथाज्ञानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भ आदर्शकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संश्लेषितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो न च मध्य-  
मकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture pro-

tised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्भिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर-  
मुखस्याकुडकीदरवचः U. 2. 9.

विष्ट f. 1 A place, region, world -2 Heaven.

विष्टवः -ष्ट 1 A world; Kn. 3. 20; cf. शिष्टव. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.); -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छिन्ने मंत्रिणि पार्श्वे च विष्टम् पादा-  
दुपस्थिते श्रीः Mn. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टप p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralyzed, made motionless.

विष्टम् 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टमिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवद m. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Exc. excrement, faces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-क्तिर् क्तिच् वा] 1 Persuading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hall to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्णुः [विष्वापने बुक् U. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāra



s. v. and also under अग्रतः); and word is thus popularly derived:—वस्माद्विष्णु-  
मिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्माद्विष्णवे  
विष्णुर्विष्णोः प्रवेक्षनात् ॥ -2 N. of Agni. -3  
A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver,  
author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृतिः. -5  
N. of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar  
mansion called Śravaṇa (presided  
over by Viṣṇu). -Comp. -काशी N.  
of a town. -कनः the step or stride  
of Viṣṇu. -कुशः N. of Chāpakya.  
-तेलः a kind of medicinal oil. -द्वादश  
N. of the eleventh and twelfth days  
of each fortnight (of a lunar month).  
-पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the  
sea of milk. -3. the foot of Viṣṇu  
(worshipped at Gayā). -4. a lotus.  
-रक्षी an epithet of the, Ganges.  
-पुराण N. of one the most cele-  
brated of the eighteen Purāṇas.  
-पतिः f. land granted rent-free to  
Brahmanas to maintain Viṣṇu's  
worship. -माया N. of Durgā. -रघुः  
an epithet of Garuḍa. -राजः N. of  
king Parīkṣit. -लिङ्गी a quail. -लोकः  
Viṣṇu's world. -लक्ष्मण 1. an epi-  
thet of Lakṣmī. -2. the holy basil.  
-वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithet of Garuḍa.

विष्णुर् 1 A. 1 To move about. -2  
To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्णुः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कारः 1 The twang of a bow.  
-2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by  
poison.

विष्यद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यद् Flowing, trickling.

विष्व a. Hurtful, injurious. mis-  
chievous.

विष्वक्, विष्वक् a. (Nom. sing.  
m. विष्वक्; f. विष्वकी, n. विष्वक्) 1 Go-  
ing or being everywhere, all-per-  
vading; विष्वक्मोहः स्वप्नपति कथं सं-  
भारयः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mā. 9. 20. -2  
Separating into parts. -3 Different.  
-4 Alternately (विष्वक् is used adverb-  
ially in the sense of 'everywhere, on  
all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59;  
Pt. 2. 2; Mā. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp.  
-सेनः (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्सेणः) an  
epithet of Viṣṇu; सार्वभौम कमला-  
सखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधिः Si. 10.  
55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतन्त्रमविशतसर्वलोक-  
प्रतिष्ठः R. 15. 103. -मिया N. of  
Lakṣmī.

विष्वक्प्रांश्च a. (विष्वक्प्रांश्च f.) Going  
everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्प्रांश्च-  
विक्षिप्यन्त्यस्यप्रांश्चः Si. 18. 25; विष्व-  
क्प्रांश्चा भुवनमाभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv.  
4. 18.

विष्वक्प्राणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विशति) To cast,  
throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वैसति) To go,  
move.

विस See विस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separat-  
ed.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent,  
be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि  
रूपादिसंवद् इति शीलं Mu. 1. 19; शकट-  
दासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवद्व्यक्षरणि Mu.  
5. -2 To break one's word or promise.  
-3 To disappoint, deceive. -4  
To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To  
contradict. -Caus. 1 To make in-  
consistent. -2 Disappoint, to cause  
to fail; समीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादिनः  
S. 6. -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking  
one's promise, disappointment. -2  
Inconsistency, incongruity, disagree-  
ment. -3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन a. 1 Disappointing, de-  
ceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradic-  
tory. -3 Differing, disagreeing; R.  
15. 67. -4 Disputing, contending. -5  
False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंयुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated;  
Mā. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful;  
Mā. 5. 13; cf. विसंकट. -दः 1 A  
lion. -2 The Ingudi tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongru-  
ous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.  
विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable  
Sandhi (euphony) or absence of  
Sandhi, regarded as a fault in com-  
position; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See विसल.

विसिनी See विसिनी.

विसिष्ठ See विसिष्ठ.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरण-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसुरितं Repentance, distress. -तः  
Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extend-  
ed or diffused; चक्षुर्विदग्धं हृद्भूयश्चो  
विसृष्टः Si. 5. 3; 2. 19. 37; Ki. 10.  
53. -2 To return. -Caus. 1 To  
spread, stretch. -2 To cause to pre-  
vail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. -2 Spread-  
ing, extending. -3 Crowd, multi-  
tude, herd, flock. -4 A large quanti-  
ty, heap; Mā. 1. 37.

विसरतः 1 Spreading out, expansion,  
diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A

fish. -र 1 Wood. -2 Timber. -री  
The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Spreading,  
diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -m.  
A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended,  
diffused. -2 Extended, stretched.  
-3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृवर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading,  
about, being diffused; विसृवरैरुडुहो  
रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, glid-  
ing.

विस्रम a. Creeping along, gliding,  
moving gently; विस्रमहेवितहयः  
Vo. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave,  
give up; विसृज्य संवृति संगमसाध्यसं M.  
4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतपः R. 16. 6;  
Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3  
To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगश्च  
समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. -4 To send, de-  
part; भोजनं दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5.  
39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send  
away; प्रतिगृह्य चो विसर्ज्य युनि R. 8.  
91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67;  
18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit,  
dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भेऽग्निं हिममयूखैः S.  
3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike;  
विसृज्य शुद्धिनी कृपणं U. 2. 10. -9 To  
utter; Si. 15. 62. -10 To cast off,  
repudiate. -11 To create, produce.  
-12 To deliver, hand over to.  
-Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed.  
-2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To  
spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repu-  
diate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission.  
-2 Shedding, pouring down, drop-  
ping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, dis-  
charge. -4 Giving away, a gift, do-  
nation; आदाने हि विसर्गाय सतां वारि-  
चामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word  
means 'pouring down' also). -5  
Sending away, dismissal. -6 Crea-  
tion, creating. -7 Abandonment, re-  
linquishment. -8 Voiding evacua-  
tion; as in वृत्तिविसर्गः. -9 Departure,  
separation. -10 Final beauty. -11  
Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in  
writing, representing a distinct hard  
aspiration and marked by two per-  
pendicular dots (ः). -13 The southern  
course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth,  
pouring down; समतया बहुवृद्धिविसर्जनः  
R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, do-  
nation; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding; Mā.  
4. 43. -4 Casting off, quitting,  
abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8.  
25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6  
Allowing (the deity invoked) to  
go (opp. आवाहन). -7 Setting a bull  
at liberty on certain occasions.



विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c.  
—यः = विसर्ग (12) q. v.  
विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Given away. —3 Left, quitted, abandoned. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Dismissed.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Created, emanated. —3 Shed, cast. —4 Sent, despatched; R. 5 39. —5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. —6 Discharged, hurled. —7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्ट्वारमविसृष्टेषु R. 1. 44. —8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. —9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitted, sending forth. —2 Abandoning. —3 Giving.

विसृष्ट 1 *P.* 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्प मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. —2 To fly or roam about. —3 To spread; मनोरागसंज्ञं विषमिव विसर्पस्य विरतं Mā. 2. 1. —4 To flow along, fall down; (वाग्व्योचः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. —5 To escape, run away. —6 To hover about. —7 To wind, meander.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. —2 Moving to and fro. —3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36. —4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. —5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. —Comp. —ग्न wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. —2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विस्तृत 5 *U.*, विस्तृत *U.* 9 1 To spread, diffuse. —2 To cover, fill. —3 To extend, expand. —4 To strew or scatter about. —Caus. 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं कं योधनं S. 1. —2 To increase; R. 7 39. —3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्थेय वाक्यस्यायार्गरीयसः सुविस्तरतराः वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 4 24; (विस्तारेण, विस्तरः, विस्तरः; in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंशुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण भोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; Bg. 10. 18). —3 Proximity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. —4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. —5 A bed, layer. —6 A seat, stool. —7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तरः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; गतविस्तरभाजं Mā. 1. 27. —2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यं यो वपुरायुष्मन् प्रकामविस्तरफलं हरियः R. 2 11; Bg. 13. 30. —3 Expanse, Vast-

ness, magnitude; मध्यः श्यामः स्तन इव सुवः शेषविस्तारपादुः Me. 18. —4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्भूतविस्तार-  
क्रियतां S. 7. —5 The diameter of a circle. —6 A shrub. —7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तरणं *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. —2 Wide, broad. —3 Large, great, extensive. —Comp. —पणं a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. —2 Broad, expanded. —3 Ample. —4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Breadth, width, magnitude. —3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 *A.* 1 To stand apart. —2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्ध्वं व्याप्य विस्तिष्ठमानं Si. 4. 4. —3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. —2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर 6 *P.* 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. —2 To move about, struggle. —3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4. —4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेययितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्कारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. —2 The twang of a bow.

विस्कारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. —2 Trembling, tremulous. —3 Twanged; विस्फुरविस्कारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. —4 Dilated, expanded. —5 Manifested, displayed. —6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. —2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फूर्ज 1 *P.* 1 To roar, thunder. —2 To resound. —3 To increase. —4 To shine, appear; अस्थेयं जडधामना तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. —2 A clap or peal of thunder. —3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; मयैव जन्मांतरपातकानां चिपाकविस्फूर्जथुरमसहाः R. 14. 62. —4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोमि विस्फूर्जथुनिर्बिज्ञेताः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जितं 1 Roar, about. —2 Rolling. —3 Fruit, result; तत्सर्वं सुरलोक-  
द्वेषसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् S. B. —2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. —2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 *A.* 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोरनं तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विस्मिभ्यसे R. 15 68; उद्गीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेऽं Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5 51. —2 To admire. —3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —Caus. To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; दुःखः प्रबभूवा-  
ग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50. —2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—  
वियथेयु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्कारश्चत-  
सो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. —3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —4 Uncertainty, doubt. —Comp. —आकुलः, —आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 Trick-deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing won-  
der. —2 Anything causing wonder. —3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. —2 Disconcerted. —3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder; surprise.

विस्मरे *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 *P.* To forget; मधुकर विस्मृ-  
तोऽनेनां कथं S. 5. 1; यदातु अन्यसंगस्य-  
र्षवृत्त विस्मृतो भवान् S. 6. —Caus. To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. —Comp. —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रं 1 *A.* 1 To slip down, become loosened. —2 To fall down, drop, slip. —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रंसयती नवकणिकारं Ku. 3. 62. —2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्त्रंस-सा 1 Falling down. —2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलभ्रंदा-  
विस्त्रंसनः Git. 3. —2 Untying, loosening; नीविस्त्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. —2 Flowing, dropping.



-3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विहस्ता Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विहस्त, विहस्त See विहस्त, विहस्त.

विहस्त 1 P. To flow, forth trickle, ooze.

विहस्त, -विहस्त: Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विहस्तवर्ण 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विहस्त: *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विहस्त *a.* Discordant.

विहस्त: [ विहस्त गच्छति गच्छति निः ] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -विहस्त, -विहस्त, -राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; ( गृहविहस्तः ) मदकलोदकलोलाविहस्तः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहस्तमा, विहस्तिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहस्त 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अल) सहसा संहतिमहसा विहस्तु Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विहस्ति रक्षासि घने क्रतुश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तन्मनायाह्वय नार्हसि त्वं संघिनी मे प्रणयं विहस्तु R. 2. 58; न स्पृहन्त्यत कदाचिद्विहस्ता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विहस्त: A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहस्तने 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहस्तः Great joy, rapture.

विहस्त 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्तायैर्पति बभावे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषोदिति रविषि विकला विहस्तति युवतिस्मा तव सकला Git. 9; गौरीवक्त्र-प्रकुटिरन्तर्गता या विहस्तयेव केने: Me. 50.

विहस्तनं, विहस्तितं, विहस्तः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated ( for doing the proper work ); रजाविहस्तचरण M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहस्त *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहस्त 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कायुर्के जटाधरः सन् जुहुषीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहस्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तः A gift, donation.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without ( usually in comp. ); विद्याविहस्तः पद्मः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. ( See वा with वि ). -तः An order, a command, decree; परतो देवविहितायस Pt. 1.

विहित: *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विह 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed ( as tears ); as in वासं विहरति. -4 To pass ( as time ). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिहरे सरस्वती Git. 1; गृध्रमा-द्वचनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतेश्व नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement ( of hands, feet &c. ); विकर्षणैः पाणिविहारहरिभिः Ki. 4. 15; वरमंथर-चरणविहारं Git. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. -गृहं a pleasures-house. -दासी a nun.

विहारिक A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; दृग्याविहारिणः S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sport, played. -2 Expanded. -तः 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; ( written विकृत also in this sense ). -2 Sport, play.

विहृति: *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेतः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेतकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहेतनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भिर्भ्रमति हृदयं वि, हलरथं गमय Māl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. ( वेति, rarely used in classical literature ) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -11. ( वि + ह ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं स्वयि च संपति वीतचितः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change; सद्युक्तं विषु लिंगेषु यत्न इति तद्व्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.



**वीकः** 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

**वीकाश** See विकाश.

**वीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभयं तथैव खलु सावि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

**वीक्ष** 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्ष-क्ष Seeing, gazing at.

**वीक्षणं** -णा Seeing, looking at sight. -ण An eye.

**वीक्षितं** A look, glance.

**वीक्ष्य** a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

**वीखा** 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

**वीचिः** m. f., वीची [Up. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -Oomp. -मालिख m. the ocean.

**वीज्** 1. 1 A. (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति) To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृक्षैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

**वीजनः** 1 The ruddy goos. -2 A sort of pheasant. -नं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

**वीज**

**बीजक**

**बीजल**

**बीजिक**

**बीजिन्**

**बीज्य**

See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.

**वीटि** A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi बिटिदिङ्वा खेळ).

**वीटिः**, -बीटिका, -वीटी f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिटा = ताल्ल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice; Amaro. 23.

**वीडु** a. Ved. Strong, firm.

**वीणा** 1 The (Indian) lute; मू. कीमुतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. Oomp. -अस्यः an epithet of Aārṣa. -दंडः the neck of

a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -वाद्, -वाङ्कः a lutanist.

**वीणिन्** m. A lute-player.

**वीति** p. p. [वि + इ-क] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Exempted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); वीतचित्त, वीतसुहृ, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -सः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तः Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतवतिभय नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुल्लं Si. 5. 47. -Oomp. -दम्भ a. humble, lowly. -भय a. fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -मल a. pure. -राग a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Aśoka tree. -सूत्रं the sacred thread.

**वीतंसः** 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

**वीतनी** (m. dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

**वीतिः** [वि + क्ति] A horse. -ति f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -Oomp. -होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

**वीथिः** -थी f. [विथ्-इत् वा वीत्] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drams; it is thus defined in S. D. :-वीथ्यामेको भवेदकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशमाधितैरेकेश्वरा प्रत्युक्तिमाधितः । सूचयेच्चरितृगारं किंचिदग्नान् रसानपि । सुखनिर्वाणे संधी अथप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः । 520.

**वीथिक** 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्य वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

**वीथ्र** a. Pure, clean. -ध्र 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

**वीनाहः** The top or cover of a well.

**वीपा** Lightning.

**वीप्ता** 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति; वीप्तायां द्विरक्तिः -3 Repetition in general.

**वीभू** 1 A. (वीभते) To boast, brag

**वीर** a. 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोट्येव संप्रति नवः पुत्रावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भूमुनेन्दुरपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर for explanation see these words a. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavīra tree. -11 N. of Viṣṇu. -र 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Uśira q. v. -Oomp. -अरुः a kind of sorrel. -आशतनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पथक (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. -ईश, -ईश्वर 1. epithets of Śiva. -2. a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कटिः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -तः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. -धस्वन् m. an epithet of the god of love. -पट्टः a sort of military dress. -पानं (जं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -बाहुः N. of Viṣṇu. -भद्र 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसू n. red lead. -रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -रेणुः N. of Bhīmaśena. -विद्वानकः a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -वृक्ष 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः f. 1. the mother of a hero; (so वीरपत्न्या, -पत्न्यः, -पत्न्यानी). -2. the mother of a male child. -सेनः N. of the father of Nala. -सैन्यं garile. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हृत् the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. -हन् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Viṣṇu.

**वीरकः** 1 A hero. -2 The Karavīra plant.



वीरतरः 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow. -3 A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* Full of heroes. -नी A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murā). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An alce. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A dead place.

वीरिणं See वीरिण.

वीरध्व-धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper; लता प्रतानिनी वीरध्व Ak.; आहोस्वि-प्रसवो ममापचरिते विदंभितो वीरध्व S. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being out. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्य [ वीर-वत्, वीर्य मावो यत् वा ] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यवद्वा-नेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency; ज्ञाने तपसो वीर्ये Si. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines); अतिवीर्यवती मेघजे बहुरस्वीयसि वृक्षते गुणः Ki. 2. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile; Ku. 3. 15; Pl. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् *a.* strong. -हीन *a.* 1. cowardly, pusillanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीरधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीरधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वृज् 1 P. ( वृजति ) To leave, abandon.

वृज् 10 U. ( वृजयति ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वृक्षु *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वृक्ष् See वृक्ष.

वृष्ण *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. ( वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणते, वृणाति-वृणति, वृत् ; pass. व्रियते ) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon; वृत् तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयागे Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself ( Atm. ); वृणते हि विष्णुश्चकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपद्यः Ki. 2. 30; यदेव वने तदप्यदाहते R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court; अयोनिजा राजसुतां वरति Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृत्तश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass; Bk. 5. 10; U. 4. 18; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love adore. -Caus. ( वारयति-ते ) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from ( with abl. ). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress; check, binder; कृकरो वारयितुं जलेन हतभुक् Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. ( वृक्षयति-ते, विवारयति-ते; विवरीयति-ते ) To wish to choose. -II. 10 U. ( वरयति-ते ) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता चित्तं पितर शुभं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, ( with two acc. ); तं स्वत् संवरणस्यायं वरयति विभावसो Mb.; शैले-र्न वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपयगां नदीं Rām.

वृत् *p.* [ वृ-क्त ] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृत्ति *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; Me. 78, Māl. 6. 19.

वृत्तिकर *a.* Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विहङ्ग.

वृकः [ Up. 3. 41 ] 1 A wolf; पापार-भक्योर्धुवीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरे Mal 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree ( वृकवृक्ष ). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अ-रतिः, -अरिः, a dog. -उदरा 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhlma, the second Pāṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धृता a jackal.

वृकः -का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney ( in dual in this sense ).

वृक्क *p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2. Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त *p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष 1 A. ( वृक्षते ) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [ वृक्ष-क्त ] Up. 3. 66 ] A tree आत्मपराधवृक्षाणां फलान्पेतानि देहिनाम्. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः the root of a tree.

-अदनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-लः) the fruit of the tamarind tree.

-आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आशयिन् *m.* 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः the Karpikāra tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild cook. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees.

-वरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. (-यं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine.

-नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्घासा gum, resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् *f.* an axe. -भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree ( in general ). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृक्ष् 7 P. ( वृजति ) To choose.

वृज् I 2 A. ( वृजे ) To avoid, abandon. -II, 7 P. ( वृजति ) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose; आसामेकतमां वृग्धिं सवर्णां स्वमेधुवर्णां Bhāg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify; तस्मे रतः पितर वृकाभिरवश्यं तत्तद्वर्णान् Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III 1 P. 10 U. ( वृजति, वृजयति-ते, वृजितं ) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exlude, set aside, leave out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. ( The following verses from K. R. illustrate the root in its different conjugations: -वृजति वृजितैः संगं वृके च वृजितैः सह । वृजयन्वृजयते स वृजयति वृजते ॥ ).

वृजन् *m.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -न 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.



वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. —2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. —2 A wicked man; वृणाकि वृजिनैः संयं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वे ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतारिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिणो वृजिमादूतेऽपि R. 14, 57. —2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). —3 Red leather.

वृण् 1. 8 U. (वृणेति, वृणते) To eat, consume. —II. 6 P. (वृणाति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् 1. 4 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. —2 To distribute, divide. —II. 10 U. (वर्तयति) To shine. —III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; वृत्ते, अश्रुतम्-अवर्तित, वर्तयित-वर्तयति, वर्तितुं, वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयेस्माकं महत्कुटुम्बं वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रं कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरिंश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. —2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so वृत्ते, वृषे, विषादि &c. वर्तते. —3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतद्विषयः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काश्चित्पुत्राः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिके रं स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. —4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्वर्णजनिव्वा वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. —5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवार्तिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. —6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Vb. 3. —7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः स्नात्वा ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो वृद्धे स्वकर्मणा वृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन वृत्तिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. —8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कश्चिन्सर्वसौहृदेन भस्तेषु वर्तमानः Mā. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; मित्रवन्मद्वर्तित Dk. ; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. —9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. —10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तद्वृत्तक्या रंभापुरस्य मातुर्मेतं वर्तस्व Dk. —11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्पशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). —12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं कलं यो वै-विदुः

दुःखाय वर्तते —13 To rest or depend upon. —Caus. (वर्तयति) 1 To cause to be or exist. —2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारिभः S. 7. 6. —3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. —4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mā. 9. 33. —5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्सनाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. —6 To spend, pass (a time). —7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदासिक्तमुखैर्मुग्धाधिपः करिभिरवर्तयते स्वयं हृतेः Ki. 2. 18. —8 To relate, describe. —9 To perceive, comprehend. —10 To study. —11 To shine. —12 To weep. —13 To shed (as tears). —Desid. (वृत्तयति, वर्तयितुं).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कृत्-रि-क्] 1 Lived, existed. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Completed, finished. —4 Performed, done, acted. —5 Past, gone. —6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. —7 Dead, deceased. —8 Firm, fixed. —9 Read through, studied. —10 Derived from. —11 Famous. —12 Covered. —13 Turned. (See वृत्). —तः A tortoise. —तं 1 An event, occurrence. —2 History, account; R. 15. 64. —3 News, tidings. —4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. —5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बृत्त, दुर्बृत्त. —6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 23. —7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. —8 A circle, circumference of a circle. —9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I. —Oomp. —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round वृत्तानुपूर्वच न चातिदीर्घं जघे छमे सुष्ठवस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुगति *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity prescribed rules. —2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेकारण्यकवृत्तानि कर्षकुलः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. —2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्ताः V. 4; R. 14. 87. —3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. —4. a subject, topic. —5. a kind, sort. —6. mode, manner. —7. state, condition. —8. the whole, totality. —9. rest, leisure. —10. retirement, solitude. —11. property, nature. —इर्वाकः, कर्कटे the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. —2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खंडः a segment of a circle. —गतिः *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —पूव,

—चैल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (वावनाल). —पुणः 1. a cane (वावीर). —2. the *Sirisha* tree. —3. the *kadamba* tree; also *Vājra*, *Kubjaka* and *Mudgara*. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. —2. the pomegranate tree. (—लं) black pepper. —ज्ञ *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्ति] 1 Being existence —2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. —3 State, condition. —4 Action, movement, function, operation; ज्ञेयस्तम-क्षामनिमित्तवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 14. —5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. —6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु विषयसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, वृत्तवृत्तिः &c. —7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके क्षुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. —8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). —9 Wages, hire. —10 Cause of activity. —11 Respectful treatment. —12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्बृत्तिः स-सिंधवना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्ति &c. —13 Revolving, turning round. —14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. —15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. —16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three: अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. —17 A style in composition (these are four: कैशिकी, भारती, सावरी and आमरी q. q. v. v.). —18 Customary allowance. —19 Manner of thinking. —Oomp. —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उपायः *a.* means of subsistence. —कषित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. —चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. —छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. —भंगः, वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. —2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (—स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रू] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness);



see इन्द्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -Comp -अरिः, -हिम m., -शत्रुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra ; कुक्षेऽपि पश्चिद्धि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20 ; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मिन्नेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind [ वृथाक् किञ्च ] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably ; often with the force of an adjective ; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्णीदसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45 ; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly ; improperly. ( At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c. ). -Comp. -अवृथा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good it promised. -मति a. foolishly-minded. -नासं flesh not intended for the gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely.

वृष्टि I. 1. A. ( but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative ) ( वर्धते, वृष्ये, अवृष्य-अवर्षिद्धि, वर्षिष्यते, वर्य्यति, वृद्ध ; desid. विवृष्यति, or विवर्षिष्यते ) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper ; अस्योन्यजयसंरंभो वृद्धं वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78 ; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराशिः Subhah. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या ; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमाभेन पुत्रमुद्धर्षनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. ( वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति-ते ) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance ; वर्धयन्निव तस्कृताङ्गुलैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt ; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate ( वर्धयति in this sense ) ; यदि कोपि त्वां मांसे मर्दयित्वा कालभिन वर्धयति तदा किं तस्य पाणिनायिकं करोषि Mā. 8. -11. 10 U. ( वर्धयति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध a. [ वृष्-क्त ] ( compar. जायस् or वर्धयस्, superl. जेष्ठ or वर्धिष्ठ ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years ; वृद्धस्ते न विचारणीयचरितः U. 5. 35 -4 Advanced or grown up ( at the end of comp. ), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -छः 1 An old man ;

हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाहुपस्थितात् R. 1. 5, 9. 78 ; Ms. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -छ 1 Berzoin. -2 ( In gram. ) A word having a Viddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वह्नः the mango tree. -अवस् m. an epithet of Indra -संवः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton. वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [ वृ-क्ति ] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development ; पुण्ये वृद्धिं हरिदृश्वदीधितेरनुपदेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22 ; तपोवृद्धिः ; ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon ; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्रुत्यतरो हि वृद्धिः R. 5. 19, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence ; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress ; परवृद्धिस्तस्मिन् मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15, 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest ; as in सरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 ( In gram. ) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, and आ, and आल् respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family ( called जननाशौच q. v. ). -14 Cutting off. -15 ( In law ) Forfeiture ( as of property ). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -वर्ध a kind of razor. -आहुं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिम् a. 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृत् 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk ; वृत्ताच्छ्रुथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः -की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृद् a. Many, numerous. -वृ 1 A multitude, host, large number, group ; अनुगतमलिद्वैर्द्वयभित्तिर्विहाय R. 12. 102 ; Me. 99 ; so अश्वं -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृद्धा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Rādhikā. -3 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं, वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula ; वृद्धारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41 ; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. -वनी the holy basil.

वृद्धार a. 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleading, attractive, beautiful.

वृद्धारक a. ( का or रिका f. 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleading, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity ; अत्रितो वृद्धारण्यं नतनिखिलवृद्धारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything ( at the end of comp. ) ; see ( 2 ) above.

वृद्धि a. 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome ( superl. of वृद्धारक q. v. ).

वृद्धीयस् a. 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful ( compar. of वृद्धारक q. v. ).

वृष्ट 4. P. ( वृषति ) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. -शा A drug. -शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [ वृश्च-किञ्च ] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. ( वर्षति, वृष्ट ) 1 To rain ( usually with words signifying ' Indra ', ' Parjanya ', ' cloud ' ; &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally ) ; द्वावृश वर्षाणि न वर्षे दशशतशः Dk. ; काले वर्षत मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 32 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु शुचं त्वज्ञानमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरवृष्टि, कुसुमवृष्टि वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink -II. 10 A. ( वर्षयते ) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80 ; Me. 52 ; R. 2,



35; Ms. 9. 123.-2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.-3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; often at the end of comp.; सुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c.-4 The god of love.-5 A strong or athletic man.-6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Rati-manjari 37.-7 An enemy, adversary.-8 A rat.-9 The bull of Siva.-10 Morality, justice.-11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितान् Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also).-12 N. of Karpā.-13 N. of Viṣṇu.-14 N. of a particular drug.-15 The principal die. —वृष A peacock's plumage.—Comp.—अंकः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. —2. a pious or virtuous man. —3 the marking-not plant.—4. a eunuch. °जः a small drum.—अंचनः an epithet of Siva.—अंतकः an epithet of Viṣṇu.—आहारः a cat.—उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally.—दंशः, -दंशकः a cat.—द्वजः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa.—3. a pious or virtuous man.—नाशनः N. of Kṛishṇa.—पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. a bull set at liberty.—पर्वन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayānti.—भासा the residence of Indra and the gods, i. e. Amarāvati.—राजकेतनः N. of Siva.—लोचनः a cat.—बाहनः an epithet of Siva.—स्कंध a. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण a. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing.—2 Strong, stout.—गः The acrotum, the bag containing the testicles.—Comp.—कच्छः f. ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणम्: A horse of Indra.

वृषन् m. [वृष-क्रन्ति] 1 A bull.—2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—3 The chief of a class; प्राज्ञेतरसो सुनिवृषा प्रथमः कबीरान् Mv. 1 7.—4 A stallion, horse.—5 Pain, sorrow.—6 Insensibility to pain.—7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीता तद्वचनमहसता Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77.—8 N. of Karpā.—9 Of Agni.—10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष-अभक् किञ्च] 1 A bull.—2 Any male animal.—3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4.

21. —4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—5 A kind of drug; cf. अषभः.—6 An elephant's ear.—7 The orifice or hollow of the ear.—Comp.—ईक्षणः N. of Viṣṇu.—गतिः, -द्वजः epitheta of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषभी f. 1 A widow.—2 Cowach.

वृषस्यंति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull.—2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनंदनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंती वृषस्कंधा शशास तं R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30.—2 A libidinous or lascivious woman.—3 A cow in heat.

वृषकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.—2 Of Gaurī.—3 Of Sacchi.—4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni.—5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.—6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun.—2 Of Viṣṇu.—3 Of Siva.—4 Of Indra.—5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 A epithet of Siva.—2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A Ved. 1 To act like a bull.—2 To roar like a bull.—3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् m. A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष p. p. 1 Rained.—2 Raining.—3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः f. [वृष्-क्ति] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदिष्टावृष्टायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरकं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76.—2 A shower (of anything); अन्नवृष्टि R. 3. 58; वृष्य-वृष्टि 2. 60; so शर्, घन, उवल &c.—Comp.—कालः the rainy season.—जीवन a. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातुः (नः) the Chātaka bird.—भूः a frog.—संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् a. Raining, rainy.—m. A cloud.

वृष्य a. 1 To be rained or showered down.—2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac.—वयः A kind of kidney-bean.—वयः Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृष्यः 1 Refuge, shelter.—2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A Sūdra.—2 A horse.—3 Garlic.—4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man.—5 An outcast.—6

N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3).—7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; वितुर्गदे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता भूगहस्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कस्या वृषली स्युवा.—2 A woman during menstruation.—3 A barren woman.—4 The mother of a still-born child.—5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra.—Comp.—वतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman.—तेष्वन्तं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

वृष्णि a. 1 Heretical, heterodox.—2 Angry, passionate.—3 Ved. Raining.—m. 1 A cloud.—2 A ram.—3 A ray of light.—4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa.—5 N. of Kṛishṇa.—6 Of Indra.—7 Of Agni.—8 Air, wind.—9 A heretic.—Comp.—गर्भः N. of Kṛishṇa.

वृह

वृहत्

वृहतिका

See वृह, वृहत्, and वृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nārāyaṇa.—2 The number 'thirty-six'.—3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper.—4 Speech.—5 A reservoir (as of water); see वृहती also.—Comp.—वतिः an epithet of Bṛhaspati.

वृहस्पति See वृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृमीते, वृण; pass. वृयते, desid. वृवृयति-ते or विवृयति-ते or विवृयति-ते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उव; caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; सितोद्युर्वेवयति स्म तदुगेः N. 1. 12.—2 To braid, plait.—3 To sew.—4 To cover.—5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon.—2 A jeweller.—3 A youth.

वेगः [विज-चञ्] 1 Impulse, impetus.—2 Speed, velocity, rapidity.—3 Agitation.—4 Impetuosity, violence, force.—5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः.—6 Energy, activity, determination.—7 Power, strength; मदनवसरव वेगात् K.—8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2 26, V. 5. 18.—9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109.—10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13 24.—11 Love, passion.—12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion.—13 Delight, pleasure.—14 Evacuation of the feces.—15 Semen virile.—16 Pleasure, delight.—Comp.—अनिलः 1.



blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour —रेघा = आघातः q. v. —रहिन् a. a swift. —विचारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेमित a. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेमिन् a. ( स्त्री f. ) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

बंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेत्ता Hire, wages.

वेढं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेणु, वेन् 1 U. ( वेणुति-ते, वेनति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भाववादानं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67 ].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇā ).

वेणिः—णी f. [ वेणु-इ-वा ङीष् Up. 4. 18 ] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता सुवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाक्षिज्ज्वलेन रघुत्तमेन सुका स्वयं वेणिरिवावभासे R. 14. 12; अचला वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरयं रेवा यदि प्रसितमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तवापवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमुञ्च K., cf. the word; त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or

more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. -6 N. of a river. —Comp. —बन्धः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. -2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [ वेणु-उण् ] 1 A bamboo; मल-वेणुस्थितो वेणुवेणुरेव चन्दनं Subhāsh. R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यमे युद्धवेणुं Gīt. 5. —Comp. —कर्करः the Karavira plant. —जा 'bamboo-seed. —धनः a flute-player, piper. —निस्तुतिः the angar-oane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —वाद्ः, —वाद्का a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A gaoḍ with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुर्न Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [ अञ्-तनन् वभाषः Up. 3. 150 ] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. —Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकमन् n, —अनपक्रिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [ अञ्-अमुन् तुक् वभाषः Up. 3. 118 ] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यदेतसः कुड्जलोलां विध्वंयति स किमामनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य S. 2; अदिलं-वितमेधि वेतसस्तदवन्माधव मा स्म भजयथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् a. ( स्त्री f. ) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghoṣṭ, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नष्टमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्त m. [ वि-वृत् ] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [ अञ्-वल् वभाषः Up. 4. 166 ] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोटोपापितहेमवेचः Ku. 3.

41. —Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, —धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेद्य 1 A. ( वेद्ये ) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [ विद्-अच् वच् वा ] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद — which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a-pauruṣeya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Śruti' i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', i. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called ऋषयः 'seers' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञः). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth ( Ved. ). —Comp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatī. —अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded an auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the vedāṅgas are six in number:—शिक्षा कस्य व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः । ज्योतिषाश्च यन्त्रे वेदांगानि ब्रूते तु ॥ i. e. 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, —अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपिो भृगुः । सामवेदाधिपिो



भूमिः शशिशोऽथर्ववेदः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अन्तः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also.) ०गः, ०ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अन्तिम m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अध्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable om. —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि n., -आदिचर्णः, -आदि-बीजं the sacred syllable om. —उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उद्गः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उद्दिष्ट a. scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौल्यकः an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Viṣṇu. —ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —दृष्ट a. sanctioned by the Vedas. —निन्दकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निन्दा unbelief, heresy. —पारमः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatri*. q. v. —वचनं, -वाक्यः a Vedic text. —वचनं grammar. —वासः a Brāhmaṇa. —वाच्य a. contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. —विद् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Viṣṇu. —विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. —संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, -संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [विद-लृट्] 1. Knowledge, perception. -2. Feeling, sensation. -3. Pain, torment, agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतनां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. -4. Acquisition, wealth, property. -5. Marriage; Ma. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6. Presenting, giving. -7. The marriage of a Sādra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् n. Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित p. p. Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ a. 1. Knowing. -2. Wise, learned.

वेदिन् a. [विद्-णिजि] 1. Knowing; an in कृतवेदिन्. -2. Marrying. -m. 1. A knower. -2. A teacher. -3. A learned Brāhmaṇa. -4. An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य a. 1. To be known. -2. To be taught or explained. -3. To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-ङ्] A learned man, sage, Pandit. —दिः, -दी f. 1. A altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिपरिः कृतधिष्ण्याः (ब्रह्मः) S. 4. 7. -2. An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3. A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4. A seal-ring. -5. N. of Srasavati. -6. A tract or region. —Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —ज्ञः an epithet of Draupadi who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1. A sacrificial altar or ground. -2. A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. -3. A seat in general. -4. An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5. A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6. An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1. Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2. Wounding, a wound. -3. A hole, an excavation. -4. The depth (of an excavation). -5. A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1. N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2. Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1. The act of piercing, perforating. -2. Penetration. -3. Evacuation. -4. Pricking, wounding. -5. Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1. An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2. A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3. Depth (in measurement).

वेधित p. p. Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् a. 1. Piercing, boring. -2. Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेधं A butt, target.

वेधस् m. [विधा अद्भुत गुणः] 1. A creator; Mā. 1. 21. -2. N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3. A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4. N. of Siva. -5. Of Viṣṇu. -6. The sun. -7. The Arka plant. -8. A learned man. -9. A priest. -10. N. of Soma. -11. A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ने) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेणा See वेण.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप अथुव] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासा प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-लृट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, -वेमन् m. n. A loom; महासिमेनः सहकुल्वरी बहु N. 1. 12; तुरीवेमादिकं T. S.

वेरः -रं [अन्-रन् वधावः Tv.] 1. The body. -2. Saffron. -3. The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् 1. P. (वेलति) 1. To go, move. -2. To be wanton. -3. To shake, move about, tremble. -11. 10 U. (वेलयति-ने) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1. Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -2. Season, opportunity. -3. Interval of repose, leisure. -4. Tide, flow, current. -5. The sea-coast, sea-



shore ; बेला निलाय प्रसून सुजगा : R. 13. 12, 15 ; स बेलाचयवलां ( उर्वी ) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; Si. 3. 79 ; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sick-ness. -9 Easy death. -10 The guma. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. -कूलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta -मूल the sea shore. -वन a wood on the sea-coast.

बेल्ह 1 P. ( बेहति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about ; यस्मिन्वेहति सर्वतःपरिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55 ; Si. 7. 72.

बेल्हः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. -जं black pepper.

बेल्हन 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling ( on the ground ).

बेल्हलः A libertine.

बेल्हः f. A creeper ; of. बह्ति.

बेल्हित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

बेव्री 2 A. ( बेवति ) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine ; ( seldom used in classical literature ).

वेशः [ बिश्-वन् ] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes ; तद्वजनसहायश्चित्तयतं वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel ( also written वेष in this sense ) ; युगयवेषधारी ; विनीतवेषेण S. 1 ; छत-वेषे वेशवे Gtt. 11. -6 Diagniae. -7 Hire, wages. -दानः the sun-flower. -धारिन् a. diagnosed. ( -m. ) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. -नारी, -वन्तिता a harlot ; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशानं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

बेदमन् n. [ बिश् मन्त्र ] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25, Ma. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कालिः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the musk-rat -यः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground. -स्थूणा the main post of a house.

बेदयं [ बिश्-प्यर वेशाय दिनं वा यन् ] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

बेदय A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine ; त्व यापीव लतेव मोदिन

जनं वेदयसि सर्वं भज 'Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -ग्रह a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

बेधरः A mule.

बेधैः See बध.

बेधणं Occupation, possession.

बेध 1 A. ( बेधने ) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. -Caus. ( बेधयति ) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. -परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

बेधः [ बेध्-वन् अच् वा ] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वशः a kind of bamboo. -तारः turpentine.

बेधकः [ बेध्-वल् ] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. -कं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

बेधनं [ बेध्-ल्युट् ] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिबेधनं ' a finger-ring. ' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; भेभिषेधनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban tiara ; अस्पृष्टालकबेधनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा बेधनशोभिना S. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence ; कीडाशैलाः कनककदलीबेधनप्रेक्षणीया Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

बेधनकः A particular position in copulation.

बेधित p. p. [ बेध्-क ] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. -तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

बेधयः, बेधयः Water.

बेध्या See वेध्या.

बेत् 1 P. ( बेसति ) To go, move.

बेसरः A mule ; Si. 12. 19.

बेस ( श ) वारः A particular condiment ( consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c. )

बेह 1 A. ( बेहने ) See बेह्.

बेहत् f. A barren cow.

बेहारः N. of a country ( Behār. )

बेह 1 A. ( बेहने ) To go, move.

वै 1 P. ( वायति ) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty ( indeed, truly, forsooth ), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसुखः Ma. 1. 10, 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, any sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion ( अनुय ).

वैशतिक a. ( की f. ) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्षं [ विशेषेण कक्षति ध्यायति मण् ] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं वैकक्षिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm ( like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v. )

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्प 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. ( की f. ) [ विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा दृक् ] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्पं [ विकल्पेन भावः यन् ] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. ( की f. ), वैकालिन a. ( की f. ) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. -तं 1 The heaven of Vishnu. -2: Talc. -Comp. -चतुर्वर्षी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārttika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकृत a. ( ती f. ) 1: Changed. -2 Modified. -तं [ विकृतस्य भावः मण् ] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in estate, appearance &c., disfigurement ; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतिपद्यमाना वि वैकृतं मेघ R. 12. 62. -Comp. -विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering ; वैकृत-विवर्तदारुणः Mā. 1. 39.



वैक्रतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. (in Sāṅkhya phll.).

वैक्रयं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रान्त A kind of gem.

वैक्रुधं, वैक्रुध्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैक्रुध्यं मम नाशदीदृशमपि स्मद्वारण्योक्तः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mā. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic: वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारराग्यो मदनस्य निवेदितस्य S. 1. 27. —सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वैखण्यं [विखण्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्त्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow: व्रजति विरहे वैचित्त्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mā. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in रात्र्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयन्तः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिका A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणी च देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयंतिका काचयामतवती Mā. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; सचय-रिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mā. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Viṣṇu. -5 N. of a exicon

वैजात्यं [विजात-व्यञ्ज] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (सी *f.*) [वैणु-अण्] Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bambooman. —वै The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविर *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैणुका A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad; see वैणुक.

वैणिकः A lotanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputatious man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वैतनेन जीवति उक्] Living on wages. —कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः —णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसी R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [वितान-अण्] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्तर्वा बह्वयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. —नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान. —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधसालस्तेन व्यवहति उक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetāla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetāla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man, —वी the wife of a wise man.

वैदग्ध्यं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mā. 1; प्रबंधविश्वस्तवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vā. ; Si. 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोल-

कुङ्कुमानि Mā. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gun-boil. —र्भः 1 N. of Damayanti. -2 Of Rukmiṇi. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यव्यञ्जकैर्बर्धे रचना ललितारिका । स-दृष्टिरप्युचिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Dap-  
—*dh* very manifestly distinguishes this style from the *Gaudīya*; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (की *f.*) [विदल्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. —लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वैद-वैद्यपीति वा दृक् वैदेड् विहितः उक् रा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedio. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. —कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. —Comp. —यज्ञः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought from or produced in Vidūra. —र्यः [विद्रे गिरी मये व्यञ्ज] *Lapis lazuli*; Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-उक्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरस्मी जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अण्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste -4 The son of a Vaiśya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Mā. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः (*m.* pl.). The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sitā; वैदेहिबन्धोर्हृदयं विदेहे R. 14. 13. (the final vowel in वैदेहि being shortened). -2 The wife of a merobant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —व्यः [विद्या अ-स्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्यस्यपरिभाषितं गर्दनं प्रदीप इव



वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुरः  
अयान् Subhāsh. -3 A man of the  
medical caste, supposed to be one  
of the mixed classes; (the off-  
spring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya  
woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed  
tribe (the offspring of a Sūdra  
father by Vaisya mother). -Comp.  
—क्रिया a doctor's profession, prac-  
tice of medicine. —नाथः 1. N of  
Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं  
The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती. f.) [ विद्युत इव अण् ]  
Belonging to or proceeding from  
lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इ-  
वाग्निरपस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13.  
—Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —वह्निः the  
fire of lightning.

वैद्य a. (धी. f.), वैधिक a. (की. f.)  
[ विहित आगतः अण् ठक् वा ] 1 Conforma-  
ble to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2  
Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference.  
-2 Difference of characteristic quali-  
ties. -3 Difference of duty or obliga-  
tion. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawful-  
ness, impropriety, injustice. -6  
Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1,  
M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agita-  
tion, tremor.

वैधुतं, वैधुति f. N. of a particular  
position of the sun and moon (योग);  
considered as very inauspicious and  
malignant.

वैधियः a. (वी. f.) 1 According to  
rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly,  
stupid. —यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलप-  
त्येव वैधियः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधियः  
V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or  
pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनेतयः 1 N. of Garuda; वैनतेय  
इव विनतानन्दः K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88;  
Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruna.

वैनायिक a. (की. f.) 1 Pertaining to  
modesty, decorum, moral conduct,  
or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper  
conduct. —कः A war-carrage.

वैनायक a. (की. f.) Belonging to  
Gaṇeśa; वैनायकश्रिंशो वो वन्दनविधुतयः  
पातुं चोत्कारवयः Mā. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a  
Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A  
follower of that school.

वैनायिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider.  
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines  
of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of  
those doctrines. —कं The twenty-  
third asterism from that under  
which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.  
-2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness.  
-2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैवोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Es-  
pecially, one who awakens sleepers  
by announcing the time; वैवोधिक-  
श्चनिविभावितपाश्चमार्धा ( रात्रिः ) Ki.  
9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, gran-  
deur, magnificence, splendour,  
wealth. -2 Power, might; महतो हि  
धैर्यमविचित्र्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाविक a. (की. f.) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or  
garden.

वैमत्स्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2  
Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind,  
mental depression, sorrow, sadness;  
S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's  
son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-  
mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की. f.) Borne in di-  
vine cars; वैमानिकानां महतामपश्यत् R.  
6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face,  
flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust.  
वैमैयः Exchange, barter.

वैग्रह्यं, वैग्रह्यं 1 Distraction, per-  
plexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive  
devotion, complete absorption in any  
object; तदनुग्रहविधौ यच्च वैग्रह्यमासीत्  
Mv. 7. 38.

वैग्रह्यं Uselessness, unproductive  
ness; सखे वैग्रह्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैग्रह्यकरणं The state of being  
in different case-relations or posi-  
tions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (णी. f.) [ व्याकरणे वैश्वर्यंति  
वा अण् ] Grammatical. —गः A gram-  
marian; वैयाकरणकिरातादृशश्चक्षुषः  
क योतुं संवत्सराः Subhāsh. —Comp.  
—पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः  
one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (घ्री. f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2  
Covered with a tiger's skin. —घ्नः A  
cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयार्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty,  
absence of shame; अप्रदा सुषणं पुंसं  
क्षमा नञ्जेव योषितां। पराक्रमः परिभवे  
वैयार्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rude-  
ness in general.

वैयसिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैयुट a. Early, occurring at day-  
break.

वैरं [ वैरस्य भावः अण् ] 1: Hostility,  
enmity, animosity, spite, grudge,  
opposition, quarrel; दूनेन वैराण्यपि  
योषिति नाशं Subhāsh.; अहानहृदयेदेव  
वैरीभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24. "turns into  
enmity"; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोऽसौ य  
उद्गसते। प्रक्षिप्योद्विषं कसे शेरते तेऽभि-  
मार्तं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.

-3 Heroism, prowess. —Comp.  
—अनुबंधः commencement of hostili-  
ties. —अनुबंधिन् a. leading to enmity.  
(—m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2.  
N. of Viṣṇu. —अर्जकः the Arjuna  
tree. —आवृण्यः, —उद्धारः, —निर्घातनं, —प्रति-  
क्रिया, प्रतिकारः, —यातना, —शुद्धिः f., —साधनं  
requital of enmity, taking revenge,  
retaliation. —करः, —कारः, —कृत् m. an  
enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —र-  
क्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically,  
become hostile towards, contend  
with.

वैरक्तं-कृत्यं [ विकरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् ] 1  
Indifference to worldly attachments,  
absence of desire. -2 Displeasure,  
dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [ विरंगं विरामं नियममिति ठक् ]  
One who has subdued all his passions  
and desires, an ascetic.

वरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2  
Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरानं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, —वैरागिन् m. An ascetic  
who has subdued all his passions and  
desires.

वैराग्यं [ विरागस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् ] 1 Absence  
of worldly desires or passions, indif-  
ference to the world, asceticism; अ-  
भ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च शृण्वते Bg.  
6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, dis-  
pleasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्ये  
सद्यः क्षमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aver-  
sion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to  
Brahman; U. 1. 12.

वैराट a. (टी. f.) [ विराट्स्थेदं अण् ]  
Belonging to Virāṭa. —टः A kind of  
earth-worm (श्मश्रूणी).

वैरिन् a. [ वैरस्यस्य इति ] Hostile,  
inimical. —m. 1 An enemy; जीयः



वैरिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतस्वर्धोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bb. 2. 39 ; Bg. 3. 37 ; R. 12. 104.

-2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विस्फुल्ल भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness ; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agui. -3 Of the son of Śūrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्ष्यस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation ; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोर्म्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैलव a. See वैल.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः विवस्वतोऽप्ययं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age ; see under Manu ; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11 ; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama ; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rndras. -5 The planet Saturn. —तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. ( की f. ) [ विवाहाय हिंतं सगु वा ठक् ] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial ; Ku. 7. 2. —कः —कः A marriage, wedding. —कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशय 1 Clearness, purity ( fig. also ). -2 Perspicuity ; as in शिष्यहृद्विशेषार्थः. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure ( of mind ).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. [ It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of Tittiris or partridges ; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampā-

yana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya. ]

वैशंस 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery ; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशंसं Ku. 4. 31 ; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship ; उपरोधवैशंसं Mu. 2 ; विमुच्युर्मितवैशंसं Mā. 9. 35.

वैशंसं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning stick ; हुततरकरदक्षः भित्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिसुधियुर्वी बल्लवा लोहयति Si. 11. 8. —खं A kind of attitude in shooting ; see विशाख —खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशारयं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots ; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. —कः A person who associates with harlots ; a kind of hero in erotic works. —कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity ; वैशिष्ट्याद्यस्यार्थं या बोधयेत्तार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence ; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कं [ विशेषं पदार्थं भेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ध्येयः ] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kapāda ; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Vaisesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture ; विशत्यायुषु शश्वस्य कृष्णावावरुचिः शुचिः वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padina Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of Puruṣa ; cf. ऊरु तवस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 30 ). -0omp. —कर्मेतु नः वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaiśya ; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth ; विभक्तिं यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -0omp. —आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. —उद्वः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. ( ती f. ) Belonging to the Visvedevas, :q. v. —वे [ विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो वलिः अण् ] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2. An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). —वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वानर a. ( ती f. ) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. —रः 1 An epithet of fire ; रत्नः खांडवरंगतांदवनदो हरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach) ; अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचात्यहं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक a. ( की f. ) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [ विषमस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. ( की f. ) [ विषयेण निर्दिष्टः ठक् ] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् a. ( ती f. ) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

वैष्णव a. ( ती f. ) [ विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्मिन् वा अण् ] 1 Relating to Viṣṇu ; गौतमस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. —वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Śravaṇa. —वी 1 The personified Śakti or energy of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of Durgā. —वे 1 The residence of Viṣṇu ; i. e. वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.



वैचनं Assemming the part of a female by a man ( in dramas ).

वेहायस *a.* ( सी. f. ) Being in the air, aerial.

वेहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry ( said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general ).

वेहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोडः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोद्री The fourth part of a Papa, q. v.

वोदू *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर ( ल ) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine ( कुंद ).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलाहः A kind of horse.

वोदू *a.* See वोद.

वोषद *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indoclinables such as *as*, *वि* &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशुक *a.* Undressed, naked ; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंस 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat ; as in मयूर-व्यंसकः ' a roguish peacock ', ' a rogue of a peacock. '

व्यंसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [ विग्नमग्रं यस्य ] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied ( with loc., instr., or in comp. ) ; स रात्रककुक्ष्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27. Mv. 1. 13. 4. 28. Ku. 7. 2. U. 1. 23 ; Bv. 1. 123 ; Si. 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

व्यंग *a.* [ विग्नमंगं यस्य ] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 La me. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the

cheek. -Comp. —अर्थः suggested or implied sense ; cf. व्यंग.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation ; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested ( as sense ).

—व्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at ( opp. वाच्य ' the primary or expressed meaning ', and लक्ष्य ' the secondary or indicated meaning ' ) ; इदमुक्तमतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थं ध्वनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यञ्च 6 P. ( विचति *pass.* विच्यते ) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यच्छ *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan ; निर्वति व्यजनं H. 2. 165 ; R. 8. 40, 10. 62 ; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यञ्ज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show ; अकिञ्चनस्वं मन्त्रं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16 ; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created ; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible ; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishnu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. —रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility ; clear perception ; राज्ञः समक्ष-मेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भवत्यति M. 1 ; स्नेह-व्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness ; व्यक्ति भजंत्या-पगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination ; तं संतः ओतुमर्हति सवस्त्व-व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character ; न हिते भगवान् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वेदा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual ( opp. जाति ), as in जातिव्यक्ती ; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender ( in gram. ). -7 Infection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यञ्जक *a.* ( जिक्ता *f.* ) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest.

ing. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning ( as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षकिक q. v. v. ) —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or innuendation.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder ; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb ; नानाव्यञ्जना मणिध्वः Mn. 1 ; Si. 2. 56 ; तपस्विव्यञ्जनेयताः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A make or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 ( *a.* ) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article ; N. 16. 104. ( *b.* ) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense ; see अञ्जना ( 8 ) ( written व्यञ्जना also in this sense ). -13 A day. -14 A privy part. -Comp. —उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना 1 See व्यञ्जन ( 12 ) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression. व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यडंबकः, व्यडंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter ( usually in *pass.* ).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. —रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together ; तथैतेत्यव्यतिकरभवे जहृकस्यासरथोः R. 8. 95 ; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13 ; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination ; रुद्रेणैवमुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वाग्ने विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4 ; Māl. 7. Si. 4. 53. 7. 28. -3 Striking against ; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction ; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter ; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे ' such being the case. -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled ; Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against ; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend ( time ). -4 To pass over or beyond.



व्यतिथु 2 P. To mix ; अन्योन्यं रम व्यतियुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भोषणात् Bk. 8. 9.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. -2 Violation, breach, non-performance ; as in संचिद्व्यतिक्रमः ; प्रतिवहति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 49. -3 Disregard, neglect, omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. -2 Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, passed away ( as time ).

व्यतिरिक्त् Pass. 1 To differ or be separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ; He beyond ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते ह्यराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from ; अव्यतिरिक्तमस्मच्छरीरात् K. Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. -क्त ind. With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (Inlogic) Logical discontinuance ( opp. अन्य q. v. ) ; पञ्च साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ( a. g. यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः ). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamana* in some particular respects ; उपमानाद्यव्यवस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. ( व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without' ; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition' ). -Comp. —व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक ( 6 ) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Excluding, excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence ; as in व्यतिरेकिलिङ्ग ; see व्यतिरेक ( 6 ) above.

व्यतिषङ् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually ; व्यतिषजति पदार्थां नांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To oblige ( Atm. ).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषङ् 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति(ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse. &c.

व्यती 2 P. ( व्यति- ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress ; रेखाभाजमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोवर्त्मनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्त्रणे मिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse ( as time ) ; सप्त व्यतीयुज्जिगुणानि तस्य ( दिनानि ) R. 2. 25 ; व्यतीति काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind ; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order, inversion. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon ( when it falls on a Monday ). -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon ( considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action ).

व्यत्यस्त 1. 2 A. ( व्यतिरे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते ) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh ; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु समापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To invert, reverse, change upside down ; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent ; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तादा, व्यत्यस्तजुः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. ( व्यथते, व्यथित ) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted ; विश्वं भ्रापि नाम व्यथते इति जितपमस्ते हेन U. 7 ; न विषये तस्य मनाः Ki. 1. 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated ; व्यथितसिंधुमनीरज्ञैः ज्ञैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. —Caus. ( व्यथयति ) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy ; U. 1. 28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. —With य to be excessively vexed ; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. ( थिका f. ) Painful, distressing ; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 ( In Ved. gram. ) Change, variation.

व्यथा [ व्यथ-मवे-अङ् ] 1 Pain, agony, anguish ; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतमवाप U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2 Fear, alarm, anxiety ; स्वतन्त्रव्यथस्तत्त्वव्यथा R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation, disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp. —कर a. painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 P. ( विथति, विद्ध ) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; युनां मनांसि विथ्याद् दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H. 2. 111 ; अस्मिन्नाराधु विथ्याद् द्विषतः स तद्विषयः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate ; pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph ( as the tail &c. ).

व्यथः [ व्यथ-अङ् ] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा Bleeding.

व्यथिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata ; ( as in व्यथिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means ' a Bahuvrithi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound ; a. g. चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः &c. ).

व्यथयः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथयः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यथ 10 U. ( व्यथयति-ते ) 1 To throw. -2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृत् 1 P. 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

व्यथकृत् p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यथगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यथगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared ; मदी मे व्यथगतः Bh. 2. 8 ; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यथगतः Departure, disappearance.

व्यथपत्र 1 A. 1 To turn away, through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.



व्यपन्न *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिह 6 P. 1 To name, call ;  
व्यपदिहसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15.  
28. -2 To name or call falsely ; मित्रं  
च मां व्यपदिश्वपरं च यासि Mk. 4.  
9 -3 To speak of, profess ; जन्मे-  
दोर्मिले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. -4  
To pretend, feign ; Mv. 2. 11. -5  
To indicate, show. -6 To signify,  
mean, denote.

व्यपदिह *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown,  
represented, signified. -3 Pleaded  
as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, inform-  
ation, notice. -2 Designation by  
name, naming. -3 A name, an ap-  
pellation, a little ; एवं व्यपदेशमाजः U.  
6. -4 family, race ; अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः  
S. 7 ; व्यपदेशमाविलयितं किमीहसे जनभि-  
मं च वतायितुं S. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputa-  
tion, renown. -6 A trick, pretext,  
excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8  
Concealment, dissimulation ; Mā. 7.

व्यपदेह *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपहरु *Caus.* 1 To eradicate,  
extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To de-  
prive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting.  
-2 Expelling, removing, driving  
away. -3 Onting off, tearing out,  
plucking ; चुकोप तस्मै स भुञ्जं हरस्त्रियः  
यमल्लोकाव्यपरोपणादि R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् A. 1 To return, turn back ;  
चेः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते ने Mā. 1.  
18. -2 To desist from, leave ; U.  
5. 8.

व्यपवर्तने Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving  
away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close ;  
Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking  
refuge with, having recourse to,  
trusting to ; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending  
on ; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4 Ex-  
pectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or separate  
from, be free from ; व्यपेतसदमस्तरः  
Y. 1. 268 ; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2.  
5. -2 To go away, separate, part  
asunder ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69 ;  
Ms. 9. 142 ; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed.  
-2 Gone away, departed ; oft. in  
comp. ; व्यपेतकलष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष  
&c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for,  
regard ; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्तुकाः प्रजाः R.  
19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant.  
-2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding,  
minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2  
Regard, consideration ; R. 8. 24.  
-3 Mutual relation, inter-depend-  
ence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Applica-  
tion. -6 ( In gram. ) The mutual ap-  
plication of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected.  
-2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually  
connected. -4 Employed, applied,  
used.

व्यपोह *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed.  
-2 Contrary, opposite ; Ki. 4. 15.  
-3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for,  
expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To  
drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away,  
keeping off.

व्यभिचर 1 P. 1 To go astray,  
deviate from ; as in अव्यभिचरित साध-  
सामान्याधिकरण्यस्यासि : Tarka. K. -2 To  
transgress against, be faithless to.  
-3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend,  
injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि ( भी ) चारः 1 Going away  
from, deviation, leaving the right  
course, following improper courses ;  
मंत्रज्ञमव्यसन्निं व्यभिचारविकर्जितं H. 3.  
16. Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, vio-  
lation ; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime,  
sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity,  
faithlessness ( of a wife or husband ),  
unchastity ; व्यभिचारस्त भर्तुं श्री लोके-  
प्रामोति गृह्यतां Ma. 5. 164 ; वाङ्मनः कर्म-  
भिः पर्यो व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81 ;  
Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity,  
exception ( to a rule ). -7 ( In logic )  
A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of  
the *hetu* without the *sādhya* ; हेतोः  
साध्याभाववद्बुद्धिर्त्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka K.  
व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, ad-  
ulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviat-  
ing from, going astray, erring, tres-  
passing. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3  
Untrue, false ; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faith-  
less, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Pro-  
literate, wanton. -6 Departing from  
its usual meaning, having several  
secondary meanings ( as a word ).  
—*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feel-  
ing, an accessory ( opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायि-  
भाव q. v. ). ( Though like the *Sthāyī-*  
*bhāvas* these accessories do not form  
a necessary substratum of any *rasa*,  
still they act as feeders to the prevail-  
ing sentiment, and strengthen it in  
various ways, whether openly or  
covertly. They are said to be 33 or

34 in number ; for an enumeration of  
these, see K. P. 4 ( Kārikās 31-34 ),  
S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first Anana ; cf.  
विभाव and स्थायिभाव also ).

व्यय 1. 10 U. ( व्ययति-ने ) 1 To go,  
move. -2 To expend, give away, be-  
stow. -II. 1 U. ( व्ययति-ने ) To go,  
move. -III. 10 U. ( व्ययति-ने, also  
व्ययति-ने ) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To  
drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable,  
perishable ; cf. अव्यय. —*y.* 1 ( *a* )  
Loss, disappearance, destruction ;  
आपाद्यते न व्ययमेतरापेः काञ्चिन्महर्षिर्विधिं  
तपस्तत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23. ( *b* ) Cost, sacri-  
fice ; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mā. 4.  
5 ; Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle ;  
भूयस्तपो व्ययेना भूत् R. 15. 37. -3  
Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall.  
-4 Expenditure, expense, outlay,  
expending, applying to use ( opp. आय ) ;  
आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयः Pt.  
1. 163 ; आययिन् व्ययं करोति ' helives  
beyond his means ; R. 5. 12, 15. 3 ; Ma.  
9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality.  
—*Comp.* —*पर* *a.* lavish in expenditure ;  
Pt. 5. 61. —*पराङ्मुख* *a.* stingy, niggard-  
ly. —*शील* *a.* spendthrift, prodigal.  
—*शुद्धिः* *f.* derfrying of expenses.

व्ययने 1 Spending. -2 Wasting,  
destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2  
Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [ विगतोर्थः प्रयोजनं वादय ] 1  
Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ;  
व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षीदसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2  
Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2  
Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.  
-3 Not false ; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to  
be done. —*कः* 1 A libertine. -2 A  
catamite. —*कं* 1 Anything disagree-  
able or displeasing, disagreeableness ;  
इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः  
शुभाय सूतनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5.  
1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasi-  
ness, pain, sorrow, grief ; सुतद्वद्व्या-  
स्यपदिश्वलीकमपेत्ते ते S. 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्  
नैवव्यकुलव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप हर्षांतकोपि  
Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A  
fault, an offence, a transgression,  
any improper act ; सव्यलीकमवधोरित-  
खिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45 ;  
Si. 9. 85 ; एवं परमदुष्टव्यलीकाः किं ब्रवी-  
मि Rāt. 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick,  
deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 False-  
hood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलने 1 Separation. -2 ( In  
math. ) Subtraction, deduction,  
( व्यवकलितं also in this sense ).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual  
abuse. -2 Abuse in general.



व्यवच्छिन्न 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावद्विच्छिन्नं व्यवच्छिन्नं पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; देख्य स्थितां सहचरिं व्यवधाय देहं R 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शाप्य व्यवहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित-also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तौ पुनः सहस्रचिधिं संनिधेत् R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शाङ्गुलचर्चव्यवधानवशात् Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसा 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; धुवं स नीलोत्पलवत्प्रधारया झमीलां छेत्तुं व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युगमस्वपीतेषु वा S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide. S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कञ्चित्कामं व्यवस्यति मिदं बंधुकुर्यं स्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायमुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -m. A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon -Caus. 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहनुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविदाभ्रियमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishnu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्देशेननया मितान्तरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रधर्मः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभावः a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभावया साधुः.

व्यवस्थितिः See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यनिनिर्मेयं व्यवहरति मय्येनारमज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रयुग-रमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिव्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादभियोग्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact, business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तु *m.* 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, dairy. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पुच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चादत्तमवलंबने, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पातः केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat; व्यवहारमनाद्वे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिपत्तिनिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दृष्टं trial



judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहार-  
विषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the  
four stages of a legal proceeding;  
these are four :—(1) पूर्वपद the plaintiff;  
(2) उपपद the defence; (3) क्रियापाद  
adducing evidence, oral or written;  
(4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict.  
—2. the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद;  
that part which concerns the verdict  
or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal pro-  
ceeding in general. —2. any act or sub-  
ject relating to the administration of  
justice or formation of courts (of  
which thirty heads are enumerated).  
—विधिः a rule of law, and code of  
law. —विषयः (so —पदं, —मार्गः, —स्थानं)  
a subject or head of legal procedure,  
an actionable business, a matter  
which may be made the subject of  
litigation (these are eighteen; for  
an enumeration of their names, see  
Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः f. judicial pro-  
cedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, mer-  
chant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Re-  
lating to business. —2 Engaged in  
business, practical. —3 Judicial, legal.  
—4 Litigant. —5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. —2 A  
broom. —3 The *Inguit* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting busi-  
ness, acting, practising. —2 Engag-  
ed in a law-suit, litigant. —3 Usual,  
customary.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. —2  
Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. —2  
Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. —2  
To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposi-  
tion, resolution (into components).  
—2 Dissolution. —3 Covering, conceal-  
ment. —4 Intervention, interval,  
अङ्कुषाङ्कुषव्यवायेषु. —5 An imped-  
iment, obstacle. —6 Copulation, sexual  
intercourse. —7 Purity. —यं Light,  
lustre.

व्यवायेन् a. 1 Resolving, decompos-  
ing. —2 Lustful, dissolute. —m. 1 A  
a sensualist, libertine. —2 An aphro-  
disiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decompos-  
ed. —2 Different,

व्यप 5 A. 1 To fill completely, per-  
vade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युग-  
पद् व्यापनो दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4;  
14. 96. —2 To obtain, attain to, reach.  
—3 To possess, gain. —4 To fall to  
one's share.

व्यपि f. 1 Individuality, singleness.  
—2 Distributive pervasion. —3 (in

Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or  
whole viewed as made up of many  
separate bodies (opp. समाधि q. v.).

व्यस 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter,  
cast or throw asunder; dispel, de-  
stroy; मातो व्यालतमान व्यसन् भुज्जे-  
श्वोऽपि राक्षसात् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 To  
divide into parts, separate, arrange;  
स्वयं वेदान् व्यसन् Pt. 4. 50; विद्यास  
वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यस इति स्मृतः  
Mb.; R. 10. 84. —3 To take separately  
or singly; see व्यस्त below. —4 To  
throw over, overturn, upset. —5 To  
expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling.  
—2 Separating, dividing. —3 Viola-  
tion, infraction. —4 Loss, destruction,  
defeat, fall; defection, weak point;  
अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13.  
15; Si. 2. 57. —5 (a) A calamity,  
misfortune, distress, evil, disaster,  
ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तुव्यसना सुहृते कुतोप-  
कारेव रतिर्भवत् Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12.  
57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्  
व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in  
need is a friend indeed'. —6 Setting  
(as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगप-  
द्व्यसनोद्वाय्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन  
means 'a fall' also). —7 Vice, bad  
practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं व-  
दन्ति युगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5, R.  
18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are  
usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7.  
47—48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Su-  
bhāsh. —8 Close or intent application,  
assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं  
Bh. 2. 62, 63. —9 Inordinate addic-  
tion. —10 Crime, sin. —11 Punishment.  
—12 Inability, incompetency. —13  
Fruitless effort. —14 Air, wind. —15  
Individuality. —Comp. —अतिभारः  
heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 168  
—अन्वित, —आतं, —वीक्षित a. overtaken  
by calamity, involved in distress.  
—प्रहारिन् a. 1. hitting, attacking,  
giving trouble. —2. striking (an  
enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसन्नि a. 1 Addicted to any vice,  
vicious. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate.  
—3 Intently attached or excessively  
devoted to anything, fond of (usual-  
ly in comp.); किं व्यसन्नि कस्यचित् व्यस-  
निना व्यथे खुराः शातितः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asun-  
der, tossed about; Mā. 5. 23. —2  
Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. —3  
Dispelled, cast away. —4 Separated,  
divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च  
व्यस्ततेष्विव गंगा V. 5. 22. —5 Taken or  
considered separately, taken singly  
(opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य  
किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि  
त्रिलोचने Ka. 5. 72. —6 Simple, un-  
compounded (as a word). —7 Mani-

fold, different. —8 Removed, expelled.  
—9 Agitated, troubled, confused.  
—10 Disordered, out of order, dis-  
arranged. —11 Reversed, upset. —12  
Inverse (as ratio). —13 Pervading,  
inherent in. —स्त ind. Severally,  
separately, singly. —Comp. —केश a.  
with disordered or dishevelled hair.  
—त्रैशिकं the rule of three inverted.  
—पदं 1. (in law) a confused state-  
ment (of a case). —2. an uncom-  
pounded or simple word. —वृत्ति a. the  
meaning of which is changed, which  
has lost its force (as a word); R.  
11. 73.

व्यस्य a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 23

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or lohor  
from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or  
thrown about. —2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed,  
bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल,  
वाय्व°. —2 Alarmed, troubled, frighten-  
ed; वृष्टिव्याकुलगीकुल Gt. 4. —3 Full  
of, overtaken by. —4 Intently engag-  
ed in, busy with; आलोक्य ते निपतति  
पुरा सावलिध्याकुला वा Me. 85. —5 Flash-  
ing, moving about; U. 3. 43. —Comp.  
—आत्मन्, —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. be-  
wildered in mind, having a perplex-  
ed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, con-  
fuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted,  
confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलिक 8 U. 1 To confound, be-  
wilder, perplex. —2 To alarm, trouble.  
—3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुली 1 P. To become perplex-  
ed or confused.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, decep-  
tion.

व्याकृत 8 U. 1 To make manifest,  
clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up.  
—2 To propound, explain. —3 To tell,  
narrate; तस्मै सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोत् Mb.  
—4 To separate, divide, decompose.  
—5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition.  
—2 Grammatical analysis, grammar,  
one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिंहो  
व्याकरणस्य कर्तृरहरत् प्राणात् प्रियात्  
पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. —3 Explaining, ex-  
pounding. —Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymo-  
logy, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change  
of form. —2 Deformity.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analysed, separated.  
—2 Explained, expounded. —3 Dis-  
figured, distorted, deformed.



व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(व) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदत्ता दधते नलिन्यः *Si.* 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाश्वति तृषा *Bh.* 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षण *R.* 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; *Bk.* 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि *Mb.* -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भूषेणावाचान् व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला *Srnt.* 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यात 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघृत्नं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः *Mn.* 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata, तत्र तथा साधितं केनाप्यरेण तद्व्याघातः तथैव यदिधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः *K. P.* 10; *e. g.* see *Vb.* 1. 2, or the quotation under विरुद्धाद.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [ व्याघ्रिन्निव व्याघ्राक ] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. -घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितज्यती *Bh.* 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a sky-lark. -आरघ्यः a cat. -दलः -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. -नखः, -ख 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal. -पाद (इ) *a.* tiger-footed. -इवन् *m.* tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अस्पाजमनोहरं वदुः *S.* 1 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याज-व्याजमुपेत्य *Nāg.* 1. 1; *R.* 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदाशतमेखलानि *R.* 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see *K. P.* 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. -निंदा artful censure. -सुत *a.* feigning to be asleep. -स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वरुहिरस्यथ *K. P.* 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogne. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याह्रिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यावृत्ती Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतेः सह करपुष्करेतितां बुधव्यावृत्तीमभिसरणगलहमदीयन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्यादव्यापाननमत्र मृशुः *Ki.* 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्यादाति, or व्याद्वते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं *Mbh.* -2 To make large, broaden.

व्याप्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. -तं The open mouth.

व्यापानं Opening; *Mal.* 5. 13.

व्यादिह 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिह्यते केन हुताशनस्य *Kn.* 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याधः [ व्यध् ] 1 A hunter, fowler (by enate or profession). -2 A wicked or low man -Comp. -भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रितुवृक्षतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर *a.* unwholesome. -ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधृत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; *U.* 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; शुनिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्त्वं विषयं *S.* 1. 1; *V. 1.* 1; स्वदापुरो बुधतिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74; *Bg.* 10. 16; *R.* 13. 5, 18 40; *Bk.* 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्मुखमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः *Kn.* 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः (मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. -म. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.



व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, an invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S., अच्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवृत्त्यभिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमल्लविरहापत्तियोगिनः। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule, universality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariability or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. -प्यं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument वर्तते च हिमं कश्चिन्मयधुमाद्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापात्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Mā. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापक *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अस्यापक q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाद्; व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापात्क *a.* Destructive, murderous. व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्याप्य 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -Caus. 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.). व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहस्वमकागत-सत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2 38, आत्मजनामुदेयं कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, ordain; व्यापारयमास कर फितीदे R. 6. 19; उमासुख... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

व्यापारितं जिरमि शङ्खमर्गप्राणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 9 1.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; तत्ता य-विशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शङ्खव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (वर्तते) व्यापाररोपि मदनस्य निवे-वित्तव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यायुजेने भगवान् विमन्युव्यापारमन्वयति सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्य-रुधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारज्ञतेनापि शुक्ल-व्याप्यते वक्त्रः II. Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अस्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises any thing.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्वयिमिन्मूर्धनि व्यापृतं घट्टः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृति मय्यमानस-तया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्युक्षी = व्यापृक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसव्यामोहभूजितं जितमिति व्यामोह-कोलाहलः Git. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युवायतवाहुरेतलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमभिज्ञोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां शक्यया व्यायामे वृद्धिरणिनां Si. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention; struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* (की *f.*), व्यायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described in S. D. :- व्यायतेतिवृत्ते व्यायोगः स्वत्यज्जनसंयुतः। हिनो गर्भविमर्शोऽप्य नरेषु भिराश्रितः। एकांशश्च भवेद्वर्जनिमित्तसमोदयः। कौशिकीविरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र न यः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो या भवेद्वीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशतैश्च हरेर्दशानि रसाः II. 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्रिपा र्धुमिन्नदिक्कवः Si. 12. 28; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage, Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant व्यालं बालमुनालतंतुमिरसौ रोद्धुं सहुद्धं; भते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं व्यालनिषेचितं Rām. -3 As a snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Mā. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -लङ्गः, -लङ्गः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. -युगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of oastor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपाशा Git. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtradition.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलगित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्राविभाषिक -कः A counsellor, minister. -कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.



व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सङ्ख्युवा व्यावर्तमाना द्विवा Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषय-व्यावृत्तकोट्टहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —Caus. 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.). तुल्यवृत्तः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B. अपवाद द्वयोरस्य व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायार्थं चिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Raptured navel.

व्यावर्तकं *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Kl. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यस्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ लक्षरता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (a) Excluded, set aside; different from; अवयवोद्दिष्टाद् व्यावृत्ता Tarka K. (b) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलद्रोदो व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mo. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. —Comp. —नति *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विषयाद् व्यावृत्तिः Tark K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. —Comp. —वृद्धि *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He saw the son of the sage Parasara by Satyava 1 (born before her marriage with Santanu q. u.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vibhitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Kṛishṇadvaiṇayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विद्यास वेदां यस्मात् तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Genapati for his scribe. The eighteen Parāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chirajivins or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Parāṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intensity, devotion; Br. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mā. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासंघः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Filled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. —Comp. —अर्थतः one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहारः A distinct call.

व्याह 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार

हरसुतसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, about. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्तरुणंति लोके विपरीतार्थं Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; धृतराष्ट्रव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सूर, सुब्रह्म and स्वस्व or स्वर usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation

व्युच्छिन्तिः *f.* व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः See उत्क्रम.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. —ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. —Caus. To excite, in stigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstract on or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पत् 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —Caus. 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) नङ्गशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितको-विदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जदानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.



व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; *Mv.* 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्सृ *4 U.* 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युत्सृत *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where *वि* shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -*हं* 1 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The ways of weaving.

व्यूह 1 *U.* 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूचा वशेन चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् *Ms.* 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूह *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूहोऽस्को व्युत्संघः *R.* 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); *Bg.* 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -*Comp.* -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूधिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; *Ms.* 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहायुधौ तद्विभक्तैरस्मात् भेगं जयं चावृत्तपदसं *R.* 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, subhead. -5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -*Comp.* -वर्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः break-ing an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imprefect, deficient.

व्यूद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विना कृद्व्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्दुर्वचनं *Sk.*

व्यू 1 *U.* (व्ययतिने, कृत; *caus.* व्ययति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमम् *n.* [व्ये-मन्त्रि पृषो० *Up.* 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेव जडधामात् भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जते *K. P.* 10, *Mo.* 51; *R.* 12. 67; *N.* 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -*Comp.* -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brāhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. -घुमा a cloud. -देवः *N.* of *Siva*. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संजरं, -संभलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -भुद्गरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सह *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva*. -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्पृश *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger).

व्रज *I.* 1 *P.* (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाभिनिर्दिष्टेज्जुष्यैः *Ms.* 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; माभेकं शरणं व्रज *Bg.* 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी रत्यज नरं विद्मरसं *Vikr.* 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -*II.* 10 *U.* (व्रजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or वा *q. v.*).

व्रजः [व्रज्-वर्ज्ये क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्र-व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाङ्ग-पतीक्षियेत् *R.* 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 *N.* of a district near Mathurā. -जं Wandering, going. -*Comp.* -अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman of *Vraja*, a cowherdess; *Bv.* 2. 165. -अजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of *Krishna*.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण *I.* 1 *P.* (व्रणति) To sound. -*II.* 10 *U.* (व्रणयति-ते.) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः-णं [व्रज्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; *R.* 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; *U.* 2. 26. -3 A fracture, soar. -*Comp.* -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding (-*m*) the marking nut tree. -विरोपण *a.* sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; *U.* 4. 3.

व्रतः-तं [व्रज्-व्रज्ये क] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यस्यन्ती व्रतमाप्तिधरं *R.* 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भगवतः शत्रून् व्रतं प्रतिरोपयन् *R.* 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रते यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवाच् पितृन् यति पितृव्रताः *Bg.* 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्चव्रत *q. v.* -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -*Comp.* -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आवेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्या a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्यो observance or practice of a religious vow. -शरणं, -ग्रा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of in-



vestiture with the sacred thread.—**लोपनं** breaking a vow.—**वैकल्यं** the incompleteness of a religious vow.—**सं-ग्रहः** initiation into a vow.—**स्थ** *a.* practising any vow.—**स्नातकः** a Brahmana who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see **स्नातक**.

**व्रतयति** Den. P. 1 To observe a vow.—2 To fast in consequence of a vow.—3 To eat together.

**व्रतित्व** *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt. 1. 416.—*m.* 1 A religious student.—2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9.—3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. **यजमान**.

**व्रततिः**, **-ती** *f.* 1 A creeper; **प्रा-दाकृष्टव्रततिवलयसंगसंजातपाशः** S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1.—2 Expansion, extension.

**व्रत्त** See **व्रत्त**.

**व्रत्तन्** See **व्रत्तन्**.

**व्रच्छ** 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्च, *caus* व्रश्चयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रश्चयति or विव्रश्चति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate.—2 To wound.

**व्रश्चनः** 1 A small saw.—2 A file used by goldsmiths.—3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree.—**नं** 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding.—2 A cut, an incision.

**व्राजः** 1 Going, motion.—2 A multitude (Ved.).

**व्राजिः** *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

**व्रातः** A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage : **श्रदाकानां व्रातैः** G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35.—**तं** 1 Bodily or manual labour.—2 Day-labour.—3 Casual employment.—4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

**व्रातीन** *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labour, coolie.—2 One living by violence.

**व्रात्यः** [ **व्रातात्** समूहात् च्यवति यत् ] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; **भवत्याहि व्रात्याथमपतितपाखंडपरिवर्तित्राणस्नेहः** G. L. 37.—2 A low or vile person in general.—3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother).—**स्या** The daughter of an outcast.—**Comp.**—**व्रवः** one who calls himself a Vratya.—**स्तोमः** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

**व्री** 1. 9 P. (व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. **वृ**.—II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move.—2 To be chosen.—3 To cover, screen.

**व्री**, 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame.—2 To throw, cast, send forth.

**व्रीडः**—**डा** 1 Shame; **व्रीडाविवाश्या-समतेविलिख्य** Si. 3. 40; **व्रीडमावहति मे स** (शब्दः) संपत्ति R. 11. 73.—2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.—**Comp.**

—**आनत**,—**अश्रित** *a.* modest, bashful.  
**व्रीडनं** 1 Shame.—2 Modesty.—3 Lowering, depression

**व्रीडित** *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

**व्रीक्ष** 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

**व्रीहिः** [ **व्री-हि** क्विच ] 1 Rice; as in **बहुव्रीहि** q. v.—2 A grain of rice.—**Comp.**—**आगारं** a granary.—**काञ्चनं** a kind of pulse.—**राजिकं** panic seed (= कङ्क q. v.).—**श्रेष्ठः** a kind of rice (शालिग्राम).

**व्रीड्** 6 P. (व्रीडति) 1 To cover.—2 To be heaped or gathered.—3 To heap, accumulate.—4 To sink, go down.

**व्रीस्** 1 P., 10 U. See **व्रीक्ष**.

**व्रीह्य** *a.* (यो *f.*) [ **व्रीहि-उक्** ] 1 Fit for rice.—2 Sown with rice.—**यं** A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

**व्री** 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, *caus*, व्रीयति) 1 To go, move.—2 To support, hold, maintain.—3 To choose, select.

**व्रीक्ष** 10 U. (व्रीक्षयति-ते) To see.

## श.

**शः** 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45.—2 A weapon.—3 N. of Siva.—**शं** Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

**शङ्ख** *a.* Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.

**शङ्खः** 1 Ploughing in the regular direction.—2 The thunderbolt of Indra.—3 The iron head of a pestle.

**शंस** 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; **साधु-सन्धिवति धूतानि शंसन्मोक्षतामसं** Rām.; Bg. 5. 1.—2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); **शंसं सौता-परिवेचनांतमशुद्धितं शासनमग्रजाय** R. 14. 83; **न मे हिवा शंसति किञ्चिदीप्सितं** 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 81; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51.—3 To indicate, bespeak,

show; **यः** (अशोकः) **सावज्ञो माधवश्री-नियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्पादुरं त्वरयस्ते** M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 52.—4 To repeat, recite.—5 To hurt, injure.—6 To revile, traduce.

**शंसः** Ved. 1 Praise.—2 Recitation.—3 Calling, invocation.—4 A charm, spell.—5 Wishing well to.—6 A blessing.—7 A curse.—8 Calumny.

**शंसनं** [ **शंस-ल्युट्** ] 1 Praising.—2 Telling, relating.—3 Reciting.

**शंसा** [ **शंस-अ** ] 1 Praise.—2 Wish, desire, hope.—3 Repeating, narrating.—4 Reciting.

**शंसित** *p. p.* [ **शंस-क** ] 1 Praised, extolled.—2 Told, said, spoken, declared.—3 Wished, desired.—4 Ascertained, established, determined.—5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

**शंसिन्** *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising.—2 Telling, announcing, communicating; **प्रजाव-ती बोहदशंसिनी ते** R. 14. 45.—3 Indicating, bespeaking; **सूयनिः क्षतहुंकार-शंसिनः** Ku. 2. 26; **आभिमतफलशंसि-चार पुरकोर बाहुः** Bk. 1. 27; **प्रार्थना-निद्रिशंसिनः** R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77.—4 Pressaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

**शंसु** *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist.—2 A reciter of hymns.

**शक्** I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translatable by 'can'); **अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावाजित-पल्लवाभिः** R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; M.



11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तत्कृतं शक्यते 'it can be done'. -*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यते ते, शक) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

**शकः** 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word. -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -*क्र.* (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paṇḍrakas. &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also) -*Comp.* -*अंतकः*, -*अरिः* epitheta of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -*अब्दः* a year of the Saka era. -*कर्तृ*, -*कृत* m. the founder of an era.

**शकटः** -*ट* [ शक्-अट् Up. 4. 81 ] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -*ट*, 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas* -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -*Comp.* -*अक्षः* the axle of a cart. -*अरिः*, -*हन्* m. epitheta of Kṛishṇa. -*अक्षर* the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -*भेदः* the division of Rohini by a planet passing through it. -*बिलः* a gallinule.

**शकटिका** A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

**शकन्** n. Ordure, faces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुन् after acc. dual) .

**शकलः** -*लं* [ शक्-कल् Up. 1. 109 ] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -*लं* 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish) .

**शकटित** a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

**शकलिन** m. A fish.

**शकलीकृ** 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

**शकारः** The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अनुदाभ्रात्) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛicchakatika of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his Desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— मद्सुखतामिमानी दुष्कृतैश्चसंयुक्तः । सोयमनुदाभ्राता राज्ञः स्थलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ).

**शकुनः** [ शक्-उन् Up. 3. 49 ] 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -*नं* 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen preasing good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* a. knowing omens. (-*ज्ञा*) a small house-lizard. -*ज्ञानं* knowledge of omens, augury. -*शास्त्रं* 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

**शकुनिः** [ शक्-उनि ] 1 A bird ; तद्-शकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली चनपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -*Comp.* -*हृष्वरः* N. of Garuḍa. -*प्रवा* a trough for watering birds. -*वाद्* 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

**शकुनी** 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

**शकुंतः** [ शक्-उंत ] 1 A birding general ; असव्यापिशकुंतनीडशिवितं विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

**शकुंतकः** A bird.

**शकुंतला** [ शकुंते लयने ला-अर्थे क ] N. of the daughter of Visvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities, [ When Menakā went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds whence she was called ' Sakuntala ' . She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhārva form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha ].

**शकुंतिः** A bird ; कलमविरलं रस्यु-रकंटाः कण्ठं शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

**शकुंतिका** 1 A bird ; दृष्टानां परिद्वामि मृग्ये सौमिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

**शकुलः**, -*ली* A kind of fish. -*Comp.* -*अदनी* 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kaṭki). -2. an earthworm. -*अर्भकः* a kind of fish.

**शकुत्** n. [ शक्-कृत् Up. 4. 58 ] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -*Comp.* -*करिः* m. f., -*करी* a calf ; शकुत्करिर्वस्तः Sk. -*द्वारं* the anus. -*पिंडः*, *पिंडकः* a ball or lump of dung शष्पाण्यसि प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडकानाम्नामत्रान् U. 4. 27.

**शकरः**, शकरिः A bull.

**शकरी** 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

**शक्त** p. p. [ शक्-क् ] 1 Able, capable ; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुव्रीह्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्त्वै किं जीवन् किमुतारव्या ibid. -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधाय शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

**शक्तिः** f. [ शक्-क्ति ] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पुरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22 ; सो यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity ; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं Uk. ; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवायं संचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-



position, poetic power of genius ; शक्तिभिर्गुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेषणान् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; ( these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned ) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनायः Mā. 5.1 ; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्ति-खंडमर्षितेन गौडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदं पोलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षति लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 ( In phil. ) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 ( In Rhet. ) The power or signification of a word ; ( these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना ) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word ( opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना ) ; it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दाद्यमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिशंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ ; the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्थः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अवेक्ष, अपेक्षिन् *a.* having regard to strength ; Si 2. 93. -कुंठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह *a.* apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kārttikeya. -ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पाणि, -धृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śāktas q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śākti. -पूवः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman. शक्तित्स *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्तम् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected ( usually with an inf. ) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतमुक्त् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

9, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed ( as the meaning of a word ) ; शक्योऽर्थोभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. ( The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितं कुपिता M. 3. 23 ; शक्यं ... अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3. 7 ; विश्रुतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमर्त्ताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11 ). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. -प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्तु.

शक्नु *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [ शक्र-रु ] 1 N. of Indra ; एका कृती शक्रतेषु योज्यं शक्राज पाचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kūtāja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism चक्र. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kūtāja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -अरुच्यः an owl. -आरमजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -नोपा a kind of red insect ; cf. ईदृशोप. -जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -विज् *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् *n.* -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्णयः the Kūtāja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kūtāja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. -पर्यं = ईदृश्य q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. -सूयवा colocynth. -मातुका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् *m.* -शिरस् *n.* an ant-bill, a billock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वह्नी colocynth ( ईदृशरुग्नी ). -बाहनं a cloud. -शालिन् *m.* the Kūtāja tree. -शाला a sacrificial ground. -साराधिः 'the chariot-oor of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. -सुहर yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Śaśā, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रः An elephant.

शक्य *a.* Ved. Strong powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox. -री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शक् 1 A. ( शंक्ते, शंक्ति ) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति च न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid ( with abl. ) ; नाशंकित विवरतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वता Subhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकिता मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासत्वे नयनमुपरिस्थिति शंके 'युगाद्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथाऽवधि यथा हि मां शंसे भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start 'an objection, raise a doubt or objection ( about ) ; अथैवं शंक्यते ( often used in controversial language ) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणातरमयस्त्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva. 3. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शंक्नीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शंक्नीया हि लोकस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा वरिद्रथा Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [ शं-अ ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अरिदृशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकेर्देवैर्वेनका नामात्तराः मेक्षिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशंकयवाह R. 12. 2 ; 15. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 ( Mistaken ) belief, suspicion, ( wrong ) impression ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यः शिखां पुनरेत्यदिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनासः शशांकशंकां Kl. 5. 42 ; हरितहृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. -आस्पदं a matter of doubt. -निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady ; ( see शंक् ). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3 doubtful. -वर्णः a thief.

शंकि *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing ( at the end of comp. ) ; स्वयुपावर्तनं शंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53 ; अतिशयः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्माद्विषुपतेरिवाचानपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhāsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शक्रः A draught-ox.

शंकरः *a.* ( रा-री *f.* ) [ शं हलं करोति कृ-अच् ] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.



-रि 1 N. of Pārvati, wife of Śiva.  
-2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samī tree. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the Kailāsa.  
-2. camphor. -शिवः the francoline partridge.

शङ्कुः [ शङ्कु-उण् Up. 1. 36 ] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; off. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Śāla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नली). -22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -Comp. -शृङ्ग a. spike-eared. (-नी) an asa. -जीवा (in astr.) the gno nan sine. -तसः -दुसः the Śāla tree.

शङ्कर्य Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शङ्कचिः. शङ्कोचः (चिः) A skate-fish.  
शङ्कुल 1 A kind of knife or lancet.  
-2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -खं [शङ्ख-उण् Up. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न खेभान्मुदञ्जति शङ्खः शिखिमुक्तमुक्तापि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खान् दध्वा पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शङ्खांतरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नली). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q.v.). -Comp. -उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारा, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. सपुष्प. -चर्री, -चर्री a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -ध्वजः, -ध्वज m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -पाल

an epithet of the sun. -प्रस्यः a spot on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुखः an alligator. -सुक्ता the mother of pearls. -लिखितः a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. -कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकाः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—दीर्घातिदीर्घिनवना वधुरंती या कामोपमंगरासिका युगशीलयुक्ताः। रेखावर्धनं च विप्रवृत्तकं देहा संमोहकैलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. -फलः the Śirisha tree.

शङ्ख 1 A. (जघ्ने) To speak, say, tell.

शङ्खिः -ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (जघ्ने) To go, move.

शङ् I. 1 P. (शतति) 1 To be sick. -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. -II. 10 A. (शटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शट्टा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा सिंहकेसर.

शट्टिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शट् 1. 1 P. (शतति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शटयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शटयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शट a. [ शट्-अच् ] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. -डा 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ma. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on

another); ध्रुवमस्मि शट्टा ह्यधिस्मिन्ने दि-  
विता केतवस्तुलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31;  
शट इति मयितावस्तु ते परिषद्वरपयवर्षा-  
रणा सिधे M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus  
defines a शट्ट -शट्टोपमेकव बद्धभाषो यः।  
वर्षितवहिरुत्तरागो विप्रियमन्वच गृहमाचरति ॥ 74).  
-3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator,  
arbitrator. -5 The Dhattāra plant.  
-6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठ 1  
Iron. -2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणं Hemp. -Comp. -द्वं 1. a hempen cord or string. -2 a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शणीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Sonā.

शठः A eunuch (= शट्ट q. v.).

शङ् 1 P. (शङति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शङ् [ शङ्-अच् Up. 1. 113 ] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. -ङ् A collection, multitude; cf. वड् or सड्.

शङ् 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःश्वो वटि शतं  
Sānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संघट्टे प्राकारस्थो  
धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in  
the singular with a plural noun of  
any gender; शतं वराः; सन्तः गवः; or शतं  
ग्रहणि, in which case it is treated as  
a numeral adjective; but sometimes  
in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश  
शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun  
in the genitive; गवः शतं वर्षाणि शतं  
'a century of cows, years' &c. At  
the end of comp., it may remain  
unchanged; भव मर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be  
changed into शतरी; as in आदीशवशती  
a work of Govardhanachārya. -2  
Any large number; as in शतपथ q.v.  
-Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the  
goddess Durgā. -अंशः 1. a car,  
carriage; especially, a war-chariot.  
-2. N. of a tree (तिविरा). -अनीकः an  
old man. -अवट् a century. -अरं,  
-अरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अ-  
रुन्, अरुनी a leprose disease of the  
skin. -अवरा a fine of a hundred.  
(-रं) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of  
the wife of Indra. -आनकं a cemetery  
-आनन्दः 1. N. of Brahman. -2  
of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of the car  
of Viṣṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama  
and Abalyā, the family-priest of Jan-  
aka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् a. lasting or  
living for a hundred years. -आवर्त्तः,  
-आवर्त्तिन् m. N. of Viṣṇu. -हंसः 1.  
the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of



a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. —कुंभः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (—भं) gold. —कुलम् *ind.* a hundred times. —कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (—टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (—फ) a hundred crores. —कृत्वा an epithet of Indra, R. 3. 38. —खंडं gold. —यु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. —गुण, —गुणित *a.* a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. —ग्रविः *f.* the Dûrvā grass. —घ्नः N. of Siva. —घ्नी 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतघ्नी च षतुस्ताला लोहकण्टकसंयुता; or अयःकण्टकसंयुता शतघ्नी महती शिला); R. 12. 95. —2 a female scorpion. —3 a disease of the throat. —4 N. of a plant (करंज). —छेत्ता a kind of wood-pecker. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —तारका, —मिषजू, —मिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. —दलः the white rose. —द्रुः *f.* 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. —2 N. of the Ganges. —धाम् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —धार *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams. —2. having a hundred edges. (—रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. —धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Brahman. —3 heaven or *Svarga*. —पत्रः 1. a peacock. —2. the (Indian) crane. —3. a wood-pecker. —4. a parrot or a species of it. (—त्र) a woman. (—त्रं) a lotus; आहुतवृत्तशतपञ्चाननं (आननं) वहेत्या Māl. 1. 22. —योगिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन मूर्ध्ना शतपत्रयोगिं (संभाषयामास); Ku. 7. 46. —पत्रकः the wood-pecker. —पत्री, —पत्रिका the white rose. —पथमाश्रयं N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. —पद्, —पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. —पद्मी, —पाद् *f.* a centipede. —पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. —2. the white lotus. —पर्बन् *m.* a bamboo. (—फ) 1. the full-moon day in the month of *Āsvin*. —2. Dûrvā grass. —3. the plant *Kapukā*. —4. orris root. —5. the wife of Bhārgava or Sukra. —ईशः the planet *Venus*. —पर्विका 1. Dûrvā grass. —2. orris root. —3. *bari*. —पाद्, —पाद् *m.*, —पाद्मी, —पदिक्ता a centipede. —पुष्यः epithet of the poet Bhāravi. —मासः the *Karavira* tree. —मिषजू see शततारका. —मीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. —मखः, —मख्युः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2. 64; R. 9. 13. —2. an owl. —मानः, —न 1. *a.* *Pala* of silver. —2. an *Adhaka* 9. *v.* —मार्जः an almoner. —मुख

*a.* 1. having a hundred ways. —2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकप्रधाना भवति विनिपायः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (—खं) a hundred ways or openings. (—खी) a brush, broom. —मूला the Dûrvā grass. —यज्जन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —यष्टिका a necklace of one hundred strings. —स्यार N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). —लुपः, —लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bhāravi. —वर्ष *a.* 1. a century old. —2. lasting for a hundred years. (—र्वं) one hundred years, a century. —वीर्यं 1. white-flowering Dûrvā. —2. the plant *Satāvāri*. —वेधित् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —शाख *a.* 1. various, multi-form. —2. having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. —सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. —2. several hundred *i. e.* a large number. —साहस्र *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. —2. bought with a hundred thousand. —द्वाद 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —द्वाद the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. —2 Containing a hundred. —कं 1 A century. —2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति, वैराग्य, शृंगार a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Niti' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी *f.*) One-hundredth. शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. —2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. —3 A hundred-fold. —*f.* The Dûrvā grass.

शतशम् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. —2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prah. 3; Ms. 12. 58. —3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (की *f.*), शत्य *a.* [ शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यां वा इति टन् यत् वा ] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. —2 Relating to a hundred. —3 Effected with a hundred. —4 Bought with a hundred. —5 Changed with or for a hundred. —6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. —7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिक् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. —2 Numerous. —*m.* The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतृ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतिरः 1 An enemy. —2 Injury, hurt.

शस्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [ शङ्-न्ट् [ u. 4. 103 ] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. —2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अमा शत्रो च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhāsh. ; कृष्णकर्ता पिता शत्रुमाता च व्याभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपठितः Subhāsh. —3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. —Comp. —उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. —कर्षण, —द्वयन, निर्वहण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. —घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhn and Bahuruta; see R. 15. —पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. —2. an opponent, antagonist. —मर्दनः an epithet of Satrugna. —विद्रवः a hostile invasion. —विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. —सह, —साह *a.* withstanding an enemy. —सेवित् *a.* serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. —हत्या foe-slaughter. —हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुञ्जयः 1 An elephant. —2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्रुरी Night.

शङ् [ 1 P. (but *a.* in conjugational tenses) ( शङ्ते, शङ्ते ) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. —2 To go. —Caus. ( शङ्तेति-ते ) ! To cause to go, impel. —2 ( शतयति-ते ) ( *a.* ) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भूत्कण्टकस्तिपतिव्यसनिरा व्यर्थं शुराः शान्तिताः Subhāsh. ; St. 14. 80, 15. 24; ( *b.* ) To kill, destroy. —II. 1 P. ( शङ्ति ) To go (usually with आ ).

शङ्कः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शङ्खिः 1 An elephant. —2 Cloud. —3 N. of Arjuna. —क्षि *f.* 1 Lightning. —2 Candied sugar.

शङ्खु *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शङ्ख *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शानकैस् *ind.* Slowly; see शनैस्.

शानिः [ शो-अनि क्ति Tv. ] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and



represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3. N. of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः f. an epithet of Ohhaya, wife of the sun; cf. संज्ञा. -भियं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शानैस् ind. 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; यमं संविद्युपाह्वने; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शानैः शानैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर a. going or moving slowly; शानैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयी च Bn. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शान्तनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyawati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma, and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. श्रीम.

शप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugational sign inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् ind. A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शपयति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भवमाशुषीति तत् R. 8. 80; सोऽप्युत्परासुरथ धूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा नाभ्येन दुष्येयसूते रामविवासनात् Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सरयं शपामि ते पादपंकजपङ्कजं K.; Ghat. -2 अशप्त निह्वानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहिता; Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमान्मरुतराशोऽशप्तत कामिनः 8. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहजशोऽसौ शपयानशपयत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विषद्भवश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रातिवाच-

मदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विद्युजे Si. 16. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपितोऽसि गो-ब्राह्मणकाश्यया Mk. 3; शपितासि मम लक्ष्मिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Mā. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अच्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तु-र्गः शपथेनाश्रुभाष्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjurament, binding by oaths; Mā. 3. 2. -Comp. -पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनं 1 See शपय. -2 Reviling; abuse.

शप्त p. p. 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शम्-अच् पृथोऽप्य कः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Comp. -ऊरुः f. a woman having higs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री f.) [शफं रति श-कृ Tv.] A kind of small guttitering fish; मोक्षीकट्टं चट्टलशफरोद्वर्तनमेक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधिपः the fish called līsha.

शब(व)रा 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजर्ष्यं युञ्जामलानां वज इति शबरा देव हारं हरति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -रौ 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female Kirata who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild Lodhra tree.

शब(व)लः a. 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; कञ्चित्पभा चांद्रमसी तमो-भिच्छायाविलिनेः शबलीकृतैव R. 13. 56, 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate; imitative. -रः A variegated colour. -लः, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. -लं Water.

शब् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak, call out, call out to; चित्तमुदु-करायाः शब्दयंतरया वयोनिः परिपतति दिवं स्के हेलया बालघ्नः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दयते Ratn. 4. -With अभि to name. -य to explain. -स to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्-अच्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of आकाश); अधात्मना शब्दयुगं

युगजः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general; विश्वासोपममादभिल-गतयः शब्दं संहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; बाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एका शब्दः सम्प्रगधीतः सम्प्रकृ प्रयुक्ता स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थः. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet; यस्यायं युक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कु-र्वति बालव्यजनेश्वर्यः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; वृषेण चक्रे दुवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अपराहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनु रूप a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दादनु रूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासतं the science of words, i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. -र्थो dual) a word and its meaning; अ-दोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -अदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार a. sound-ings, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -गुण a. having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ग्रहः 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्य cleverness of style, eloquence. -विश्वं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अपर) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ears simply by their sound; see the example given under the word विश्व). -चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः स्थितिरहं स्वयि मे भावनिबन्धमारति R. 8. 52. -पतिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपतिनमि-धु विससजे R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or



oral evidence. —**बोधः** knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —**ब्रह्म** *n.* 1. the Vedas. —2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मगस्तादृशं विवर्तमानमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. —3. a property of words called स्फोट *q. v.* —**भेदित्** *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the anna. —3. a kind of arrow. —**योनिः** *f.* a root, radical word. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं** the science of words, *i. e.* grammar; अनंतपरं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 24. 24. —**विरोधः** opposition of words (in a sentence). —**विशेषः** a variety of sound. —**विशेषणं** (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). —**वेधित्** *a.* hitting as invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (—*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. —2. an archer. —3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. —4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. —5. an epithet of Arjuna. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. —**शासनं** 1. a rule of grammar. —2. the science of grammar. —**शुद्धिः** *f.* 1. purity of words. —2. the correct use of words. —**श्लेषः** a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्ति-सहायमर्थश्लेषः). —**संग्रहः** a vocabulary, lexicon. —**सौष्टवं** elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. —**सौकर्यं** ease of expression.

**शब्द** *a.* [शब्द लुट् लुट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. —**न** 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. —2. A sound, noise. —3 Calling out, calling. —4 Naming.

**शब्दावते** Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दावते मधुमानलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56. —2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. —3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिनः शब्दावते S. 4; Mu. 1, भवतु शब्दाविष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

**शब्दित** *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). —2 Uttered, articulated. —3 Called, called out to. —4 Named; designated. —5 Explained. —6 Made public, manifested. —**न** Noise, ory

**शाम** *ind* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). —**Comp.** —**कर** see *a. v.* —**साति** *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. —**पाकः** 1. lac, red dye. —2. cooking, maturing. —**सु** see *a. v.*

**शाम्** I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत्स्यपरिणोपकारेण दुर्जना Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समस्तरोषि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकाः R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. —2 To cease, stop, come to an end; क्षिता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोदहानां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामा कामानामुपभोगे न शाम्यति Me. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. —3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विनां वृष्ट्याग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. —4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). —5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). —**Caus.** (शामयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe: कः क्षितिलैः शामयित्वा पञ्चनेतृवार्धि Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शामयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. —2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. —3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शामयितुं S. 1. —4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शामयति गजानन्त्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. —5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. —6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शामयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 86, Me. 53. —7 To leave off, desist, cease. —II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. —2 To show, display.

**शामा** [शम्-अच्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. —2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. —3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शामरतेऽमरतेजानि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, St. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. —4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शाममुपपातु ममाति चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शाममेव्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. —5 Peace; as in शामोपन्यास Ve. 5. —6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). —7 The hand. —**Comp.** —**अंतकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). —**र** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. —**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शामप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

**शामय** [शम्-अयच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. —2 counselor, minister.

**शामन** *a.* (की *f.*) [शम् गिच् लुट् लुट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. —**न** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. —2 Calmness, tranquillity. —3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. —4 Hurting, injuring. —5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. —6 Swallowing, chewing. —**न**: 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. —2 N. of Yama, the god of death. —**Comp.** —**स्वसृ** *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

**शामनी** Night. —**Comp.** —**सद्**: (—*पद्*) a demon, goblin.

**शामल** [शम्-कल्] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. —2 Impurity, sediment. —3 Sin, moral impurity. —4 A calamity, misfortune.

**शमित** *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. —2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. —3 Relaxed. —4 Calm, sedate. —5 Moderated, tempered.

**शमिन्** *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. —2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

**शमी** [शम्-श्च् वा क्षीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमुविर्ष्ववस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. —2 A pod, legume. —**Comp.** —**गर्भः** an epithet of fire. —7. a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —**धान्यं** any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —**रोहः** an epithet of Siva.

**शमी (भि) रः** A small variety of the Sami tree.

**शंपा** Lightning.

**शंङ्** I. 1 P. (शंवति) To go, move. —II. 10 P. (शंवयति) To collect, heap together.

**शंव (व) अ.** [शं-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. —2 Poor, unfortunate. —**व**: 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 The iron head of a pestle. —3 An iron chain worn round the loins. —4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. —5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंवाङ्ग means 'to plough twice').

**शंबर** *a.* [शं-अरच्] Best, excellent, —**र**: 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, *q. v.* —2 A mountain. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A Jina. —5 N. of the trees—बिन्क, लोभ्र and अर्जुन. —6 A kind of fish. —7 War. —**र** 1 Water. —2 A cloud. —3 Wealth. —4 A rite or religious observance. —**Comp.** —**अति**, —**सूचना** epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. —**असुरः** the demon Sambara.



शंभरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंभलः -लं [ शंभ-कलच् ] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंभली A procuress.

शंभुः, शंभुका, शंभुकः A bivalve shell.

शंभुकः 1 A bivalve shell ( शंभुका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra ( who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15 ).

शंभुः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a peacock.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु α. [ शंभ-हृ ] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -Oomp. -तनया, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Gaṇeśa. -मिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblio myrobalan ( आमलकी ). -वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्पा [ शम्प-पाठ ] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय α. ( -या, -यी f. ) [ शी-अच् ] Lying down, sleeping ( usually at the end of comp. ); रात्रिजागरयरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; ४० उत्तानशयः पार्श्वशयः, वृक्षशयः, विलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयङ्क α. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयय α. [ शी-अयच् ] Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयन [ शी-लुट् ] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ma. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Oomp. -अ( आ ) गाराः, -रे, -गृहं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Aśāḍha when Viṣṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीय [ शी-आधारे अनीयच् ] A bed, couch; परिश्रमं शयनीयमय मे R. 8. 66; कातासखय शयनीयलितास्तं ते U. 3. 21; ( शयनीयकं in the same sense ).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु α. [ शी-अलुच् ] Sleepy, slothful; इति नोपशयस्थोपि शयालुश्च-गुह्येनाच् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [ शी-कर्त्तरि क् ] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -त Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [ शी-आधारे क्यच् ] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलं Śānti. 4. 9; महारम्भा शय्या Bn. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 lying, stinging together. -Oomp. -अस्थानः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्तरंगः the side of a bed. -गत α. 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः [ शू-अश् ] 1 An arrow, a shaft; कच्च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांडपांडुमंडस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण A. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' -त Water. -Oomp. -अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. -अग्र्यासा, -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आस्थं an arrow-shooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विह्वलतानिधं S. 6. 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपा flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आघातः a bow. -आग्र्यः a quiver. -आहत α. struck by an arrow. -इषिका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघा a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter.

-जः N. of Kārttikeya. -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुखा, -पुखः the feathered end of an arrow. -पक्षेगः a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगा N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -धूः N. of Kārttikeya. -धृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वने ( वणं ) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नादयति S. 1. -संवाध α. covered

with arrows; U. 4. 29. -स्तम्बः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [ शू-अट् ] 1 A chameleon. -2 A asafflower.

शरणं [ शू-लुट् ] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; श्रुत्वा शरण्य शरणार्थमयं कथं प्रपत्ये हवयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum ( applied to persons also ); स सुरासुरस्य जगता शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्य-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Oomp. -अधिच् α. -एचिच् α. 1. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगतः -आपन्न α. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख α. looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य α. [ शरणे साधुः यत् ] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -य्यः An epithet of Siva. -य्यं 1 A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणीः ( निः f. ) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरद् 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरत् f. [ शू-अदि Up. 1. 129 ] 1 The autumn, autumnal season ( comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक ); यात्रायि चोदयामास तं शरत्; प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24. -2 A year; एवं जीव शरदाः शतं R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीधृतधारिण्याभिध भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Oomp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरा an autumnal cloud. -उदाशयः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -यना, -मेघा an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रा ( शरच्चंद्रा ) the autumnal moon. -त्रियासा an autumnal night. -वदाः -शं the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called Kojāgara q. v. -मुक्तं the commencement of autumn.



शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरविज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [ शृ-अभच् Up. 3. 122 ] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fatulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वा मोक्षरथं कृपात् R. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहवाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (युः) f. N. of a river; see सरयु (युः).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Sabdak.).

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं [ शरवे शरिशायै हितं शरु-यत् ] A buttor mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत् नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवाशुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; ययसन-शरव्यमर्था गवाः K.

शरादि-(-डि-ति-रि-लि) A kind of bird.

शराह a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शराहचक्रचारमीषणायां महारथाय Dk.

शरावः -वं [ शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अ-अण Tv. ] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [ शृ-रिच् ] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थयवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तृ m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. जा. 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -हृल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. -हृत् 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body. -पतनं, -पातः abutting off the moral coil, death. -पाका emaciation (of the body). -वद् a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरवद्: प्रथमा-भयो यथा Ku. 5. 30. -बंधः 1. the

bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाक् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -बुध्श personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory Samakāras. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -सं बंधः relation by marriage. -सावः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambari).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. (गी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिर्यथा शरीरिणी विरहस्यैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावविच शरीरिणी M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणीं स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणीं R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [ शृ-करच् कस्य नेत्वम् Up. 4. 3 ] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; प्रादुकांतरपविडेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उदकं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करा-वत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [ शृ-धच् ] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength; power.

शर्धजह a. Gaseous flatulence. -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धक n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ध 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्धेन् a. [ शृ-मानिच् Up. 4. 144 ] Happy, prosperous. -m. An affix added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्धेन्; cf. वधेन्, दास, गुप्त. -n 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; स्वर्जय-सुखं शर्धे च मानिना वरं त्यजन्ति न स्वैकमपा-चितं वत N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. -व् a. conferring happiness. (-दा) an epithet of Viṣṇu.

शर्धरः A sort of garment.

शर्धिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्धः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious. -यः An enemy.

शर्ध्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्ध 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्धः 1 N. of Śiva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Viṣṇu.

शर्धरः N. of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्धरा [ शृ-धमिच् क्रीप् वनो र च ] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरोति शर्धरा R. 8. 56. 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. -ईश the moon.

शर्धला-ली An iron crow.

शर्धणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of ŚŚiva.

शर्धरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शर्ध 1. 1 A (शर्धते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शर्धते) To praise.

शर्धः [ शृ-धच् ] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A stake. -3 N. of शुनि an attendant of Śiva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).



शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलमः [ शल्-अम् Up. 3. 122 ] 1 A grass-hopper, locust ; S. 1. 32. -2 A moth ; कौरव्यवंशविद्विस्मिन् एष शलमायने Ve. 1 19 ; Si. 2. 117 ; Ku. 4. 40. -3 N. of an Asura.

शलल The quill of a porcupine.  
श्री 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar ( of anything ) ; अयस्कांतमणिशलाका Māl. 1. -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium) ; अज्ञानधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाका । चक्षुस्मालितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 47 ; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहन्ती R. 7. 8. -3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. -6 A rib (as of an umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes) ; Y. 3. 85. -8 A sprout, spring, shoot ; उद्भिज्या रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. -9 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Śārikā bird. -Comp. -धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharpshooter. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalākas ; cf. परि or अक्षरि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु a Unripe. -टः A kind of root.

शलाभेलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शलकं, शलकलं [ शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Up. 3. 43 ] 1 The scale of a fish ; Ms. 5. 16 ; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind ( of treea ). -3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलित, शलिकन् m. A fish.

शलम् 1 A. ( शलमे ) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree

शल्यं [ शल्-यर् ] 1 A spear, javelin, dart -2 An arrow, a shaft : शल्यं निखातमुद्वहारायतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78 ; शल्यप्रोक्तं 9. 75 ; अन्वगच्छति मूढचेतनः शिपनाशं हृदि शल्यमपिक्तं R. 8. 83. S. 6. 8. V. 2. 10. -3 A thorn, a splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain ; अनादशल्यं U. 3. 35 ; अप्रतीताशेषशल्यः Dh. -6 ( Fig. ) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief ; उद्धृत विदादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. -7 A

bone. -8 Difficulty, distress. -9 Sin, crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defamation. -ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedgehog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters. -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees. -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [ In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishtira ]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhishtira. -आह्वणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंदः a porcupine. -लोमन् n. the quill of a porcupine. -हर्तु m. a weeder.

शल्यका 1 A dart, javelin, spike. -2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

शल्यित a. Pierced ( as with a dart ) ; निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्व 1 P. ( शल्वति ) To go, move.

शल्वः [ शल्-अच् ] A frog. -ल्वं Bark, rind.

शल्वकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind.

शल्वकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree ( of which elephants are very fond ) ; अभिलेख तावदासवसुरभिस्तं शल्वकीमगं V. 4. 23 ; U. 2. 21 ; 3. 6 ; Māl. 9. 6. -Comp. -द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country ; see शाल्व.

शल्व 1 P. ( शल्वति ) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

शल्वः -व [ शल्-अच् ] A corpse, dead body ; Ms. 10. 55. -व Water. -Comp. -आच्छादन covering of a corpse, shroud. -भ्राज a. feeding on corpses ; Bk. 12. 75. -काम्यः a dog. -दाहः cremation ( of dead bodies ). -दानं, रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शल्वर } See शल्व, शल्वर.

शल्वमानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way, road -नं A cemetery

शल्व 1 P. ( शल्वति ) To leap, bound, jump.

शल्वः 1 A hare, rabbit ; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon ( which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare ). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers ; thus defined : -पृथुवचन-सुशिलः कोमलीयः सुकेशः सकलयुगनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabdak. ; see Ratimanjari 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धमुख a. crescent-headed ( as an arrow ). -मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. -लेख the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -अक्षः 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, father of पुरंजय. -अद्वः a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्ज, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1. the moon ; प्रसरति शशधराधिने Git. 7. -2. camphor. -मौलिः an epithet of Siva. -कृतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m. the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Siva. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लाटनः 1. the moon ; Ku. 7. 6. -2. camphor. -वि(विं)दुः 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -विषागं, -शृंगं a hair's horn ; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility ; कदाचिदपि पर्यट्त्वा शशविषागमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5 ; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः ; see खड्ग. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunā, the Doab.

शल्वकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शल्व ( 3 ) q. v.

शल्विन् m. [ शशोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 The moon ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरि R. 8. 56, 6. 85 ; Ms. 41. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -कला a digit of the moon ; Mu. 1. 1. -कांतः the moon gem. ( -तं ) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury ( son of the moon ). -पद्म a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon ; R. 3. 16. ( -भं ) 1. a water lily. -2. a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight. -धूपणः, -धृत् m, -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Siva. -लेखा a digit of the moon

शल्विनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शल्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again ; R. 2. 48, 4 70 ; Me 55. ( In comp. शल्वत् may be translated by lasting, eternal ; as शल्वत्तान्ति eternal tranquillity ).



शब् 1 P. ( शक्ति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

शब्दु ( स्कु ) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage ; तथापि कर्णशब्दुल्लेखः सन् ( आकाश ) शब्दुमाहकश्रोतस्त्रिचरमकः Tarka K. ; अश्लेषितकर्णशब्दुलीकलसकं रचयन्नोचत N. 2. 8 ; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake ; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शब्दः ( स् ) Loss of intellect or presence of mind ( प्रतिभाशून्य ). -स्पर् Young grass, U. 4. 27 ; R. 2. 26.

शब् I. 1. P. ( शक्ति ) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2. P. ( शक्ति ) To sleep ; Cf. शब् also.

शस्त्रं [ शस्-लुट् ] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation ( of an animal at sacrifice ).

शस्त p. p. [ शस्-क्त ] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard ( अंगुलि-बाण q. v. ; also शस्तकं in this sense ).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise ( स्तोत्र ).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals ; as द्विशा, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [ शस्-लुट् ] 1 A weapon, arms ; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति-Subhāsh., R. 2.40, 3. 51, 62 ; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise ( स्तोत्र ). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अभ्यासं 1. steel. -2. Iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon ( to strike ). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोवः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms ( for battle ) ; शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 53 ; जविच, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms ; so शस्त्र(परि)न्यासः -पाणि o. bearing arms, armed. ( -m. ) an armed warrior. -पूत a. ' purified by arms ', rendered pure or abv are

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field ; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्वर्जितं ( महामातं ) Mā. 5. 12 : ( see Jagadbhara's explanation of the word ) ; अहमपि तस्य मिथ्यामतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितम-शस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशति Ve. 2. -महारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -भार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, fur-bisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहिता f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. ( -स्तः ) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्रो A knife : पण्यस्त्रेषु विवेक-कण्ठलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रच्यते कः Subhāsh. ; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. ( from शस् ) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [ शस्-लुट् ] 1 Corn or grain in general ; दुदोहं नो स यज्ञाय शस्याय मय्यार दिवं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते ; see तंडुल also -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -मक्षक a granivorous. -मंजरी 1. An ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvest. -शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संब(व)रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः-कं [ शक्-लुट् ] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable ; विह्निचरो वा जगद्विश्वरो वा मनोऽद्यान् प्रापितुं समर्थः अन्वर्धुपातैः परिक्षिपमानं शाकाय वा स्वाह्वद्वयाय वा स्वात् Jag. -का 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirtsha tree. -4 N. of a people ; see शक. -5 An era ; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अंनं pepper. -अम्लं hog-plum. -अम्लं sorrel. -आरुयः the teak tree. ( -रुयं ) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian ( living only on herbs &c. ). -चुक्रिका the tamariad. -तरः the teak tree. -पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the Sigrū tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era ; see मध्यमपत्रलोपिन्. -प्रतिः ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकदं a. ( टी. f. ) [ शाकदयति अण् ] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक -दं A field ; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāsk ; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च तर्कं Nir.

शाकटिक a. ( की. f. ) 1 Belonging to a cart. -2 Going in a cart.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tulas.

शाकपूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकमरी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. ( ली. f. ) [ शाकल-अण् ] Relating to a piece ( शाकल ). -लः A school of the Rigveda or the followers of this school ( pl. ). -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the Rigveda Prāṭishakya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākalas.

शाकलिक a. ( की. f. ) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. ( गो. f. ) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others ( परतापक ).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini ; ( he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rigveda ).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra, as in the Mṛcchabhakṣika.

शाकिनं A field ; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [ शाकमस्यस्या इति ] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā ( supposed to be a demon or fairy ).

शाकुन a. ( नी. f. ) [ शाकुन-अण् ] 1 Relating to birds ; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [ शाकुनेषु वसिषदादिना जीवति उच् ] A fowler, bird-catcher ; Mk. 6 ; Ms. 8. 229. -क्तं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata ( son of Sakuntalā ). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. ( की. f. ) [ शक्तिर्देवताभ्यः अण् ] 1 Relating to power. -2 R



lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. —कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sākas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v. ).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. —2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper or *Sakti*. —2 N. of Parāsara.

शाक्यः [ शकु-चत्त्र तत्र साधुः यत् ] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. —2 N. of Buddha. —Oomp. —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —सुनिः, —सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of Saohi, wife of Indra. —2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः A ox; cf. शाकर.

शास्त्र 1 P. ( शासति ) To pervade, fill completely.

शास्त्रः N. of Kārttikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch ( as of a tree ), आचर्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. —2 An arm. —3 A party, section, faction. —4 A part or subdivision of a work. —5 A school, branch, sect. —6 A part or division of an animal. —7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School; as in शाकलशाखा, आप्लायनशाखा, पास्कलशाखा &c. —Oomp. —चक्रमण 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. —चन्द्रन्यायः see under न्याय. —नगरं, —पुरं a suburb. —विहः inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. —भृत् m. a tree. —भेदः difference of ( Vedio ) school. —मृगः 1. a monkey, an ape. —2. a squirrel. —रंडः a traitor to his Sakhā, a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —चिल्लान a. sitting on branches ( as a bird ). —शिफा a root growing from a branch ( as of the fig-tree ).

शाखालः A sort of cane ( वानीर ).

शाखिन् a. [ शाखा अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Having branches ( fig. also ). —2 Branching, ramifying. —3 Belonging to any branch or school ( as of the Veda ). —m. 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिभो धीतमूलाः S. 1. 15. —2 A Veda. —3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्वंभोः कथयामि देवहतकं मा बिद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull. शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārttikeya. —2 Of Gaṇessa. —3 Fire.

शांखे The sound of a conch-shell. शांखिकः [ शंख-उच् ] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. —2 N. of a mixed tribe. —3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शांखि a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. —2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. —2 A petticoat.

शाटकः —कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाट्यो [ शटस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] ( a ) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाट्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; ( b ) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छेरिति सुरसरितं शाट्यमव्याहिर्योर्ध्वः Mu. 1. 1.

शाग a. ( जी. f. ) [ शगेन निर्वृत्तं अण् ] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोल्लीहः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A weight of four Māshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. —2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. —Oomp. —आजीवाः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened ( on a whetstone ).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A hempen garment. —5 A ragged garment. —6 A small screen or tent. —7 Gestation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. —8 A weight of four Māshas.

शाणिरं A bank or spot of ground in the Sopa river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. —2 The Bilva tree. —3 A form of Agni. —Oomp. —गोत्रं the family of Śaṇḍilya.

शात p. p. [ शो-क ] 1 Sharpened, whetted. —2 Thin, slender. —3 Weak, feeble. —4 Beautiful, handsome. —5 Cut down. —6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhātūra plant. —तं 'Happiness, pleasure, delight; मनिनीजगजिनत-शातं Git. 10. —Oomp. —उदरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 6. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिशः a. sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. —2 The thorn-apple ( चहूर ).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. —2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्यत.

पक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. —3 Causing to fall or perish. —4 Causing to decay or wither. —5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. —6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः—की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान a. ( नी. f. ) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव a. ( बी. f. ) [ शत्रुवै शत्रोर्विद् वा अण् ] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. —2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवद्द्वौ महाहवे शात्रवावि पराङ्मुखोऽयिनः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. —2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय a. 1 Relating to an enemy. —2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [ शदु-चत्त्र ] 1 Young grass. —2 Mud. —Oomp. —हरितः —तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादल a. [ शादाः सततयन वलच् ] 1 Grassy. —2 Abounding in young green grass. 3—Green, verdant. —ला —तं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शदया शादलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शात् 1 U. ( शीशासति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शात् used in a primitive sense ) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touchstone. —2 whetstone. —Oomp. —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. —2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच्च ( In gram. ) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानेश्वर a. ( रि. f. ) 1 Relating to Saturn. —2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत p. p. [ शम-क ] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 29. —2 Cured, alleviated; शांत-रोगः. —3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतस्थ-क्षीमपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिषे क्षीमनिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. —4 Ceased, stopped; शांतसुगमचरं Ku. 3. 42. —5 Dead, deceased. —6 Stilled, hushed. —7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. —8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. —9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. —10 Shaded. —11 Gentle; शांतकुलप-वनश्च शिवश्च पंचाः S. 4. 10. —12 Purified. —13 Meek, humble. —14 Auspicious ( in augury ); ( the phrase शांतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means



'oh no !' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky ovent'; S. 5; Mu. 1 ). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. —2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं ind. Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush ! God ( heaven ) forbid ! ; शांतं कथं दुर्जनः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरण 3. 26. —0omp. —आत्मन्, चित्तम् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय a. having still waters —रसः the sentiment of quietism ; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu' N. of Bhisma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa ; see U. 1. 4 and अश्वत्थ also.

शांतिः f. [ शम्-क्ति ] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal ; अव्यवधानात् शांतिः R. 11. 1, 62. —2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose ; स्मर संसृष्टे न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17 ; Māl. 6. 1. —3 Cessation of hostility ; Bv. 1. 125. —4 Cessation, stop. —5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments ; तद्वद्विदुर्दुःखः शांतिमार्गोऽस्तुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. —6 Consolation, solace. —7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. —8 Satisfaction of hunger. —9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. —10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. —11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame. —12 Preservation. —13 N. of Durgā. —0omp. —उद्, —उद्क, —जलं soothing or propitiatory water ; S. 3. —कर, —कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil ; Ms. 4. 150.

जातिक a. ( की f. ) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शात्र् &c. See सत्र् &c.

शापः [ शप्-पश् ] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema ; शापेनरतं गमितमहिमा बद्धभोग्येण भवति Me. 1. 92 ; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59 ; 11. 14. —2 An oath, asseveration. —3 Abuse, calumny. —4 An interdiction, a ban. —Comp. —अंतः, —अवसानं, —निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse ; Me. 110 ; R. 8. 82. —अश्वः 'having a curse for a weapon,'

a sage, saint ; R. 15. 3. —उत्तरणः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, —मुक्तिः f., —मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त a. labouring under a curse. —मुक्त a. released from a curse. —संयुक्त a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. —2 Sworn, adjured.

शापटिकः A peacock.

शाकरिकः A fisherman.

शाव ( व ) र a. ( रो f. ) [ शव ( व ) र-अश्व ] 1 Savage, barbarous —2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect ( spoken by mountaineers &c. ). —0omp —भेदाक्षं ( also —भेदाक्षं ) copper.

शाब्द a. ( स्त्री f. ) [ शब्द-अण् ] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. —2 Relating to or depending on sound ( opp. अर्थ. ). —3 Verbal, oral. —4 Sounding, sonorous. —5 Nominal ( as inflection ). —वद् a. a grammarian. —स्त्री N. of Sarasvatī. —0omp. —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —संज्ञना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. ( की f. ) [ शब्द-ठक ] 1 Verbal, oral. —2 Relating to sounds or words. —3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् n. Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. —2 Tranquillity, peace. —3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. —2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. —3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. —4 A sacrificial vessel. —5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, ( लक्ष् ).

शामीनं 1 Ashes. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांभः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavatī.

शांभरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. —2 A sorceress.

शांभाकः A dealer in shells.

शांभु ( बृ ) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भ a. ( बी f. ) [ शंभोर्दि अण् ] 1 Belonging to Siva ; अलं वाञ्छति शाम्भो गणपतराखं धुधार्तः कर्णो P. 1. 159. —वः 1 A worshipper of Siva. —2 A son of Siva. —3 Camphor. —4 Bdellium. —5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadaru* tree.

शाम्भरी 1 N. of Pārvati. —2 N. of a plant ( शीतद्रव्यं ). —3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् a. Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. —2 A sword ; cf. सायक.

शार 10 U. ( शारयति ) 1 To weaken. —2 To be weak.

शार a. [ शार-अच् शृ-ञच् ] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. —2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. —2 Green colour. —3 Air, wind. —4 A piece used at chess, chessman ; कालः काल्या सुवनकलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारेः Bh. 3. 39. —5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chataka* bird. —2 A peacock. —3 A bee. —4 A deer. —5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument ( played with a bow ) ; cf. सारंगी.

शारद् a. [ शरदि भवं अण् ] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal ; ( the f. is शारदी in this sense ) ; विमलशारद् चन्द्रिचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113 ; R. 10. 9. Ms. 6. 11 ; मेघः शारद् एव काशघ्नः पानीयरीकोदरः Subhāsh. —2 Annual. —3 New, recent. —4 Young, fresh. —5 Modest, shy, bashful. —6 Diffident, not bold. —वः 1 A year. —2 An autumnal sickness. —3 Autumnal sunshine. —4 A kind of kidney-bean. —5 The *Bakula* tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārttika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. —2 The white lotus. —द्रा 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī ; ( शरकाले पुरा यस्मान्नम्या बोधिता हरेः । शारदा सा समाख्याता षोडशोक्तं नामतः ).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. —2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual Śrādhā.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. —2 A small round ball. —3 A kind of die. —रिः f. 1 The bird called Śārikā. —2 Fraud, trick. —3 An elephant's housings. —0omp. —वहः, —फलं, —फलकः, —कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. —2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. —3 Playing at chess &c. —4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird —2 Ved. An arrow. —3 Kusa grass.

शारीर a. ( री f. ) [ शरीरस्येदं अण् ] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. —2 Incorporate ; embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied



spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). -क 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -सूत्र the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक *a.* (की.फ.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक *a.* (की.फ.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्क: Candied sugar.

शार्कक: 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्करा-अण] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -र: 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of Milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्ग *a.* (शाङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्ग: 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishnu. -र्ग: Wet ginger. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.*, -धरा, -पाणि: -ध्व *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शार्गिन *m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षण-धैर्य प्रवृत्तिधुरि शार्गिन: R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Mo. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शार्ङ्गल: [शृङ्गलक्ष दुश्च 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरम. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्ङ्गल of कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. -विकीर्णित 1 tiger's play; कृत्योप-स्थि यमायते विरचयन् शार्ङ्गलविकीर्णित Gīt. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्वार्थं भवं अण] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरीधकारपुर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -र: Darkeness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शाल 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शाल: 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; V. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Śālivāhana. -Comp. -ग्राम: a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva. -गिरि: N. of a mountain. -शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -ज: -जिर्यास: exudation of the Śāla tree, resin: R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेद: the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. साल. -सार: 1. a superior tree. -2. as a fetida.

शालव: The Lodhra tree.

शाला [शाल-अण] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; शुद्धेशालैरपि चुरिशालै: Si. 3. 50; so संगतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in बाजिशाला, गवैर्मशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिर: -र: a hollow earthen cup. -युग: a jackal. -वृक: 1. a dog; सिंहानां च मुखेन मध्येषु पदं धारयति शालावृक: Bv. 1. 72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाक: N of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाक्यं A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीय: An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालि: 1 Rice; न शालि: स्तंभकविता वसुधुनमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यदा प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालय: Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदन: -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इन्द्रकायानिवादिभ्य: शालि-गोप्यो जयदेश: R. 4. 20. -चूर्ण: -र्ण rice-flour. -पिण्डं an erytal. -भवनं a rice-field. -बाह्व: N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्र: 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिक: 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (नी.फ.) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, abiding or resplendent with; अलक्ष्मण्यकिशालिनी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* [शालाभवेऽशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निमग्नशालीन: क्षीजन: M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. -न: A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालु: [शाल-उण] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -क: 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालुक only in this sense).

शालु(लु)र: A frog.

शालियं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीय: An epithet of Pāṇini see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मल: [शाल्-मल-अण] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलि 1 The silk-cotton tree Bv. 1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of bell. -Comp. -स्थ: an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिकं. An inferior kind of Śālmālī tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of bell. -Comp. -वेष्ट: -वेष्टक: the gum of the silk cotton tree.

शाल्व: 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālvā.

शाव *a.* (वी.फ.) [शव-अण] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative) of; दृशाई शावमाशौचं संपिण्डेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark yellowish. -व: 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क परीक्षममयो युगशावै: सममेधितो जन: S. 2. 18; युगराजशाव: R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावक: The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर्.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती.फ.) [शश्वद् भव: अण] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वती: सप्त: Rām. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. -त: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -तं Hea-



ven. —त ind. Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक  $\alpha$ . ( की f. ) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिक विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाश्कल  $\alpha$ . ( ली f. ) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाश्कलिक A quantity of baked cakes ( शाक्ली ).

शास्त्र 2 P. ( शास्त्र, शास्त्र, अशिक्ष, शास्त्रियते, शास्त्रि, शिष्ट ) 1 To teach, instruct, train ( governing to accusatives in this sense ); माणवक धर्म शास्त्रि Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्टस्तेऽहं शास्त्रि मां त्वां प्रसज्जे Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनमासुर्वी शास्त्रिकप्रीतिमि R. 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; S. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्षणायाश्चिन्मदत् Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 83. -5 To advise; स किंमत्र साधु न शास्त्रि योऽपि Ki. 1. 5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct; ताञ्च शिष्टाचचारवद्वेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5. -8 To tame, subdue; Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास्त्र m. A reciter; as in उक्त्यशास्त्रः शास्त्रः Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise ( स्तुति ).

शासकः [ शास्त्रवृत् ] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [ शास्त्रवृत् ] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनमासुर्वी R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तदभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant ( of land &c. ), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. ( At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as 'in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः ). -Comp. -अतिवृत्तिः f. violation of commands, disobedience. -पत्रं 1. a plate ( usually of copper ) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -हरः a royal messenger. -हारिन् m. an envoy, a messenger; R. 3. 68.

शासनीय  $\alpha$ . 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित p. p. 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

शासितृ m. [ शास्त्र-वृत् ] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्रिः f. [ शास्त्र-किं ] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the kind. -4 A sceptre, rod ( of authority ).

शास्त्र m. [ शास्त्र-वृत् इहभावः ] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bandhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [ शिष्टेऽनेन शास्त्रं इत् ] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comp. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्शास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; Si. 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तत्रैः पञ्च शिष्टैश्चकार सुमोदरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -7 Theory ( opp. प्रयोग or practice ); इमं मां च शास्त्रं प्रयोगं च विमुञ्चतु M. 1. -Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं-अनुसरः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ  $\alpha$ . versed in the Śāstras. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. -2. a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. -2. the study of Śāstras. ( -जः ) 1. one versed in scriptures. -2. a student of the Vedas. -उक्त  $\alpha$ . prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Śāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत् m. 1. the author of a Śāstra or sacred book. -2. an author in general. -3. a sage, saint. -कोविद्  $\alpha$ . versed in the Śāstras. -गणः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् n. grammar ( as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Śāstra ). -चारजः one who deserves sacred precepts. -ज्ञ, -विद्  $\alpha$ . 1. well versed in the Śāstras. -2. a mere theorist. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -ज्ञत्वं truth as taught in the Śāstras, scriptural truth. -ज्ञः an astronomer. -ज्ञित  $\alpha$ . stated or enjoined in sacred books. -दृष्टिः f. scriptural point of view.

—प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the Śāstras. -2. any discussion on scriptural points. -योगिः the source of the Śāstras. -विधानं -विधिः a sacred, precept, scriptural injunction. -विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधा 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2. Any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख  $\alpha$ . averse from study; Pt. 1. -विमुख  $\alpha$ . contrary to the Śāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः f. intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Śāstras. -शिल्पिन् m. the country of Kāśhmira. -सिद्ध  $\alpha$ . established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रि  $\alpha$ , ( जी f. ) [ शास्त्रं वेत्तव्यं वा इति ] Versed or skilled in the Śāstras. —m. 1 One who has mastered the Śāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय  $\alpha$ . [ शास्त्रेण विहितः च ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्त्र  $\alpha$ . [ शास्त्र-वृत् ] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. ( शिनोति, शिद्धे ) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive. -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm tranquillity, peace. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

शिशपा 1 N. of a tree ( शिष्टु ). -2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष  $\alpha$  Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्षं Bee's wax; of. सिक्कं.

शिक्षं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing ( made of rope ). -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्षित o. Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 A. ( शिक्षते, शिक्षत ) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतात्तं पितुर्देवं संवत् R. 3. 31. -2 To teach ( Ved ).

शिक्षकः ( शिक्षका or शिक्षिका f. ) [ शिक्ष-वृत् ] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यद्वेदोऽयं ( i. e. किया and संकोति ) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [ शिक्ष-वृत् ] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [ शिक्ष-भावे अ ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुइस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15.



37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training ; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽप्यासः K. P. 1 ; अथुच्च नम्रा प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science ; गणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved). -Comp. -शरः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -शुक्रः a religious preceptor. -शरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः f. skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [ शिक्षा जातास्य तारं इव च शिक्ष-क व ] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed ; अशिक्षितपदुर्व S. 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अशरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. -आयुधं *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाण *A* pupil, scholar.

शिक्षंदः [ शिक्षाममणि अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv. ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest V. 4. 8.

शिक्षंदकः [ शिक्षंद इव-क ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Looks or tuft of hair left on the sides of the head ; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas) ; कुबलयदुल्लयासनिगधः शिक्षंदकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षंदिकः *A* cock.

शिक्षंदिका See शिक्षंद (1).

शिक्षंदित *a.* [ शिक्षंदोऽस्यस्य इति ] Created, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock ; नदति स एव बधूमखः शिक्षंदी U. 3. 18 ; R. 1. 39 ; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [ Sikhaḥ was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma ; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him ; but Sikhaḥ contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhārat war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero.

He was afterwards killed by Aśvatthāman ].

शिक्षंदिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada ; see शिक्षंदि above.

शिक्षरः-रं [ शिक्षा अस्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः ] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain ; जगाम गौरी शिक्षरं शिक्षंदितम् Ku. 5. 7, 4 ; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -र N. of a plant ( दूर्वा ). -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant ( दूर्वा ). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

शिक्षरिन् *a.* ( जी f. ) [ शिक्षरं अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Created, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked ; शिक्षरिद्वज्जा Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain ; इवश्च जगामार्थिनं शिक्षरिणां गणाः शेरेते Bh. 2. 76 ; Me. 13 ; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिक्षा [ शिक्ष-क तस्य नेत्वम् प्रयोगः ; Up. 5. 24 ] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head ; Mu. 3. 30 ; Si. 4. 50 ; Māl. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak ; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general ; S. 1. 4 ; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment ; तोयाधारपथाश्च वरुणलक्ष्मिनादिष्यद्रेखां कृत्वा ; S. 1. 14. -7 A flame ; प्रभामहत्या शिक्षयेत् दीपः Ku. 1. 23 ; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light ; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -कंदं a kind of turnip. -तः a lamp-stand. -दामन् *n.* a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर *a.* pointed, crested. ( -रः ) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jain deity. -जं a peacock's feather. -धरः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल *a.* pointed, crested. ( -लः ) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिक्षालः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् *a.* 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिक्षिन् *a.* [ शिक्षा अस्यस्य इति ] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock ; उद्यमालः शिक्षिरे निषीदति तरोर्मालवाले शिक्षी V. 2. 23, 4. 8 ; Pt. 1. 151 ; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire ; रिपुरिव सखीसंवासोयं शिक्षिव हिमानीलः Git. 7 ; Pt. 4. 110 ; R. 19. 54 ; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदं, ग्रीवं blue vitriol. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. smoke. -पिच्छं, पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -शिक्षा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिक्षुः [ शिक्ष-क यद्-च ] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिक्ष् 1 P. ( शिक्षिते ) To go, move.

शिक्ष् 1 P. ( शिक्षिते ) To smell.

शिक्षाणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.

-जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिक्षाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिक्षित *a.* Smelled.

शिक्ष् *f.* The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिक्ष् 1, 2 A., 10 U. ( शिक्षिते, शिक्षिते, शिक्षिते ) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिक्षः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिक्षजिका *A* chain worn round the loins.

शिक्षा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिक्षित *p. p.* Tinkling, jingling. -तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.) ; कृजितं राजहंसानां नेवं नृपुराशिक्षितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिक्षिनी 1 A bow-string. -2. An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिक्ष् 1 P. ( शिक्षिते ) To alight, despicie, disregard.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [ शोके ] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धर *a.* sharp-edged. -शुक्रः 1. barley. -2. wheat.



शितद्रुः *f.* The river Suttlej ; see शतद्रुः.

शिति *a.* [ शि-किच् ] 1 White. -2 Black ; शितिवाक्कानुमिततान्नयनमरुणी-कृतं कृपा Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कण्ठः 1. an epithet of Siva ; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैन्यपर्य-सुपेत्य चः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a pea-cock ; अवनतशितिकण्ठकण्ठलक्ष्मीमिह वृषति स्फुरिताखुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3. a gallinule. -छद्मः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarama ; विट्त्वयंतं शितेवसस्तत्तुं Si. 1. 6. -सारकाः a kind of ebony.

शियिल *a.* [ श्लघ्-किल्च् णो० Up. 1. 53 ] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened. relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अर्कस्योपरि शियिर्ध्वं द्युतमिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशियिलपरिरेम U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless ; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शियिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41. शियिलीभू 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13 ).

शियिलयति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon ; शियिलय क्षणमात्रं वाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; न सा इतोपतममुरारिं शियिलयति V. 2.

शियिलायते Den. A. To become ooze or flaccid ; Bh. 3. 14.

शियिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः *N.* of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. ( शिनेर्नत् *m.* *N.* of Sātyaki ).

शिपिः A ray of light. -*f.* Skin, leather. -*n.* Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोग-च्च शिपि वारि मन्त्रते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विट् *a.* (written शिपिविद or शिपिविदालो) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-दः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4 a man without prepuce -5. a leper.

शिप्रः *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya. -*m.* Ved. 1 A cheek ; jaw. -2 The thin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayint ; शिप्रावातः श्रियतम इव पार्यनाचाङ्काः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Tormeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कण्ठः-ध्वं the root of a water-lily. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः(विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country ( pl. ). -4 *N.* of a king ( who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance ) ; Md. 6. 17.

शिबि(वि)ट्टा 1 A palanquin ; litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि(वि)रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टसुम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहध्वं Ve. 3. 18 ; S. 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि(वि)रथः A palanquin ; litter.

शिबः A kind of large shrub ( चक्र-मर्द ). -*वा* A pod, legume ; ( also शि-विः *f.* in this sense ) ; Māl. 9. 7.

शिबिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिबी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant ( *m.* also according to some, in these senses ). -*रः* 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [ श्र-अभृत् निपातः Up. 4. 193 ] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पुर्वं ( गुणं ) परं ( दोषं ) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ) ; हिममैरैरच-लाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति वीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, some, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ) ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्यमग्रयामी S. 7. 25 ; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head ( usually the end of comp. ). -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* ( शिरोस्थि ) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. -ग्रहं ( शिरोग्रहं ) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः ( शिरोग्रहः ) affection of the head, head-ache. -उद्धा, -उद्धनं ( शिरःउद्धाः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. -ता-पिन् *m.* an elephant. -त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet ; द्युतेः शिरश्चैश्वर्यकोचरे B. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. -धराः, -धि ( शिरोधरा-धिः ) the neck ; S. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा head-achs. -प्रणामः bending the head. -पारवर्णं a turban. -फलः the cocon-ant tree. -भूषणं ( शिरोभूषणं ) an ornament for the head -मणिः ( शिरो-मणिः ) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् *m.* ( शिरोमर्मन् ) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* ( शि-रोमालिन् ) an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं ( शिरोरत्नं ) a jewel worn on the head. -रजा ( शिरोरजा ) head-ache. -रुह *m.* -रुहः ( शिरोरुह-रुहः ) ( also शिरसि-रुह-रुहः ) the hair of the head ; Ra. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* ( शिरोवर्तिन् ) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, anyone at the head of affairs. -वल्ली ( शिरोवल्ली ) the crest of a pea-cock. -वृत्तं ( शिरोवृत्तं ) pepper. -वेष्टः वेष्टनं ( शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं ) a head-dress, turban. -जुलं head ache. -रथः leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* ( शिरोहारिन् ) epithet of Siva.

शिरस्त्रिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind* From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [ शिरसि भवः यत् ] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्थः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्राः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरि [ श्र-कि ] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4: A locust.

शिरिषः [ श्र-इषन् किच् ] *N.* of a tree. -*व* A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ) ; शिरिषपु-ष्पाधिकमौकुमार्यं बाहू तदीयाविति मे वित-कः Ku. 1. 41 ; ४० यद् सहेतु भ्रमस्य पल्लवं शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रेणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Ma. 65.

शिल् 6. P. ( शिलति ) To glean.

शिलः लं Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ) ; see Kull. on Me. 10. 112. -Comp. -उद्धः 1.



gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

**शिला** 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grind-stone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon. vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटक: 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभा the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्भूतं 1 benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस् m. an epithet of Garuda. -कुल्लः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. ( -जं ) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3 petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु n. 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् f., बहु bitumen. -यातु: 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः, -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रका a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिकृतिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भञ्जं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वलकलः-लं, -वलका a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेदमन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen. -सरं iron.

**शिलिः** The birch tree. -लिः f. The lower timber of a door.

**शिलिदः** A kind of fish.

**शिली** 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीसुखपाटलि पटलकृतस्मरत्तुणविलासे Git. 1.; R. 4 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीसुखमनोहरास्मरत्तुणवापादेव प्रमद्वनास्त्रयस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशद्वयादमिते शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोद्भूत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3. a fool. -4. war, fight.

**शिलीध्रः** [ शिली धरति पृ-क पृषोः मुम् ] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. -ध्र 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिन्नलि q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुराध्रि शिलीध्रमुन्धधमिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतलिनी शिलीध्रि 72. -3 Hail.

**शिलीध्रकं** A mushroom, fungus.

**शिलीध्री** 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

**शिलेय** a. Rocky, stony. -यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

**शिल्प** [ शिल्पः ] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पञ्चविशेष्यस्तं युगतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanic-science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. -शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

**शिल्पकं** A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

**शिल्पिक** a. Manual, mechanical. -कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

**शिल्पिन्** a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

**शिव** a. [ श्यति षाप् शो-बन् पृषोः ] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवापतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वसतिर्थजलानि कल्लित् R. 5. 8; (= अनुपल्लवानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वै (m. dual) Shiva and Pārvati; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोर्गं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Kn. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्रश्च q. v. -अरातिः

a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Shiva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1. Shiva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-वं) 1. a temple of Shiva. -2 a cemetery. -इतर a. inauspicious; unlucky; शिवरक्षतये K. P. 1. -इष्टा Dūrva grass. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -वर्मेजः the planet Mars. -चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. -जा a female devotee of the Shiva sect. -जति a. 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुर्याद्येयं फलतु शिवतान्त्रिश्च बभूव Māl 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनास्वदुपमाः शिवता निरेषि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वृक्षे the discus of Viṣṇu. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree. -इती epithet of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. -धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk-stone. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) रुद्रश्च q. v. (-यः) the goddess Durgā. -मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. -रसः the water of boiled rice. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Shiva. -लिङ्गं 1. Shiva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. -लोकः the world of Shiva. -वल्लभः the mango tree. (-यः) 1. white rose. -2. Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. -समुत्थं final emancipation (lit. unification with Shiva). -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

**शिवकः** 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

**शिव** 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामाशिवैः शिवारक्षैः Ki. 1. 38; इरेय द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Durgā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -धिया a goat. -फला the Sami tree. -इतं the howling of a jackal.



शिवानी Pārvattī, wife of Siva.

शिवालु: a jackal.

शिवि: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिविर.

शिशिर *a.* [ शश्-रिच् नि. U. 1. 53 ] Cool, cold, chill frigid; कुरु यदुनन्दन चन्दनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Git. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः, -रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पञ्चानां शिशिराद्भयः जातौ मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पश्चिनीं वान्यरूपं Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंठेषु स्थलितं गोक्षिपि शिशिरे पुंसोऽकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशो V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरातेऽभिषेकार्यं Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरागममाश्रया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -प्रः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सम्प्रदायः द्विवचः; cf. Up. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिव्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. -क्रंदः, -क्रन्दनं the cry of weeping of a child. -क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. -गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -चांद्रावणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरोऽष्टावर्गभ्यामिन्द्रां विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रावणं स्मृतं। Ms. 11. 220). -नागः a young elephant. -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who has killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. हम् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -सारः the Gangetic porpoise. -शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. -वाहकः, -वाहकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, 'infanticide'.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिवनं, शिवनं [ शश्-नक् नि. ] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिविद्वान् *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष्ट *I.* 1 P. ( शेषति ) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. ( शेषति, शेषयति ) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. ( शिनति, शिष्ट ) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. ( शेषयति ) To leave &c.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [ शश्-क शिष्-क वा ] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -प्रः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः *f.* [ शास्-क्ति ] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिशुः [ शास्-व्यय ] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽयं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. -शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिशुः, शिशुकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. ( शैते, शयिते; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शययिष्यते ) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणागच्छिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bb. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतौ सुरसु। अथवा सुखं शययिष्या निजते जागति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bb. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -Caus. ( शाययति ) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीकृ 1. 1 A. ( शीकृते ) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P. 10 U. ( शीकृति, शीकृयति ) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [ शीक्-अर्न् ] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतसुपरि वनानां वारिगर्भोद्वाराणां पिबुनयति रथस्ते शीकराकुलनेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रम्भाभिर् मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्र-कुर्व्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. -प्रः Conjunction (in astr.). -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. -वेद्यिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्रचं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [ शै-क ] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमहारस्य शीतराशिस्त्वमिदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimbatree. -3 The cold season (*n.* also). -4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीतं तृहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; चक्रैर्द्रौ तव सत्यं यदपरा शीतांशुश्चञ्चुभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अवः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अहम्न *m.* the moon-stone. -आकुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or numbened with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कुम्भः the fragrant cleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -कृच्छ्रः a kind of re-



ligious penance. —सरः refined borax. —गंधः white sandal. —शुः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चंपकः 1. a lamp. —2. a mirror. —श्रीधितिः the moon. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पुष्पकं benzoin. —प्रभः camphor. —भातः the moon. —भीमः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —मयूखः, —मरीचिः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —मूलकं the root of the *Ustra* q. v. —रम्यः a lamp. —रुक् m. the moon. —रुक्कः the *Udumbara* tree. —वीर्यकः the fig-tree. —शिवः the *Sami* tree. (—) 1. rock-salt. —2. borax. —शुकः barley. —सहः the *Pilu* tree. —स्पर्शः a cooling.

श्रीतक *a.* Cold; see श्रीत. —कः 1 Any cold thing. —2 Winter, the cold season. —3 A dull or dilatory person. —4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. —5 A scorpion.

श्रीतल *a.* [श्रीति लाति ला-क, श्रीतमस्य लक्ष-वा] ( *a* ) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिश्रीतलमप्यमः किं भिनत्ति न धृतः *Subbhāsh.* ( *b* ) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं श्रीतलं सम्यगाहुः *V.* 4. 13. —लः 1 The moon. —2 A kind of camphor. —3 Turpentine. —4 The *Champaka* tree. —5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —लं 1 Cold, coolness. —2 The cold season. —3 Benzoin. —4 White sandal, or sandal in general. —5 A pearl. —6 Green sulphate of iron. —7 A lotus. —8 The root called श्रीण q. v. —Comp. —लक्ष्मी the *Champaka* tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदः, —वः sandal. —वाताः a cool breeze. —षष्ठो the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

श्रीतलक *A* white lotus.

श्रीतला 1 Small-pox. —2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. —Comp. —पूजा worship of the goddess *Sitā*.

श्रीतली Small-pox.

श्रीता See सीता.

श्रीताल *a.* [श्रीति न सहेत श्रीत-आलु] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; श्रोतालः सलिल-गतेन सिच्यते स्म *Si.* 8. 19.

श्रीरथ See सीरथ.

श्रीधु *m., n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. —2 Wine. —Comp. —गंधः the *Bakula* tree. —पः a drinker of spirits.

श्रीन *a.* [श्री-क] Thick, congealed. —नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. —2 A large snake (अजगर).

श्रीभू 1 *A.* (श्रीभते) 1 To boast. —2 To tell, say, speak (कथने?).

श्रीभ्यः 1 A bull. —2 N. of *Siva*.

श्रीरः A large snake; see श्रीर also

श्रीर्ण [शु-क] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. —2 Dry, sere. —3 Shattered, torn; shivered. —4 Thin, emaciated; (see शु-). —5 Small, slender. —णः A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अंघ्रिः, —पादः 1. epithets of *Yama*. —2. of the planet *Saturn*. —यर्णः a withered leaf; (so श्रीर्णपत्रं). (—णः) the *Nimba* tree. —वृत्तः a water-melon.

श्रीवि *a.* 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. —2 Savage.

श्रीर्वे [शिरस-पथोः श्रीर्वेदेशः, शु-क सक् च वा] 1 The head; श्रीर्वे सयौ देशौ रे वेद्यः *Karpūr.* Mu. 1. 21. —2 The black variety of aloes-wood. —Comp. —अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. —आमयः any affection or disease of the head. —उद्यः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, *Gemini*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. —छेदः decapitation. —छेद्यः *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; श्रीर्वेच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हरश्च जीवय द्विजं *U.* 2. 8; *R.* 15. 51. —रक्षः a helmet. —शोकः pain in the head.

श्रीर्वकः An epithet of *Rāhu*. —कं 1 The head. —2 Skull. —3 A helmet. —4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). —5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्वण्याः [श्रीर्वन्-पद्] Clean or unentangled hair. —पद् 1 A helmet. —2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). —3 Ved. A head rope.

श्रीर्वन् *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or श्रीर्व after acc. dual).

श्रील *I.* 1 *P.* (श्रीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. —2 To serve, honour, worship. —3 To do, practise. —II-10 *U.* (श्रीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूया श्रीलितं भारतं वा *Bv.* 2. 35; श्रीलयति सुनयः सुश्रीलतं *Ki.* 13. 43. —3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुञ्ज सतिमिषुञ्जं श्रीलय नीलनिचालं *Git.* 5. —4 To go to, visit, frequent; यद्-लग्नमनाय निशि गहनमपि श्रीलितं *Git.* 7; स्मेरानना सपदि श्रीलय सौधमौलिं *Bv.* 2. 4. —With अनु, —पति to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; श्व-च्छुतोसि मनसा परिश्रीलितोऽपि *Rāj. P.*

श्रीलः [श्रील-अञ्] A large serpent (the boa). —लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानश्रीलव्यसनेषु सखरं *Subbhāsh.*; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलहश्रील 'disposed to quarrel'.

'quarrelsome'; भावनश्रील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दानं, युगपां, दयां, पुण्यं, आश्वासनं, &c. —2 Conduct, behaviour in general. —3 Good disposition or character; good nature; श्रीलं परं दूषणं *Bh.* 2. 82; *Pt.* 5. 2. —4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दोर्मध्यान्वृत्तिर्विनश्यति...श्रीलं खलोपासनात् *Bh.* 2. 42. 39; तथा हि ते श्रीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं *Ku.* 5. 36, *Ki.* 11. 25; *Pt.* 1. 169; *R.* 10. 70. —5 Beauty, good form. —Comp. —खलनं violation of morality or chastity. *Pt.* 1. —भारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —वचनः violation of chastity; मातेर्यं श्रीलवचना *Mk.* 1. 44. —वृत्तः *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. (—त्तः) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. —वृत्तिः *f.* virtue.

श्रीलभं [श्रील-भृद्] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. —2 Constant application. —3 Honouring, serving. —4 Wearing.

श्रीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. —2 Put on. —3 Frequented, visited. —4 Skilled in. —5 Endowed with, possessed of. —त्तः Practice, conduct.

श्रीलन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

श्रीलुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 *P.* (शुक्ति) To go, move.

शुकः [शु-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यते शुक्संसारिकाः *Subbhāsh.*; तुङ्गेरातामकुटिलैः पक्षैरहितकोमलैः त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कटैरेते मंजुभिः शुकाः *Kāv.* 2. 9. —2 The *Sirisha* tree. —3 N. of a son of *Vyāsa*. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph *Ghritaohi* while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. *Suka* was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph *Rambha* to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the *Bhagavata Purana* to king *Parikshit*. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] —कं 1 Cloth, clothes. —2 A helmet. —3 A turban. —4 The end or hem of a garment. —Comp. —अद्वनः the pomegranate tree. —तदः, —द्रुमः the *Sirisha* tree. —देवः N. of *Suka*. —नासः *a.* having an aquiline nose. (—सः) N. of the minister or *Tārāpida*. —नसिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः sulphur. —पुष्पः, —प्रियः the *Sirisha* tree. (—पः) the rose-apple. —वल्गुभः the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet of *Cupid*.

शुक *p. p.* [शु-क] 1 Bright, pure, clean. —2 Acid, sour. —3 Harsh,



rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Fleah. -2 Sour gruel -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्रकं Sour eruption.

शुक्रिः *f.* [शुच-कि] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषवत्सं शु-पातरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव सद्युद्-शुक्रो शुक्राकलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्धरं, -जं a pearl. -पुदं, -पेयो a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्रिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-क्त्वि] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -क्र 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Aenas, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देव गानि and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -क 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिकं शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -शुज *f.* a pea-hen. -धूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शिशुः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-क्त्वि] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्रपाणि q. v. -क्रः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -क्र 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, अपाणिः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्रपाणिः सजलनपनेः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अमलं a kind of sorrel. -अमन *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपलर candied sugar. -कंठकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मंडः the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the

maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्रक *a.* White. -क्रः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्रल *a.* White.

शुक्रा 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant *Kākola*.

शुक्रम *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्तिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुग्नि *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच *i.* 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अशोकीन्द्राणोऽशोकीन्मोहं चाक्षिभिरत्यरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच, -चचा *f.* [शुच-क्वि टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकल-कणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्लभः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच-क्वि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसयुगं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्विवेदग्रहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेदितं शुचिर्वनमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचिर्दशविनार ईश्वरः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hal- lowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः सार-द्वेभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Cor- rect, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, up- rightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious stu- dent. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmaṇa. -8 The hot season; उपपद्यौ विदध-ज्वमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभमपदः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyesh- tha and Ashāda. -10 A faith- ful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The

sentiment of love (शुंगर). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -द्वयः the sacred fig- tree. -पणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचि *m.* the moon. -वत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिम्ब *v.* Bright. -*m.* An epi- thet of Agni.

शुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुची 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच 4 P. also).

शुदीरः A hero.

शुदीर्य Valour, heroism.

शुद *i.* 1 P. (शोदति) 1 To be im- peded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist -II. 10 U. (शो- दयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुद 1 P., 10 U. (शुदति, शुदयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुद *i.* also.

शुंठिः-ठी *f.*, शुंठं Dry ginger.

शुंढ 1 P. (शुंढति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुंढः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुंढः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instru- ment.

शुंढा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram- shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtesan, harlot. -6 A bawd, pro- cress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुंढारः 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुंढालः An elephant.

शुंढिका See शुंढा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुंढि in this sense).

शुंढि *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phan. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रः The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुध 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To be- come pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयः शुध्यते शोधयं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति । अग्निर्गात्राणि शुध्यति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति



Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरिव तावत् शुध्यति Ms. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मेऽंतरात् Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; दयः शुध्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शुध्यति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, नि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध p. p. [ शुद्ध-क ] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमन्त्रेण कृष्णः Ms. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शक्तिं वपुषैव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -दः An epithet of Siva. -दं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनी यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चाचिन् m. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अंता a king's wife, queen. -अपह्नुति f. a figure of speech; it is thus defined: -शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपायो धर्मनिर्द्धारः. -आश्रमन् a. pure-minded, honest. -(m) 1 the pure spirit. -2 N. of Siva. -ओद्बन् (शुद्धोद्बन्) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् a. pure in deeds, holy. -कोटिः f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चेतन्त्वं pure intelligence. -जंघा an ass. -धी, -भाव, -मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वंश्य a. born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [ शुद्ध-क्ति ] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre; सुका-शुण्णशुद्धयोपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकज्ञात शुद्धिमाध्याना महीक्षितः R. 1. 80. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरस्यागमत्रिग शुद्धि-लाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -10 Rectification, correction. -11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कर

a. purifying, correcting. -वत् 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -धत् a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

शुच 6 P. ( शुचति ) To go, move.

शुचःशेषः ( कः ) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [ In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇait is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Viavamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata ].

शुचकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. 3 A young dog. शुचाशी ( सी ) रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुचिः A dog.

शुची f. A female dog, a bitch.

शुचीरः A number of female dogs.

शुध् 1, 10 U. ( शुचति-ते शुचयति-ते ) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुध्दुः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni ( Ved. ). -f. A mare.

शुन्य a. Empty. -व्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; ( more properly शून्य q. v. ).

शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ 1 A. ( शोभते ) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; शुभ शोभते एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखाव्युत्थं शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येषोपचारः शोभते तत्तपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. -Caus. ( शोभयति-ते ) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, नि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ a. [ शुभ-क ] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे सुदवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. -भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; शयः शुभं च विधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. handsome ( -गी ) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. -अपांग a beautiful woman. -अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार a. virtuous. -आनन a handsome woman. -आवह a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. -इतर a. 1. evil, bad. -2. insuspicious, -उदकं a. having a happy end. -कर a. auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. -न a. 1 elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -गंधकं gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -दः the sacred fig-tree. -द्वंती a woman with good teeth. -लक्षः -ग्रं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the mouth. -हंसिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु a. [ शुभं अस्यास्ति युष् ] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अ-पिं शुभं शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगते R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. -रि N. of Durgā.

शुभभायुक a. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Sami tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र a. [ शुभ्र-रज् ] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति विष्ठापहतः शशिभुजं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -अः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n) -अं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -कर 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -दंतिन् m. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. -रहिन् the moon.

शुभा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुभ् P. ( शुभति ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुभः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -वातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.



शु (शू) 4 A. (शूयते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To toll, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -लृक् [ शुल्कयते अतिमुञ्चते कर्मणि वृत् ] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संप्रजिज्ञाहं शुल्क-स्तेषामिमांश्चत्सत् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Mousy advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पण्डितो बुद्धिर्शुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कः पायाः पिता विद्वान् गृहीयात् शुल्कमण्यपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्रहकः -ग्रहीन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -जाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुद्धं 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुभं (हृ) 10 U. (शुभ-स्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुभं (हृ) [ शुभ-अन् ] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -हवा, -हवी See above. -Comp. -अग्निः sulphur. -जं brass. शुभ्र f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषण, -णा [ शु-सृ-लुट् ] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां सुखयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष्क 4 P. (शुष्कति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; शुष्वा शुष्कयन्त्यस्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुखे Bh 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मांसतः Bg.

2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -With उद्, -रि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुष्कः, -शुष्का 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर a. [ शुष्-किरच् ] Fall of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [ शुष्-क् ] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिना स्म कुर्वते करभोरुहार्ति शुष्करादिं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं न्याय शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -आर्द्र dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैर groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -ल 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [ शुष्-म्-किञ्च ] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -रः 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22 -2 The Chitraka tree. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृत्तं च, खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -विद्धिः, -डी, -शिवा, -शिबिका, -सिबि cowach (कापकच्छु).

शूकः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रे ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंह-शूकरयोर्विलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (सुता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [ शु-रृ-प्रथो चय दः शीघ्रः Up. 2. 19 ] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पदस्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman, Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91. -Comp. -आर्ता the Priyangu plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -हृत्, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -मियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -भूयिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -राजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गं the Śūdra, or servile class. -सेवनं serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichohhakaṭika.

शून्य p. p. [ श्वि-क् ] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [ श्वि-अधिकरणे-क संप्र. शीघ्रः Tv. ] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five -a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; देव शूना गृहस्थस्य शूनी पेय्युत्तरकः । कंडी चोदकुंभश्च वषट्ते यास्तु वाहयन् M. 3. 68. )

शून्य a. [ शून्याय प्राणिवयस्य हितं रहस्य-स्थानत्वात् यत् Tv. ] 1 Empty, void. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलत्तं शून्या दृष्टिः Mā. 1. 17; see शून्य-द्वय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूना न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगद्विरतज्जलमेतज्जलमि U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखो कथां चत् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39 -6 Utterly devoid or deprive



ed of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या मे अंगुलि S. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. -शून्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entirety, (absolute) non-existence; शून्यशून्याविद्वः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -0omp. -पदवी the passage of the soul. -मरुः a hollow reed. -मनस्क, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -सुख, -वदन a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of any thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. -2 a Buddhist. -हृदय a. 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. (शूरयतिने) 1 To aot the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर also.

शूर a. [शूर-अञ्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूरयेषु शूरान के K. P. 7. -रा 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -0omp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -मानिन् m. a boaster, braggart. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूरल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमय a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. (शूरयतिने) To measure.

शूर्पा-द्वी A winnowing-basket. -द्वी A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. -कणैः an elephant. -जोखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the] beauty of Rāma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoneess, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana put off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. -वातः wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Śarpanakhā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्पः, शूर्पिः m. f., शूर्पिका, शूर्पा 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूर्त्तः-लं [शूर्त्त-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूर्त्ते संस्कृतं शूर्त्तम्; cf. अयाशूर्त्तः. -4 A stake for impaling criminals (शूर्त्त-क) स्कंधेन शूर्त्ते हृदयेन शोके Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूर्त्तक 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्र the point of a pike. -ग्रन्थिः f. a kind of Dūrvā grass. -वादनं iron-filings. -घ्रा a. seditious, anodyne. -द्वि m. asa foetida. -धन्वन, -धरा, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलिनः शूर्त्तपाणिमिखा Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्थ a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् m. asa foetida.

शूर्त्तकः A restive horse.

शूर्त्ता 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूर्त्ताकृतं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्तलिक [a. शूर्त्त-ल्यु] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्तलिक a. [शूर्त्तमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूर्त्तली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -म. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संघातयतिपदहतां शूर्त्तलिनः श्लाघनीया Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूर्त्तलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूर्त्तल्य a. [शूर्त्तं संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूर्त्तल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽस्यते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. -स्थ Roasted meat.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [अयजं लाति ला-कृ पृषो०] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -0omp. -कोलिः a kind of jujube. -जम्बू-शृः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाला 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः-ला-लं [शृङ्खत् प्राधान्यात् स्खल्यते अनेन पृषो० Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकाशमालाशृङ्खलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनायुद्धशृङ्खला Git. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंबेरना सुखरशृङ्खलकषिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृङ्खलकः 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृङ्खलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्गं [शृङ्ग-पृषो० सुम्-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 123] 1 A horn; बन्धेतिदानीं महिषैस्तद्वन्धः शृङ्गाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहतां महिषा भिषानसलिलं शृङ्गेर्मुहुस्तुष्टिर्न S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्वेः शृङ्गं हरति पवनः किं शिवादिस्तुष्टिभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, enpremaoy; eminence; शृङ्गं स दृढस्त्विनयाधिकृतः परेषामनुचितं न ममसुवेन तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62. (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; बर्णोदको काचनशृङ्गमुका R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -0omp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also-wood. -पहारिन् a. batting. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapura; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृङ्गकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृङ्गवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृङ्गाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टं A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गाटकः A mountain with three peaks. कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.



शृंगारः [ शृंग कामोद्रेकमुच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण् ]  
 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलम्भशृंगार q. q. v. v. ); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधो मुखो हरिः क्रीडति Gtt. 1; (it is thus defined:—सुसः स्त्रिया स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्तुहा । स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्याधिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also ). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बहुवुः R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -चूर्णं red-lead. -योगिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -विधिः -वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित  $\alpha$ . 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारित्व  $\alpha$ . 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red lead. -म. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तावृक्ष.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिक A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन्  $\alpha$ . ( जी f. ) [ शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -म. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी धृंगी रिङ्गिस्तुङ्गी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृंगिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मद्वाधकरिणां धर्षोप-शास्ते शृंगिः H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled ( water, milk &c. ).

शृष्ट I. 1 A. ( but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional ) ( श्रथते ) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. ( श्रथति ते ) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. ( श्रथयति ते ) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult ( as by breaking wind ), mock, ridicule.

शृष्ट p. p. 1 Expelled from the body ( as wind ). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृष्टुः 1 Intellect ( बुद्धि ). -2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. ( शृणति, शीर्णं ) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य शृणाः परिग्रहाः शृणति यस्तान् प्रस-भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. -Pass. ( श्रियि-ते ) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव or वि to seize away. ( -Pass. ) to fade or wither; मृत्वि वा सर्पलोकस्य विशीर्यत चनेद्यथा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाले वा स्यात्पञ्चदंशुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टपञ्चकस्तस्तवकर-चित्तमेते शेखरं विभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीधृता पुष्पपुरी नाम नग-री Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class ( at the end of comp. ). -5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेखरित  $\alpha$ . Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेषः; शेषस् n., शेषः -कं, शेषस् n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेष्टुषी Intellect, understanding.

शैल् 1 P. ( शैलति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शैवः [ शुकपाते सति शैते, शी-वच् Up. 1. 152, 154 ] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -वं 1 The penis (also शैव). -2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शैवधित्येऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्वे कामाः शैवधिर्यावितं वा क्षीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुसां Mā. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शैवल [ शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् बलते बल-अच् Tv. ] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शैवलिनी A river.

शेवालं See शेवल.

शेष  $\alpha$ . [ शिष-अच् ] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यवेधि शेषोऽप्यनुवाचिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -वः -वं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; अणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च इयादि-शेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अश्वशेष Me. 38; श्रितिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेष हि फलदाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; 80 शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; ( इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction ). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -वा 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरह्यथा न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिप्रत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarama ( supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha ). -6 An elephant. -वा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषमिव भर्तुराज्ञानादाय मूर्ध्ना मदन । प्रतस्ये Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. -वं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. ( शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेषे वष्टौ ). -Comp. -अञ्जं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -कालः the time of death. -जातिः f. assimilation of residues. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन m. epithets of Vishnu.

शैव्य  $\alpha$ . 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [ शिक्षां विष्पथति वा अण् ] 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 ( Hence ) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshā.

शैश्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैसरिकः-रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैश्य  $\alpha$ . Pointed.

शैश्वर्यं [ शी-व-अच् ] Quickness, rapidity.



**शैत्यं** [ शीत-व्यञ्ज ] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यस्ता प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

**शैथिल्यं** [ शिथिलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice.

**शैनेयः** N. of Sātyaki.

**शैन्याः** (m. pl.) The descendants of Sini.

**शैव्यः** See शैव्य.

**शैल** *a.* (ली. f.) [ शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञा. अण् ] Rocky, craggy, stony. -लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मानि-क्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैले मलयवर्द्धते R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. -ल 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अट्टा 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himālaya. -आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. -इन्द्रस्यः the birch tree. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer. -जा, -जनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pārvaṭī; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतश्चः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रा the Bilva tree. -भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. -रक्षं a cave, cavern. -बीजं the marking-nut plant. -शिबिरं the ocean. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

**शैलकं** 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

**शैलादिः** N. of Nandi, Śiva's attendant.

**शैलालिन** *m.* an actor, a dancer.

**शैलिक्यः** A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

**शैली** [ शीलमेव स्वार्थं व्यञ्ज् कीपि श्लोपः ] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation; प्रायेण-आचार्याणामर्थं शैली वस्तुवाग्मिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Ma. 1. 4; आचार्याणामर्थं शैली वस्तुवाग्म्यानामिधाय विशेषणं विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

**शैल्यः** [ शिल्पस्य अर्थस्य अण् Tv. ] 1 An actor, a dancer; अतः शैल्यपापसद् Ve. 1; एते पुत्राः सर्वमेव शैल्यजनं ध्याहरन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इवैव भूमिकां

Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

**शैल्यधिकः** One who follows the profession of an actor. -की An actress.

**शैलेय** *a.* (यी. f.) [ शिलायां भवः इक् ] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिष्पन्नः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. -यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलालनानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयनक्षेत्रे शिलालेपु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. -यी N. of Pārvaṭī.

**शैल्य** *a.* (ली. f.) Story. -ल्यं Rookiness, hardness.

**शैव** *a.* (वी. f.) [ शिवो देवतास्य अण् ] Relating to the god Śiva. -वा 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. -वं N. of one of the eighteen Pārāṇas.

**शैवलः** [ शी-बलच् Up. 4. 38 ] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसि-जमदुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; न वद्वदधोभिर्भिरव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. -ल A kind of fragrant wood.

**शैवलिनी** A river.

**शैवाल** See शैवल.

**शैव्यः** 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

**शैशवं** [ शिशोर्भावः अण् ] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवावस्थं प्रति पोषितां मियं U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

**शैशिर** *a.* (री. f.) [ शिशिर-अण् ] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -रः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

**शैश्योपाध्यायिका** Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

**शो** 4 P. (श्यति, शत or शित, *pass.* शायते; *caus.* शायति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

**शोकः** [ शुच-वञ्ज ] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकवमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूतः, -आकुलः, -आविष्टः, -उपहतः, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. -अरिः the Kadamba tree. -कृषित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Āśoka tree. -परायणः, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

-विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

**शोक्नि** *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

**शोचक** *a.* Distressing, afflicting. **शोचनं** Grief, sorrow, lamentation. **शोचनीय** *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

**शोच्य** *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

**शोचिस्** *n* [ शुच-इति ] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. -Comp. -केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

**शोटीर्ये** Valour, heroism.

**शोठ** *a.* [ शुध-अच् ] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. -ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

**शोण** 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

**शोण** *a.* (णा or णी. f.) [ शोण-अच् ] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्स्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुक्तं सविष्पति कचास्तथ देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; अस्वादित-द्विरशोणितशोणशोभा Ma. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gopdavāna and falling into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीत्पार्थिववाहिनीं तां भार्गुरीं शोण इवोक्तं रमः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. -गं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. -Comp. -अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. -पक्षं a red lotus. -पुष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. -रत्नं a ruby.

**शोणित** *a.* (शोण-इतच्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. -गं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. -Comp. -आह्वयं saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चर्वन् red sandal. -व *a.* blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

**शोणिमन्** *m.* Redness.

**शोथः** [ Up. 2. 4 ] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. -घ्न, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वा hog-weed. -रोगा dropay. -द्वत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

**शोधः** [ शुध-वञ्ज ] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.



शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [ शुष्-णिच्-वृत् ] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ शुष्-णिच्-ल्युट्-वा ] Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. -नः 1 The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [ शुष्-णिच्-क ] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitted, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोधय *a.* [ शुष्-णिच्-वृत् ] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [ शुक् ] Swelling, tumour, intumescence -Comp. -जित्, -इत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ शोभते शुभ्-ल्युट् ] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -नः 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तविदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यमित्यसंगमं वदुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhānjana tree.

शोभा [ शुभ्-अ ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (a) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वदुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्ट्यति रसां न शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रि-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभेय मन्दस्तु-धुमिताभोधिर्वर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -Comp. -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [ शुष्-वञ् ] 1 Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकृतां Ku. 4. 39; so आर्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः कुसुमशोषः -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणादसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Comp. -संभवे the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (गी *f.*) [ शुष्-ल्युट्-वा ] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; S. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिधुः Subhāsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषित *a.* (गी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो वीर्यशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोकं A flock of parrots.

शोक *a.* (की *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, शोक्त्यं A pearl.

शोक्र *a.* (की *f.*) [ शुक्-अण् ] Seminal.

शोक्रिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्स्वं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [ शुचर्भावः अण् ] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं दूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Comp. -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौह 1 P. ( शौहति ) To be proud or haughty.

शौहीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौहीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौह् 1 P. ( शौहति ) see शौह.

शौड *a.* ( डी *f.*) [ शुंढायां ह्रायां अभिरतः अण् ] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Exalted, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिष्ठुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अश-शौड, दानशौड &c.

शौडिकः, शौडिन् *m.* [ शुंढा हरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इति वा ] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौडिको हस्ते बाहणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौडिकेयः A demon.

शौडी Long pepper.

शौडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (श्री *f.*) ( शुद्र-अण् ) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -द्रः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Me. 9. 160.

शौन Meat kept at a slaughter, house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prāe tiśākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [ शूना प्राणिपक्षस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक् ] 1 A butcher; छसना परिवृतामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकाभिः U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. -भः The city of Harischandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तयनो हृदये पिकस्य समधापि शौभिकेन शरः Br. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* ( र्षी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [ शूरस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाद्य निपतर्त्तव्योऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; नये च शौर्यं च वसंति संपदः Subhāsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरम्भी.

शौलकः, शौलिकः [ शुल्के तदादाने-अधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा ] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्व ( लि ) कः A coppermith.

शौव *a.* ( वी *f.*) [ श्व-अण् टिलोपः ] Relating to dogs, canine. -वे 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The stævo nature of a dog.



**शिवन** *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

**शिवस्तिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) [शिव-उक्-तु-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

**शोवापद** *a.* (दी. *f.*) [शो-पद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

**शौष्कलः** 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

**श्रुत्** See श्रुचत् below.

**श्रुचत्** 1 P. (श्रुचोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्रुचोति सविवास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्रुचोतंते सुनड कबरीचिंदो यावदेते Māl. 8. 2. v. 1.

**श्रुचो** (श्रु)तः, श्रुचो (श्रुचो)तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

**श्रुम्** A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

**श्रा** A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

**श्रु** A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

**श्रमन्** *n.* 1 The month, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

**श्रमशानं** [श्रमनः श्रवाः श्रेतेष्वग्नि-आ-नच् द्विच Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्रमशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Mā. 10. 39. -निवासिन्, -वतिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a ghost. -भाक्, -वासिन् *m.* epithets of Śiva. -वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Māl. 5. -वेदमन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः -लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

**श्रमश्रु** *n.* [श्रम मुखं श्रुते लक्ष्यतेऽन श्रु-हु; Up. 5. 28] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणादश्रमश्रु कंठनालावभातयत् R. 15. 52. -Comp. -प्रवृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. -मुखी a woman with a beard. -वर्धकः a barber.

**श्रमश्रु** *a.* [श्रमश्रु विधेः लच्] Having a beard, boarded; भल्लपचर्जितेस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्रमश्रुर्लक्ष्मीं (तस्मात्) R. 4. 63.

**श्रीमल** 1 P. (श्रीमलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

**श्रीमलनं** Winking, twinkling.

**श्रीमलितं** A wink.

**श्रयान** *p. p.* [श्रय-क] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunken, dry; शरदि सरितः श्रयानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. -नं Smoke.

**श्रयाम** *a.* [श्रय-मक] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; परशुरूपतविशेषकं कुरवन् श्रयामावदतातारणं M. 3. 5; श्रयामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुचलयदलश्रयामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिंदीदेते वटः श्रयामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्रयाम इति प्रवृत्तिः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. -सं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंश *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Śiva; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. -यत्रः the tamāla tree. -भाक्, -रुचि *a.* glossy-black. -शबलो the two four-eyed watchdogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. -सुवरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**श्रयामकः** 1 A kind of edible grain (कंदु). -2 A gramineous plant. -कं A kind of of grass; cf. श्रयामक.

**श्रयामल** *a.* Black, dark blue, blackish; निशितश्रयामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; Si. 18. 36; श्रयामलानोकदश्रीः U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred dg-tree. -ल N. of Durgā.

**श्रयामलिका** The indigo plant.

**श्रयामलिमन्** *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्रयामं श्रयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैर्दमयीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1; तद्वीरधूमैरिव धूमरागाः शोणीभुजः श्रयामलिमानमायुः Vikr. 10. 3.

**श्रयामा** 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्रयामं श्रयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैर्दमयीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (शिवनमप्यस्या according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते मुखोष्णसर्वांगी योमि या ह्रस्वशीतला । तत्कालचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री इयमिति कथ्यते ॥ according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangan creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunā. -14 N. of several plants.

**श्रयामकः** A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्रयामकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्रयामक).

**श्रयामयते** Don. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्रयामयने न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

**श्रयामिका** 1 Blackness, darkness; अपागयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्रयामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेमनः संलक्ष्यते द्यौश्च विशुद्धिः श्रयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

**श्रयामित** *a.* Blackened, darkened.

**श्रयालः** [श्रयै कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

**श्रयालकः** 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

**श्रयालकी**, **श्रयालिका**, **श्रयाली** A wife's sister.

**श्रयाव** *a.* (वा or वी. *f.*) [श्रयै-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. -वः The brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the mango tree. -दन्त, -दन्त *a.* brown-toothed.

**श्रयेत** *a.* (ता or नी. *f.*) White. -तः The white colour.

**श्रयेन** [श्रयै-नन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Māl. 8. 8. -करणं, -कर-णिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चिन्, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

**श्रये** 1 A (श्रयते, श्रयन्, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

**श्रयेनपाता** [श्रयेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

**श्रयोणाकः**, **श्रयोनाकः** N. of a tree.

**श्रंक** 1 A (श्रंकते) To go, creep.

**श्रग्** 1 P. (श्रगति) To go, move, creep.

**श्रण्** 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्रणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

**श्रत् ind.** A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

**श्रश्** I. 1, 9 P. (श्रयति, श्रयति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रयति, श्रयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U (श्रयति-ते) 1 To make



efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad. अथन 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धास्यति भूतार्थे Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः अद्धुरनाजैर्व नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिविष कुण्वस्मिन् R. 11. 42.

अद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धा विचे विधि-श्रेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः अद्धा विधा-स्यन्ति सचेतसोऽव Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धा-पुलकित इव माससख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

अद्धालु a. [ अद्धा-आलुच् ] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्भूतमद्धालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

अंश् 1. 1 A (अंयते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. (अंश्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

अंश् 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

अंश्ने 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

अंश्ति p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

अंश्ण-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

अंश्ति p. p. 1 Boiled or oanced to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तं Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

अंश् 4 P. (अंश्ति, अंश्) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); किय-श्चिरं आश्रमसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रोत श्रोते रजनिरमणा गाढसुरासि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो इदानीं श्वरपात पाथि आश्रयतां मोक्षितानां

Me. 99. -Caus. (अंश्ना-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अमः [ अम्-वञ् न वृद्धिः ] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव अमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुना सम्पक्क कविरेष कवेः अमं Subhāsh. ; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्यो-या मधुमिर्बिजयअमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिव्यं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा अमः Kn. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोद्धेन च अममकारोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंश् n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. -कषित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground gymnasium &c.

अमण a. (णा-णी f.) [ अम्-उञ् ] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. -ण-णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard. अमणायते Den. A. To become a beggar.

अमिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंश् 1 A. (अंश्ते, अंश्) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अंश्, अंश्ण [ अि-वञ् लुट् वा ] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अंश् [ शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-अप् ] 1 Hearing; as in सुलअव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for लव). -5 Fame, glory.

अवणः, -णं [ शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-करणे लुट् वा ] 1 The ear; एवमिति मधुपसमूहे अवणमपि दधाति Gt. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -णः N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; अ-वणसुप्तं Ms. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इन्द्रिये the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear shot; as in अवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथा, -वि-षयः the reach or range of the ear;

वृत्तानि अवणविषयमापिणा R. 14. 87. -पालिः -लो f. the tip of the ear. -वाङ्गा a beautiful ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अवच् n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praise-worthy action.

अवस्वं Fame, glory, renown. अवस्वति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a saori-fice or oblation.

अवाप्यः -ट्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called Dhanishthā. -2 The asterism called अवण. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or आन; caus. अपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c. आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध a. [ अद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्यस्य अप् ] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माद्धू-द्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -निय, वैमिकि and काय. -2 A obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् m. the performer of a funeral rite. -वृः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2 an epithet of Yama. -3 a Visvadeva q. v. -4 a Pitri or progenitor. -मुष्, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (आद्धे-देवे, आद्धं तद्दर्शं मध्यत्वेनास्यस्य वा उद्) Relating to a Srāddha. -का The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आद्धीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आत p. p. [ अम्-क् ] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -ता An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आंतिः f. [ अम्-क्त्वि ] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [ अि-वञ् ] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आवः [ श्रु-वञ् ] 1 Hearing, listen- ing. -2 Flowing, oozing.



भावकः [ श्रि-पुत्र ] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; भावकावस्थायां Mā. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

भाषण *ā. (गी. f.)* [ अघण-अण् ] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Śrāvāṇa. -गी. 1 N. of a lunar month; ( corresponding to July-August ). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -गी. 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

भाषणिक *a.* [ भाषणी अत्यस्मिन् मासे टर् ] Relating to the month Śrāvāṇa. -कः The month called Śrāvāṇa.

भाषणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvāṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

भाषित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

भाष्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

भावस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges ( said to have been founded by king Śrāvāṇa ).

श्रि 1 U. ( अयति-ने, शिवाय-शिष्ये, अशिष्यवृत्ते, श्रिष्यवृत्ते, अयितुं, अति; *caus.* आयति-ने; *desid.* शिष्यवृत्ति-ने, शिष्यवृत्ति-ने ) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देवं अयते तमेव कुर्वन् बाहुवतापाजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; अतितासि चंद्रनभ्रांशं दुर्विषयं विषयं U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परितारुशोभिः अयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83; द्विपदभावं कलभा अयतिव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः अयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

अति *p. p.* [ श्रि-क ] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, over-spread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

अतिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach,

श्रि 1 P. ( अयति ) To burn.

श्री 9 U. ( अतिगति, अतिगति ) To cook, dress, boli, prepare.

श्री *f.* [ श्री-किं नि. Up. 2. 57 ] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अतिर्वैदः अयि मूलं Rām.; साहसे श्रीं प्रतिवसति Mā. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Mā. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मूलं) कमलश्रियं दृष्टे Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu; असीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 11; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (यमं, अर्थं and कामं). -12 The Śara tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Śaravati (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -*m.* N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanzas of each canto of his *Sisupālavadha*, as Bhāṛavi has used लक्ष्मी). -*Comp.* -आहं a lotus. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंठरत्नाञ्जनः U. 1. 'सखः' an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (-रं) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कान्तः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिण *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः, -हंस sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a word. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामराः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -चनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Viṣṇu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकेत-

नः, -निवासः epithets of Viṣṇu. -पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णः a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः 'N. of a mountain; Mā. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुत्रं 1. cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (पञ्चकाष्ठ). -फलः the Bilva tree. (-लं) the Bilva fruit. -फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. embilio myrobalan. -भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. -वस्तकः garlio. -मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī. -2. any idol. -युक्तः, -युग *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वस्तः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Viṣṇu; महाभुलितश्रीवस्तं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं B. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. -अंकः, -धारिण, -धृत्, -लक्ष्मन्, -लंछन *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu Kn. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Viṣṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. of Śiva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस *m.* turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं cloves. -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमय *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Śiva, also श्रियावासिन *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -*m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Śiva. -4 The Tilaka tree. -5 The Asvattha tree

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.



शु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move; of. शु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शृणाय, अश्रोषीत्, श्रियति, श्रोतुं, श्रुतं) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; शृणु मे सावक्षेपं वचः V. 2; कृतानि चाश्रोयत षड्वद्वानां Bk. 2. 10; सवेक्षं मे तवज्जलद्वं ओष्यसि ओष्येयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study; द्वाद्वाभिर्वैष्येयकारणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept) -Caus. (आवयति ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; आशितोऽमारवसवेक्षं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. -Desid. (शृण्वते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey; वाक्पुत्रेव करोति वांधवजनो वस्ती न शृण्वते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शृश्रुस्व गुरुं S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Me. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. p.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सद्गुणं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुञ्चलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अश्रुति *a.* conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-*f.*) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -देवी N. of Saraavati. -धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवसू *m.* N. of the father of Siapāla. -अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्ति] 1 Hearing, चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिमुखप्रसरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; Si. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 R port, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*) -9 The constellation Sravāṇa. -10 The diagonal of a

tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ष. -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -कृदः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदने, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेषं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर *a.* hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -महत *a.* rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. -वजित *a.* 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतन्मायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेद्यः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. सुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Vikankata tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (वर). -4 Prosperity.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m. f.*, श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा क्षीर Un. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरंगध्रुवंगा शुभितचिह्नगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षड्वद्वदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सजीवला संगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (*m. pl.*) the customs of traders of guilds. -वध *a.* forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशंस्य ईदृशसुति श्रदिशः] 1 Better, preferable, anterior; वर्धना-द्वक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्त्वा *q. v.*). -*n.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधिर्धितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; बिद्धं मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6; पतिवधनाति हि श्रेयः पुत्रपुत्राव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 wishing well. -कर *a.* 1 promoting happiness, favourable. -2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -दुः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -द्वे Cow's milk. -Comp. -अमृतं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a house holder. -2. a householder. -वाच *a.* eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिः *m.* [अष्ट पनादिकमस्त्यस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्यं श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वधेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रोण 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a.* Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rico gruel. -2 The constellation Sravāṇa.

श्रोणिः-णी *f.* [श्रोण-इत् वा क्षीर] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणी-भारादलसगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभार-



स्त्यजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -विंश 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् n. [श्रु अमुन् तद् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q. v.) -Comp. -रश्त्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Ms. 42. (also written श्रोतोरश्त्रं).

श्रोतृ m. 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रुते जैन ध्रु कवे-द्वृ] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -वेय a. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशे मे तद्वज्रजलद श्रोत्रेयसि श्रोत्रपेयं Ms. 13. -मूलं the root of the ear. -सुख a. melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय a [छन्दो वेदमधीते वेति वा छन्दश्च श्रोत्रदेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्रह्मगो ज्ञेयः संस्काराद्भिर्न उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रस्यं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Mā. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -रत्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत a. (नी०) [श्रुते विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -क्षं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सौख्यायन कार्यायन &c.)

श्रोत्रं [श्रोत्र स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रोषद् ind. An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण a. [श्लिष्-कृत्ति नि Up. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 596. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक a. 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. -कं The Areca-nut.

श्लेक् 1 A. (श्लेक्ते) To go, move.

श्लेप् 1 A. (श्लेप्ते) To go, move.

श्लू 10. U. (श्लूययति ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लूययितुं क्षणमक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेषयुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लूययितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लूय a. 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छूयं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. -उद्यम a. relaxing one's efforts. -लविक a. hanging loosely down; श्लूयलविकीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 A. (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh; यथैव श्लाघयते गंगा पादेन पर मेदिनिः Ku. 6. 70 (so no read श्लाघते for श्लाघयते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बंधून्नेष्टयत्युक्तिसुक्ता Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; श्लाघमाना परस्त्री-भ्यस्तत्रागादाक्षसत्पियः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं [श्लाघ्-ल्यट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ्-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy commendation; कर्णजयद्वययोर्वी का-त्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हने जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं। या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -विषयः a. absence of boasting त्यागे श्लाघाविषयः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित p. p. Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] 1 Praised, praise-worthy; Mā. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिक्कुः [श्लिष् कु नेत्व पूर्वा०] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependant. -n. The science of astrology, astrology.

श्लिक्कुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4. P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरि रूपगत इति तिमिरमनसं Git. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिष्ठा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट p. p. [श्लिष्-कृ] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषयद्वया शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः f. 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence. श्लेषः [श्लिष्-वच्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषवत्याः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, double entendre. -भित्तिक a. trusting on (it. having for its basis a Sleshā).

श्लिपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लिषादिन् m. A club-footed man.

श्लील a. 1 Lucky, prosperous; also

श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् m. [श्लिष्-मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. -अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -आजस् n. the phlegmatic humour. -घ्न, -घ्नी 1 the Arabian Jasmine. -2 the hog weed. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण a Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल a. Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक a. (की० f.) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक् 1 A. (श्लोक्ते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोका [श्लोक्-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्रयाप्ययत वक्ष्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादेष्वतुभिः मयुक्तामिदं वाक्यं समाश्रितः। श्लोचताक मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लो-को भवतिवति Rām. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण् 1. P. (श्लोणति) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्लोण्.



श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वञ् 1 A. ( शञ्चते ) To go, move.

श्वञ्, श्वञ् 1 P. ( श्वचते, श्वञ्चते ) 1 to go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वञ् 1 A. ( श्वजते ) To go, move.

श्वद् 10 U. ( श्वदयति-ते ) 1 To speak ill ; ( श्वदयति only according to some ) -2 ( श्वदयति-ते ) ( a ) To go, move ( b ) To adorn. ( c ) To finish, accomplish ; ( only श्वदयति in these senses according to some ).

श्वद् 10 U. ( श्वदयति ) To speak ill.

श्वन् m. [ शि-कनिन् नि० Up. 1. 158 ] ( Nom. श्व, श्वानो, श्वानः ; acc. pl. श्वनः ; श्वनो f. ) A dog ; श्व यदि क्रियते राजा सर्कि नाश्वात्पुमानहं Subhāsh, Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. —अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. —क्रीडिन् m. a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. —गणः a pack of hounds. —पणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. —धूर्तः a jackal. —नरः a snappish or ourrish fellow. —निश-निशः a night on which dogs bark. —पक्ष m., पक्षः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. —पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot ( to be branded on the forehead of a thief ). —पाकः an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; G. L. 29. —फल lime or citron. —फलकः N. of the father of Akrūra. —भीरुः a jackal. —घुर्यं a pack of dogs. —इतिः f. 1. the life of a dog ( to which servitude is often likened ) ; सेवां लावककारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्वइति विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service, Ms. 4. 4. —व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. —हन् m. a hunter.

श्वञ् 10 U. ( श्वञ्चयति-ते ) 1 To go' move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वञ्च 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वञ्चमिव प्रविष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den

श्वयः, श्वयनं Swelling ; increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वत् 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run, go quickly.

श्वत्क 10 U. ( श्वत्कयति-ते ) To tell, narrate.

श्वत् 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run ; see श्वत्.

श्वशुर. [ शु-भाञ् अशुभे आञ्-अञ्-उ रच् पृ० U. 1. 44 ] 1 A father-in-law

wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. —रौ ( dual ) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रुः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. -Comp. —श्वश्रु m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. ( श्वसति, श्वस्त or श्वसित ) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभक्षेत्र श्वस्तत्पिन जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वस्तं यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hias, snort. —Caus ( श्वसयति-ते ) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वस्तनः [ श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-रुद् ] 1 Air, wind ; श्वस्तनसुभिर्मन्थि Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वस्तनचालितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34 : Ratn. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 1 also ) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp —अशनः a serpent. —ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. —उरुहः a serpent. —ऊर्मिः f. a gust of wind.

श्वसित p. p. [ श्वस्-क् ] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. —ते 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वसः [ श्वस्-वञ् ] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनैरपथुं जनयति श्वसः प्रमाणधिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. —उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. —कासः asthma. —कुडारः a drug used to cure asthma. —धारणं = प्राणायाम. —रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. —हिका a kind of hicough. —हेतिः f. sleep.

श्वसिन् a. [ श्वसयति श्वस्-णञ् णिनि ] Breathing. —m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces ( letters ) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् ind. 1 To-morrow ; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāsh. -2 Future ( at the beginning of comp. ). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. —भत a ( श्वोभूत ) being to-morrow. —वैसीय, -वसीयस् ( श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस् ) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. ( -n. ) happiness, good fortune. —अयस ( श्वअयस ) a. happy, prosperous. ( -स ) 1 happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन a. ( जी f. ), श्वस्त्व a. Relating to the morrow, future. —नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. ( श्वयति, शिश्रवाय-गुशाश्, अश्वत्-अश्वयित्-अशिश्रवायत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, श्वत् ) 1 To grow, increase, ( fig. also ), to swell ( as the eye ) ; रुद्वगेऽशिश्रिष्यथशुरास्यं हेमोस्तवाश्वयित् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79. 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. —WITH उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; प्रबलरुदितोच्छ्रननेत्रं ( मुखं ) Me-84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वार्कणः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वान्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वान्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [ श्वेव-अण् न टिलोपः ] A dog. -Comp. —निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. —वैखरी angry, or curriish snarling.

श्वापद् a. ( दी f. ) Savage, ferocious. —दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः-च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वानिधु m. A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. ( श्वेते ) To become white, be white ; श्वतिकरितविंगता-श्वेतमानैर्यज्ञोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

श्वित a. White. —तं Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वितर a. Ved. White.

श्वितिः f. Whiteness.

श्वित्व. श्वित्व्य a. White.

श्वित्वं [ श्वित्-रक् ] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot ( on the skin ) ; तद्वरमपि नोपिहयं काये दृष्टं कथंचन । रणाद्वयः पुंश्रमपि श्वित्वेत्केन दुर्भगं Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वित्वाञ् a ( जी f. ) Leprous. —m. A leper.

श्वेत a. ( श्वेत. or श्वेनी f. ) [ श्वित्-अच् पञ् वा ] White ; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैरुक्ते महति रथेदेने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. —तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाबल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. —तं Silver. -Comp. —अंवरः —वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. —इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. —उद्गरः an epithet of Kuberā. —कमलं, —वसो a white lotus. —कुजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —कुष्ठं white leprosy. —केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the



descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). —गजा, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. —2. the elephant of Indra. —गरुत् *m.*, —गरुतः a goose. —छद्ः 1. a goose. —2. a kind of basil. —द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. —2. Chalk. —3. the milk-stone. —धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the form of the sea. —4. turtle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —एत्रः a goose. —रयः an epithet of Brahman. —एगङ्गा white basil. —पादला the white trumpet-flower. —विगः a lion. —विगलः 1. a lion. —2. an epithet of Siva. —मिथुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —परिच white

pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (—रक्त) the pink or rosy colour. —रजन् lead. —रयः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् *m.* the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वल्कलः the glomerous fig tree. —वाजिन् *m.* 1. the moon. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. camphor. —वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाद् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. of Indra. —वाहता 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the moon. —3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. —युगः, —रुगः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. N. of Indra.

—हस्तिन् *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. —2 Hog-weed. —3 White Dūrvā grass. —4 A crystal. —5 Caddied sugar. —6 Bamboo-man. —7 N. of various plants. —8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Saohi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत् White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्विते) To become white.

श्वेत्स्य 1 Whiteness. —2 White leprosy.

श्वेत्तं, —श्वेत्तं White leprosy.

## ष.

(Many roots which being with स are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष to show that the स is changed to ष after certain propositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places. )

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. —2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. —2 End. —3 Rest, remainder. —4 Final emancipation. —5 Loss of knowledge. —6 Heaven. —7 Sleep. —8 A learned man. —9 A teat or nipple. —10 Hair. —11 Delivery ( गर्भविमोचन ).

षट् 1 A bull. —2 A eunuch; ( 14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers ). —3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity ( *n.* also in this sense ); कल(बहुपणीते षट्पदीयेन घत्ता कुट्टकमलषडे तुल्यकृपासर्वैः) Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also. ). —डः, ङ A flock ( of goats &c. ).

षट्कः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षण्डः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. —2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरं षण्डे Ak. —Comp. —तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् *num. a.* ( used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां ) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. —Comp. —अक्षिणः ( षडक्षिणः )

a fish. —अंशं ( षडंशं ) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively. —जंघे बाहू शिते मध्ये षडंशमिदमुच्यते. —2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कर्मो व्याकरणे निरुक्तं छंदसा चित्तिः । ज्योतिषाभयनं चैव षडंगे वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदांग also. —3. the six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow. —गोमुखं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडंगेयतद् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. —4. any set of six articles. —जित् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —प्रिः ( षडंशः ) a bee. —अधिक *a.* ( षडधिक ) exceeded by six; Mā. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः ( षडभिज्ञः ) a Buddhist deified saint. —अष्टोत्त *a.* ( षडष्टोत्त ) eighty-sixth. —अष्टोत्तिः *f.* ( षडष्टोत्तिः ) eighty-six. —अहः ( षडहः ) a period of six days. —आननः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः ( षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः ) epithets of Kārttikēya; षडाननापितपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृतिकारु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः ( षडाम्नायः ) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं ( षडूषणं ) six spices taken collectively; षेचकील समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण *a.* ( षडकर्ण ) heard by six ears, i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener ( as a counsellor, seer &c. ); षडकर्णो मिच्छते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. ( —जैः ) a kind of lotus. —कर्मन् *n.* ( षडकर्मन् ) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmin; they are : —अध्यापनमभ्ययनं

यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षड् कर्माभ्ययन-जन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. —2. the six acts allowable to a Brāhmin for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षड् कर्माभ्ययनं जन्मनः ॥ —3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शक्ति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. —4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; ध्यातिर्ब्रह्मा तथा नेत नौलिकी ( नौलिकः ) नाटकस्तथा । कपालमाली चेतानि षड् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. ( —*m.* ) 1. a Brāhmin skilled in the above six acts. —2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण *a.* ( षडकोण ) hexangular. ( —*m.* ) 1. a hexagon. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold gayā; गयागजो गयादिव्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः । गया गयाश्वश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥ —गवं ( षड्गवं ) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. —2. a yoke of six, ( sometimes after the names of other animals ); e. g. हस्ति°, अश्व° six elephants, horses &c. —गुण *a.* ( षड्गुण ) 1. sixfold. —2. having six attributes. ( —*m.* ) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. —2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण ( 21 ); cf. बाहुगुण also. —ग्रंथि *n.* ( षड्ग्रंथि ) the root of long pepper. —ग्राधका ( षड्ग्रंथिका ) zedoary ( शूटी ). —चक्रं ( षड्चक्रं ) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् ( षड्चत्वारिंशत् ) forty-six. —चरणः ( षड्चरणः )



चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a lounet. -3. a louse. -जः (बह्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs:— नारां कंसस्तालु जिह्वां दांश्र संस्पृशत् । बह्जः संजायते (बह्जः संजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् बह्ज इति स्थः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; बह्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; बह्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिराः शिखिद्विभिः R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (बह्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (बह्त्रिंश a. thirty-sixth). -दर्शनं (बह्दर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. -दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. -दुर्ग (बह्दुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धनुर्दुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं घृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥ -नवति f. (बह्णवतिः) ninety-six. -पंचाशत् f. (बह्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. -पद्ः (बह्पद्ः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यद्वलीनपदपदन पदपदोऽसौ न लघुं यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. \*अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. \*आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. \*उय a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चारं न वहति भयान्नमयः बह्पद्वयं Me. 73. \*प्रियः the tree called नगकेशर. -पदी (बह्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. -पुञ्जः (बह्पुञ्जः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with six subjects, i. e. the four *Puruṣārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धनार्थक्रामोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थे योऽस्ति । बह्पुञ्जः तु यस्यासौ बह्पुञ्जः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2. a lustful or licentious man. -विंशुः (बह्विंशुः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भागः (बह्भागः) a sixth part; one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ma. 7. 131, 8. 33. -युजः a. (बह्युजः) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (जः) a hexagon. (-जा.) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. the water-melon. -मासः (बह्मासः) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (बह्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -मुखः (बह्मुखः) an epithet of Kārttikēya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. -रसं, -रसाः (m. pl.) (बह् रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see *nuder* २५. -रात्रं (बह् रात्रं) a period of six nights. -रेखा (बह् रेखा) a water-melon. -वर्गः (बह् वर्गः) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्वि) कालः कोऽथस्तथा लोभो

मदमोहौ च मत्सरः, कृतादिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्ग Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (बह् विंशतिः) twenty-six; (बह् विंशति twenty-sixth). -विध (बह् विध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. -शास्त्रिण m. one conversant with the six Śāstras or dāśanās. -षष्टिः f. (बह् षष्टिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (बह् सप्ततिः) seventy-six. पद्क a. Sixfold. -कं An aggregate of six; मासपद्क, पूर्वपद्क, उत्तरपद्क &c. पद्ग See षोडा. षष्टिः f. Sixty; Me. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. \*तम sixtieth. -Comp. -भागः an epithet of Śiva. -मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनो f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक a. Bought with sixty. -कृत्क A kind of rice of quick growth. षष्टिकरं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ a. (ष्टी f.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रद्यात्पेवुकाद्भनात् Me. 9. 164, 7. 130; पठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊपर्यभिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशस्य इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). \*वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशहृतेरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4. -अंशं the sixth meal. \*कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanti, one of the 16 divine mothers -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive *Tatpuruṣa* compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसातुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाद् ind. A vocative particle.

षादकौशिक a. (की f.) Increased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षादपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः मोक्तः स्वरीः बह्भिस्तु षाडवः.

षाडगुण्यं [बह् गुणा एव षड्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाडगुण्यसु पयुंजीत शक्यपेक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. -मयोगः employment of the six expedients or measure or royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [बह् मातरोऽयं] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārttikēya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षाष्ठ a. (ष्टी f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिङ्गैरगद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् nun. a. (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अंश a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंघ्रिः a crab. -अचिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादमर्धमाचमनं वस्त्रम् । मधुपर्कचमनं वस्त्राभरणानि च । मधुपुष्पे पुष्पादीनि वैवेद्यं वस्त्रं तथा. -रुद्राः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानसा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कृतिर्ज्योतिरा श्रीः प्रीतिर्विच । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥ -मुञ्जा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी वस्रा शशी भेया मांथिनी विजया जया । देवसेवा स्वधा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः प्राप्तिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवतामदेवताः.

षोडश a. (शी f.) Sixteenth; Mr. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिक m. A modification of the Agnīhotra sacrifice. -Comp. -महः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the



body with mystical texts. —सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārttikeya ; वेदा जनोज्ज्वलितबोद्धासुखः समिति बोद्धा सहाटक-गिरेः Asvad. 7.

षोड *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्टिब् 1, 4 P. ( शीवति, शीवति, श्युत )  
1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. —2 To sputter ; Bk. 12. 18.

शीवने, श्युतने 1 Spitting out. —2 Saliva, spittle.

श्युत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. ( ष्वक्ते, ष्वस्क्-क्ते ) To go, move.

## स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सहस्र and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of ; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सवृद्ध, सधन, सरारोष, सक्रोध, सहस्रि &c. ; (b) similar, like ; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature' ; सो सजति, सवर्ण ; (c) same ; सोदर, सपक्ष, सखिन्, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 Air, wind. —3 A bird. —4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. —5 N. of Siva. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 ( In prosody ) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —स The goddess Lakshmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. —2 Meditation. —3 A carriage-road. —4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship ; समयष्टास्त्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. —2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend ; देवाधुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे. —2 To form or be formed in rows. —3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight ; यः संयति पातयिनाकेलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39 ; 18. 21 ; Ki. 1. 19 ; Si. 16. 15. —*Comp.* —वरः a king, prince.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared ; Mv. 5. 51. —2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) ( as passions &c. ) ; असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36 ; Ms. 2. 100. —2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine ; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50 ; M. 1. 7 ; R. 3. 20, 42. —3 To gather ( Atm. ) ; वीहीनसंयच्छते Sk. —4 To shut, close ; Bg. 8. 12. —5 To hold

together, hold fast. —6 To guide or drive ( as horses ). —7 ( a ) To collect. ( b ) To bind or tie into a knot ( as hair ) ; संयम्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. —8 To keep in order. —9 To present with, give to.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. —2 Tied up, bound together. —3 Fettered. —4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner ; R. 3. 20. —5 Ready. —6 Arranged ; see य् with सं. —तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. —2 N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उत्तर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, —मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —नाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयस्वर *a.* Silent.  
संयदु *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control ; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27 ; so संयमधनः &c. —2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga ; धारणाध्यानसमाधिश्चयमतरंगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S. Ku. 2. 59. —3 A religious vow. —4 Religious devotion, practice of penance ; S. 4. 16. —5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. —6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. —2 Drawing in ; S. 1. —3 Binding, tying up ; U. 1 ; V. 3. 6. —4 Confinement. —5 Self-denial, control. —6 A religious vow or obligation. —7 A square of four houses. —क् One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. —2 Bound, fettered. —3 Detained. —4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic ; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69 ; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. —2 To go away, depart, walk away ; Bg. 15. 8. —3 To go to, go or enter into ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To assemble, meet. —6 To fight. —7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. —2 Traveling, proceeding. —3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour ; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. —2 To endow or furnish with. —3 To form an alliance. —4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with ; संयोज्यसे स्वेन बधुर्महिम्न R. 5. 55. —*Caus.* 1 To unite, join ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचमापि नरं सरित् H. 1. —2 To harness, yoke. —3 To prepare, equip ( an army ). —4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with ; इज्ज्वा संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. —5 To fasten or fix on. —6 To throw, discharge, shoot ( a missile ). —7 To use, employ. —8 To appoint ( to an office ), entrust with. —9 To perform, accomplish. —10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.



संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्युतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. —गोव्युतं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुक्त *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संयुचयति संभवं Subhāsh. (b) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gūpas of the Vaiśeṣikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आमरसंयोगाः Mā. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽन्तेरा संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —ग्रथकरं severality of conjunction. —विहृदं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —Caus. 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरुह 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

संरुध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरुभः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; इत वर्धते ते संरुभ S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mā. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपात-प्रतीकारः संरुभो हि महारुननां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. —परुष *a.* harsh through rage. —रस *a.* excessively enraged. —रुहः the impetuosity of anger.

संरुभिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संराध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. —Caus. 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुगण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुह 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तुगमिव लब्ध लक्ष्मी-नैव तान् संरुगद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधा 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping. संरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संलक्ष 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यवर्शनः संलक्षते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्षते न छिदुरापि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेतुः संलक्षते ह्यग्नौ विद्युद्भिः इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संलक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संलीह *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Covering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. —मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुह 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or Caus. 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संलुहनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसंति कृतवीह संवत्सरत् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva. —ध्रुवि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). —रयः a year's course.



**संवद् 1 P. 1** To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr.). अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचंद्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदं त्यक्षरणि Mn. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus. 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); नानि सौहृतिकैः सह संवाद्यतां. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

**संवदनं 1** Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

**संवादः 1** Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संज्ञादानया वृष्टः Dk.; (नादः) विस्वाकर्षी परिचित इव ओष्ठसंवादमेति Mā. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 15.

**संवादिन् a. 1** Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बह्वजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्मद्वजसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6

**संवननं 1** Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

**संवर्गः Ved. 1** Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

**संवर्जनं 1** Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

**संवलनं 1** Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mā. 9. 13, 10. 11.

**संवलित p. p. 1** Met together, mingled, mixed; Mā. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; Mā. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उदितोदरश्चलनसंवलितः (धन्यः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

**संवालिगत् a.** Overrun. -तं A sound; Mā. 5. 19.

**संवत् 1 P. 1** To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

**संवासः 1** Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

**संवसथः** A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

**संवह 1 P. 1** To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणादुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

**संवहः N.** of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

**संवाहः 1** Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

**संवाहकः** A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

**संवाहनं, -न 1** Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mā. 9. 25.

**संवासित a. 1** Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid having an offensive or foul smell, (as a breath).

**संविक्तं** What is separated or individualized.

**संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1** To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

**संविग्र p. p. 1** Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्रमानस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

**संविज्ञात p. p.** Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

**संविद् 1. 2 A. 1** To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

**संवासिः f. 1** Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वस्त्वया सुखसंवाप्तिः स्मरणीयाश्चुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

**संविद् f. 1** Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -3 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलीकः कृतपूर्वसंवित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-ory, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleading, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. Comp. -स्वातिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

**संविदा** An agreement or promise, covenant.

**संविदान a. 1** Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

**संविदित p. p. 1** Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

**संवेदः** Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

**संवेदन-ना 1** Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनपैष रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

**संविधा 3 U. 1** To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

**संविधा 1** Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवाय संविधा R. 1. 94.

**संविधानं 1** Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

**संविधानकं 1** Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

**संविभज् 1 U. 1** To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; निगद्यन्तसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सद्यवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; विक्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhāsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

**संविभागः 1** Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

**संविभागिन् m.** A partner, sharer, participator.

**संविश् 6 P. 1** To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशसयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तमाहु संविशे 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; बोद्धार्तनिशाः क्षीणं तस्मिन् युग्माहु संविशे Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.



संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; सुहृन्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -Caus. 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see संवर. -7 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mā. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवरः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विचार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुहृन्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं (सुहृन्) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदने विवृतो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -त 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृत-संवर्य R. . 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृ 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्तः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -Caus. 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वड-धानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -कं The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m. N.* of Balarām.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -तः *N.* of Varāṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrences. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानि सुतनिवाशे R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Nā. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीर्यते संव्यवहारानां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः [ सम्पक् शक्तमीकारो यस्य क्व Tv. ] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्द्वं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशम्यसीव मे Bk. 18. 23. -3 To be removed. -Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroned. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, pligent in performing. -Comp. -आत्म *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्मादिषु लिङ्गते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; सन्दयः संशयस्य चैता न ह्यवपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविषयस्य भावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अविद्याज्ञान-



-4 Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमना-  
रुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याता  
पुनः संशयमन्त्यथैव Mā. 40. 13 ; Ki. 13.  
16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp.  
-आत्मन् a. doubting, sceptical.  
-आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncer-  
tain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into  
danger ; S. 6. -हेतुः solution of a  
doubt, decision. -हेतुम् a. clearing  
all doubt, decisive ; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितु a. Doubt-  
ful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain.  
-2 Doubtful, questioned. -3 Risked,  
hazardous, endangered, exposed to  
peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते श-  
रीरावस्था Mā. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या  
विश्रुतां प्रति K. -132.

संशुद्ध 4 P. To be completely  
purified. -Caus. 1 To purify com-  
pletely. -2 To clear, pay off ( ex-  
penses ). -3 To correct, rectify. -4  
To examine, inquire into, investi-  
gate.

संशुद्ध p. p. 1 Completely purified,  
pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiat-  
ed. -4 Acquitted ( of crime or debt ).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification ;  
Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying  
in general. -3 Correction, rectifica-  
tion. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance  
( of debt ). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्रवत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion.  
-m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p. p. 1 Contracted, shrunk  
up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled  
up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to,  
resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.  
-2 To lean or rest on, depend on ;  
न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6.  
12 ; Mā. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, ap-  
proach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve,  
wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling  
place, residence, habitation ; परस्पर-  
विरोधिनोरैकसंश्रयदुर्लभे V. 5. 24 ; R.  
6. 41 ; oft. at the end of comp. in  
this sense and translated by ' resid-  
ing with', 'relating or pertaining to',  
'with reference to' ; जातिकुलिकसंश्रयो  
S. 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3  
17 ; मनोरथोऽस्याः शांशनौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6.  
60 ; विसंश्रयो प्रीतिमशाय लक्ष्मीः 1. 43 ;  
एकार्यसंश्रयदुभयोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seek-  
ing protection or shelter with, flee-  
ing for refuge, forming or seeking  
alliance, leaguings together for mutual  
protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or

expedients in politics ; see under गुण  
also ; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge,  
asylum, protection, shelter ; अनवा-  
शिनि संश्रयद्वये गजभक्षे पतनाय बह्वरी Ku.  
4. 31 ; Me. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to for refuge.  
-2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United,  
joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं  
S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower,  
servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संश्रुणोति  
न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; ( but  
Atm. when used intransitively ) ;  
हितान् या संश्रुते स किंपुः Ki. 1. 5.  
-2 To promise. -Caus. To tell,  
narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A  
promise, an agreement, engagement.  
संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to.  
-2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट 4 P. 1 To clasp or press  
together. -2 To adhere or cling to.  
-3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite,  
join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Clasped or pressed  
together, joined, united. -2 Embraced.  
-3 Adjoining, lying close or contig-  
uous to. -4 Furnished or endowed  
with, having. -5 Related, connected  
together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace ;  
वशिनां हि परपरिमहसंश्लेषपरारुहसी वृत्तिः  
S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection,  
contact.

संश्लेषणं-णा 1 Pressing together. -2  
Means of binding together. -3 Con-  
nection, tie, bond.

संश्रवत् See संश्रवत्.

संसंज्ञ Pass. To be attached or  
connected together, be joined or  
linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck to-  
gether. -2 Adhering or clinging to,  
attached to, sticking close to. -3  
Joined or linked together, closely  
connected ; मतेषु संसक्तनमेवशास्त्रं Ku.  
3. 43 ; B. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous,  
adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed,  
mingled, blended ; मद्युक्तमयूरिक्तसं-  
सक्तहेका Mā. 9. 5 ; कालिंदक्या मधुरां  
गतादि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6.  
48 ; Mā. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7  
Endowed with, possessed of. -8  
Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -मनस  
a. having the mind fixed or attached.  
-युग a. yoked, harnessed ; Si. 3. 68.

संसाक्तः f. 1 Close adherence, in-  
timate union or junction ; संसाक्तौ  
किमुलभं ब्रह्मोद्यानां Ki. 7. 27. -2  
Close contact, proximity. -3 Inter-  
course, intimacy, intimate acquaint-  
ance ; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fasten-

ing together. -5 Devotion, addiction  
( to anything ).

संसद 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down sit  
down together. -2 To be afflicted,  
be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् f. 1 An assembly, meeting,  
circle ; संसद्यु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki.  
3. 51 ; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ;  
R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ;  
Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध Caus. 1 To be successful.  
-2 To accomplish, complete ; Ms. 2.  
100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4  
To settle. -5 To regain ; Ms. 8. 50.  
-6 To cause to be settled or paid ;  
Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8  
To extinguish.

संसिद्ध 4-P. 1 To be made per-  
fect. -2 To be fully accomplished  
or effected, to be well-performed.  
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to  
become happy ; जयनेव तु संसिध्येत्  
ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished,  
perfected. -2 One who has secured  
final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete  
accomplishment or attainment ; स्वहृदि  
तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्द्वितीया Bhāg. ; Ku.  
2. 63. -2 Absolution, final boatitude ;  
संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Pg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20.  
-3 Nature, natural disposition, state  
or quality. -4 A passionate or  
intoxicated woman.

संसूच 10 U. 1 To indicate, fore-  
bode ; संयोगो हि विशेषस्य संसूचयति  
संभवं Subhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, prov-  
ing. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hint-  
ing, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4  
Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, ap-  
proach. -2 To revolve, turn round.  
-3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go  
or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ;  
पापान् संसृष्य संसारान् प्रेषयतां याति शत्रुपु  
Ms. 12. 70. -Caus. 1 To spread over,  
cause to move over. -2 To revolve or  
turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिश्चैर्निर्य संसारयति  
चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसारणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolu-  
tion. -2 The world, worldly life,  
mundane existence, ग्रीष्मचंद्रकर्मंडर-  
भीष्मज्वालसंसारणतापितमूतः Bv. 4. 6.  
-3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The un-  
resisted march of troops. -5 The com-  
mencement of battle. -6 A highway.  
-7 A resting-place for passengers  
near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passag. -2 The cir-  
cuit or course of worldly life, secular



life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; MAI. 5. 30; संसार-धन्वमुचि किं सारमायुशासि संसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे युतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -Oomp. -गमनं transmigration. -युग्मः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. -चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिच a. (गी. f.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसे संसृतिर्गमनस्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 11. 63; cf संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृजते सरसिरेरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षा संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तवत् संसृजते R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गसुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercoarse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Oomp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds: प्रगमादन्तेदन्त, प्रभवाभाव, emergent, and अस्तित्वात् absolute non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिच a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Disobarging, voiding.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Re-united. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टा -स्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of

father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयै-तेषां (शब्दार्थसंकारणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिश्च्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् m. 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A co-partner.

संसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पत्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छायायासी Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kṣhaya-māsa (क्षयमास)

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिच a Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेका Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभे सनस्कृत माधवर्मी Si 9 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाप्येका समलंकरेति पुरुषं वा संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारो-भयभीत्या मैथिलेयै यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमागमनयः Mu 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कृत्वं m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) ययुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where MALLI. renders the word by आकरंजया शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्ग-संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ द्रुपेण चक्रे युवराज-शब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावसुन्दरं वस्तु न संस्कारमेवते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecra-

tion, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यत्नवे भाजने लघः संस्कारो नाप्य-था भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; कलादुनेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds: -मायना, वेग and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T S. -14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Mann mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread. -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Oomp. -पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वञ्जित, -हिन a (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कारका Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleaned, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. -तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागवाख्यता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. -अस्तिः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तम्भ 5, 9 P. (caus. also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्बित-वीक्रियायां कथंचिद्विज्ञा मनसा बभूवुः Ku



3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), देवि संस्तवयामास U. 4. -4 To make firm or innumerable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तव्य *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see संस्तभ्.

संस्तभः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नैर्घुनिः संयति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar; Māl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at; Māl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; यतः संस्तुतिर्दुर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves &c.; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रक्षयिष्यामि तद्धं विभावसौ Kn. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्तयामः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्तयामेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. -5 Familiarity, family talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णादुद्दिजते मृदो परिभवत्तासाक्ष संतिष्ठते Mn. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दारिद्र्यादुद्वेगस्य बाधजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञोपयेन युज्यते Kull.) 6 To

come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.); जगन् न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयान्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. -Caus. 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. G. 60; निसर्गनिष्ठास्वप्नेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; वृषकूटसंस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; जीसंस्थानं चाप्तरस्तीर्थभारादुत्क्षिप्येनो ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing; arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैवं प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं ह्युः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवानि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. -न 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना मितेरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोग-मस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 A adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व तु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदान्धु संस्थितः शुचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे याति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थ याति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पृशः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पृशी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact. (b) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blomsomed, blown.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Bg. 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -Caus. To remind, put in mind of; (पाताले) मामथ संस्मरयतीव युजगलोका Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत् Ms. 2. 71; वृत् एव हि संहते भिन्नरेव च संहतात् 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike, against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined



or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमाय गच्छति संहताः पक्षिणोऽयम् Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. —जातु a. knock-kneed. —यु a. knitting the eyebrows. —स्त्री a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतत्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः अयसी पुता H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; युक्ता नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

सहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमृतमृतजीमूतस्निग्धसहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

सहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 bells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संवर.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनु-संहिता -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padaa or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 ( In gram. ) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः तैत्तिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः सन्निधिः संहिता संज्ञः रथात् Sk. ; or वर्णानामिक्रानयोगः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe. -Comp.

—पाठः the continuous text of the Veda ( opp. पदार्थ q. v. ).

संहतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संह 1 *P.* ( Sometimes *A.* also ) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, sock ; Pt. 1. 221. -3 ( *a* ) To contract, abridge, compress ; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्य तव सहियते वचा R. 10. 30. ( *b* ) To drop : संह्रियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate ( opp. सृज् ) ; अयं युगान्तोचितकालनिद्राः संहृत्य लोकाव पुराणाधिष्ठेते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अनियुक्ते मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11 ; 6. 3 ; न हि संहृते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चोडालवेष्मनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16 ; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति याव ; द्विः खेमरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 With, holding, drawing back, withdrawal ( opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप ) ; प्रयोगसंहार विभक्तसंज्ञं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. —भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. —सुद्धा *N.* of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship ; it is thus defined :—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वासं दक्षहस्तं । क्षिताङ्गुलीरङ्गुलिभिः संश्लेष परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृ 4 *P.* 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end ( as hair ).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संहीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* ( *र्ण* or *र्ण* ) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. -2 ( In gram. ) Having an object, transitive ( as a verb ).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full ( as the moon ) ; as in सकलदुःखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. —लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. —Comp. —वर्ण *a.* ( *i. e.* पद or वाक्य ) having the letters क & ल, *i. e.* quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda ; Ms. 2. 140. —ह्यः *N.* of Siva.

सकाकोलः *N.* of one of the 21 bells ; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इवानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4 ; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mā. 9. —मं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. —लं *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. —ज्ञः Presence, vicinity, nearness. ( सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from the presence of ).

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, horn of the same mother, uterine ( as a brother & c. ).



**सकुल** *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

**सकुल्यः** 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

**सकृत्** *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या मदीयेत। सकृद्वाह ववा नीति श्रोयेतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतपणयोर्ध्वं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकुत् *q. v.*) -*Comp.* -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, —प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

**सकृपण** *a.* Miserable, wretched.

**सकेश** *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

**सकैतव** *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. —वः A cheat, rogue.

**सक्रोष** *a.* Angry, enraged. —*पं ind* Angriely.

**सक्त** *p. p.* [संज्ञ-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Adicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वेरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted to; नगैर्द्वसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. —*Comp.* —वेर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

**सक्तिः** *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction; सक्ति जवात्पनपरयनिलो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

**सक्तु** *m. pl.* [संज्ञ-तु किञ्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. —*Comp.* —फला-ला the Sami tree.

**सक्तकः** 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

**सकुल** *a.* Containing barley-flour.

**सक्यन्** *A* substitute for सक्रिय after acc. dual.

**सक्रिय** *n.* [संज्ञ-क्रियन् Up. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सक्य after उचर, एङ् and ष्य or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

**सक्रिय** *a.* Active, moveable.

**सक्षण** *a.* Being at leisure.

**सखि** *m.* [सह समानं खपायेति नि० Up. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; सहस्यौ acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सहस्युः gen. sing.; loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा स्वमासि यन्मम तत्तत्त वैव U. 5. 10.; सखीनिव प्रीतिपुजोऽपुजोऽचिनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानां Kn. 1. 10; सखिवसत्रः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1)

**सखी** A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवति-जनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरति Git. 1.

**सखीयति** Den. P. To wish for a friend.

**सख्यं** [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुसूच्यं सख्यं रामस्य समानस्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; समानशील-व्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. -2 Equality. —रह्यः A friend.

**सश** 1 P. (सगति.) To cover.

**समण** *a* Attended by troops or flocks. —णः An epithet of Śiva.

**समंघ** *a.* Fragrant. —घः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः समंघेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

**समर** *a.* [गणन विषय संहतिः] Poisonous, having poison. —रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife *Sumati* he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by *Indra* and carried down to the *Patala*. *Sagara* thereupon commenced his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the *Patala*, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sāgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage *Kapila* they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that *Bhagrattha* (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river *Ganges* to water and purify their ashes and thence to convey their souls to heaven].

**समर्धः-भ्यः** A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

**सयुग** *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

**सगोत्र** *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. —त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कष्टव्यापराद्धोरिम S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. —त्रं Family, race, lineage.

**सगिधः** *f.* Eating together.

**सह** 5 P. (सहोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

**संकट** *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, abait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यहितार्थीनां प्रत्य-वायेर्दृश्यन्त Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिला-संकटस्थलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. —टः 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेऽवविषण्णयोः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यते माज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ka. 31. 93.

**संकथ** 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

**संक्षयं** Narration.

**संक्षया** Conversation, talk.

**संकल** 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तद्विद्धिप्रतीतान् विसमिति करि संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

**संकलः** 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

**संकलनं-ना** 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

**संकलित** *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Sized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Māl. 3. —त (In arith.) The first sum. —तं Addition. —*Comp.* —रेक्यं the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

**संकलुक** *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

**संकारः** 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

**संकारी** A girl recently deflowered.



संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, दिश्य° -2 Near, close, at hand. —*ज्ञः* 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch

संकुच 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. —*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —*चं* Saffron —*Comp.* —*पिङ्गुनं* saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —*नी* The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रम-  
लेख रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disorderd, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —*लं* 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विचरितायां तस्या-  
मागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsis-  
tent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता ।  
माता तु मम वधैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकुजितं, The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुते) 1 To commit; ये पश्यापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकुष्ट 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —*णः* N. of Balarāma; संकर्ष-  
णानु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

सक् 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पद्मसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; जिज्ञेधु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नर-  
कार्षेय कुलजनानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संमृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविव्रातिज्ञ-  
षामात्मन्यंगोविषे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अ-  
गमिषेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वेदाश्रयस्थितौ । संदिग्धस्य च  
भवति संकराविधिः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweep-  
ings.

संकरः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारित *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellane-  
ous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of im-  
pure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —*मं* 1 A man  
of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note  
or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an  
intoxicated elephant. —*मि* A difficul-  
ty. —*मो* A kind of riddle. —*Comp.*  
—*जाति*, —*योनि* *a.* of mixed birth, of  
a mongrel breed (as a mule). —*युद्धं*  
a confused fight, melee.

संकृत 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To  
praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell,  
mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकार्तनं —*ना* 1 Praising, applauding,  
extolling. -2 Glorification (of a  
deity). -3 Repeating the name of  
a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृष्ट 1 A. To wish or long for.  
—*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determiné,  
settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose;  
Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect  
together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5  
To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To  
imagine, fancy. -7 To think about,  
ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental re-  
solve; का कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Pur-  
pose, aim, intention, determination. -3  
Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धि-  
यस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, re-  
flection, fancy, imagination; तत्सं-  
कल्पोदितजडिम स्तंभमप्येति गात्रं Māl. 1.  
35; वृषेव संकल्पशतैरजसमनं नीतोऽसि  
मया विवृद्धि S. 3. 5. -5 The mind,  
heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow  
to perform an observance. -7 Expec-  
tation of advantage from a holy vol-  
untary act. -8 Consideration, reflec-  
tion. -9 A declaration made by a  
widow at the time of burning herself  
with her husband. —*Comp.* —*आत्मक*  
*a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consist-  
ing of thought only, imaginary. —*जः*,  
—*जन्मम्* *m.*, —*योनिः* epithets of the

god of love; भगवत्संकल्पयोने M. 4;  
Ku. 3. 24. —*ह्य* *a.* 1. volitional. -2.  
conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intend-  
ed, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolv-  
ed upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined,  
fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion.  
-2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3  
An indicative sign, mark, token -4  
Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते  
जातो गुणद्वयक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5  
Engagement, appointment, assigna-  
tion (made by a mistress or lover);  
नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मुहुः वेणुः Gil.  
5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers)  
rendezvous; कांतायिनो तु या याति सं-  
केतं सविभारिका Ak. -7 Condition,  
provision. -8 A short explanatory  
rule (in gram.). —*Comp.* —*युद्धं*, —*नि-*  
*केतनं*, —*स्थानं* a place of appointment  
or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention.  
-2 Appointment, assignation. -3  
Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress  
who makes an appointment; संकेतके  
चिरपति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement.  
-2 A rendezvous.

संकेतपति Den. P. 1 To agree upon,  
appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay  
down conventionally. -3 To invite  
call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by  
convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽयमभि-  
धत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited,  
called.

संक्रेदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम 1 U. 1 To come or meet  
together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or  
pass through. -3 To approach, go.  
-4 To go over or be transferred (to  
another). -5 To enter on or in;  
कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकार-  
क्षममाश्रमेते R. 5. 10. -6 To be pre-  
sent at, attend. -7 To surmount.  
—*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To de-  
volve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसं-  
क्रिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3  
To deliver, hand over. -4 To con-  
vey, lead towards. -5 To take pos-  
session of. -6 To promise mutual  
assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going to-  
gether. -2 Transition, traversing,  
transfer, progress. -3 The passage  
of a planetary body through the zodi-  
acal signs. -4 Moving, travelling.  
—*मः* —*न* 1 A difficult or narrow pas-  
sage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदी-  
मार्गं च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3



A medium or means of attaining any object ; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽ-  
तिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रान्तं p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; पुत्रसंक्रान्तलक्ष्मी-  
कैर्यद्वद्देशाकुर्भितं U. 1. 22. -3 seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankranti ( in astr. ). -तं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over ( to another ) ; संपातिताः...पयसो गंधूषसंक्रान्तयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating ( one's knowledge to another ), power of imparting ( instruction to another ) ; विवादे दुर्ज्ञ-  
यित्वंते क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्याचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्ति-  
रन्यस्य शिक्षयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रमे.

संक्राड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together ; संक्राडन्ते मणिभिरमराधिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 68. -2 To creak rattle ( as wheels ) ; संक्राडन्ति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्राडनं Sporting together.

संक्राडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्रुद् 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception, and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together ; आतपास्यसंक्षिप्तनीचारासु निवादिभिः R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत् क्षणद्वयं कचं दीर्घायामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्तं p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition ( from one feeling to another ).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. ( संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of ' briefly, concisely, shortly ' ).

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. —Caus. To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषं वीरसंख्यं Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Vc. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Mā. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; तावत्स्येव च तत्त्वानि संख्यैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यकं a. ( At the end of comp. ) Numbering, amounting to ; शतसंख्यका वरा &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. —Comp. —अ-  
तिग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. —मात्रं mere numeration. —वाचक a. expressive of number. ( -कः ) a numeral. —स-  
मापना an epithet of Siva.

संख्यातं p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. —तं A number. —सा A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यायत् a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —m. A learned man.

संगः [ सङ् भावे षङ् ] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence ( as of rivers ). -3 Touch

contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सर्ता सङ्घिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगममुवाच ' to keep company with, herd with ' ; युगाः युगाः संगममु-  
वाजति Subhāsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; हणयतो विषयान्धुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; द्वांसंयान्धुपातेर्वि-  
हयति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42 ; ' विमुक्त ' Ku. 1. 53 ; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ; 3. 63.

संगमः a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, insatiable. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted ; Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अभ्रधुलैः समगंसि Dk. ; गते भगवत्सौ कालिंदकस्या-  
मंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ; Me. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain ( with acc. ). —Caus. 1 To bring together, join, unite ; बधूः, वीरौ संगमयोचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; मियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमस्य श्रियं वेदिता R. 12. 104.

संगतं p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; शृणुतमिदानीं संगतार्थं वचेति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with ( as planets ). -7 Shrunken up, contracted ; see गम् with स. —नं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योऽस्तयेऽस्तु सदा सर्ता V. 5. 24 ; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. —Comp. —संघि a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंग-  
तिर्ज्ञं R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवसंगे नौका Mōha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-



ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union : V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch ; गान्धर्वात्मन् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse ; अयं सनेतिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers) ; संगायमुत्तरोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमने Meeting, union ; see संगम. -नः N. of Yama.

संग्रहः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तद्येति तस्या वित्तो प्रकीर्तः पश्यग्रहीतसंग्रहम-ग्रन्थम् R. 5. 26, 11. 48 ; पालितसंग्रहाय 13 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight ; अतस्त्वभ्युज्जस सा सुहृन्मृतः संग्रहमागमानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Sami tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संयुत p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संयुह p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगू 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.) ; राज्ञे समगिरतं Dk -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगोणे p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगे 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -न 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जगुः सुकंठो गन्धर्वः संगीतं सद्यमुत्करः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमस्य दस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् ; S. 1 ; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance. -2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Ms. 56. -शाला a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संगृह्ण 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard ; संगृह्य घनं गजान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged ; see संगृह above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; स्वधासंग्रहदत्तपराः R. 1. 66 ; तैः कृतप्रकृतिः संग्रहेः 19. 55 ; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a king of संगेय). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality ; करणं कर्म कर्तृति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18 -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Inoscing, setting ; कनकधूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting ; receiving -र्ण Dyseutery.

संघीरु m. A charioteer.

संघाहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संघाहकः A collector, compiler.

संघाहिन m. The Kuṭṣaja tree.

संघामः War, battle, fight ; संघामांगमांगतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as, महापुंसं, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together -वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संघद् 1 A. To meet, assemble, together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination ; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट् 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against ; संघट्टयन्नदमंगदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together ; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (द्वयान्निः) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 85. -5 Embracing. -द्वा A large creeper.

संघट्टने -न 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procurer. -3 Snell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; जलसंघात इवासि विद्वताः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. -कठिन a. hard



like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11. -**सिल** a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

**संयुक्** 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

**संयुक्** p. p. 1 Resonant, resounding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. -**ह**: A sound, noise.

**संयुक्** 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 Torival, emulate, compete or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिष्ठः प्रयोगिभिः संयुक् सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

**संयुक्**: 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मिंश्चित्संयुक् Dk ; नात्याचार्योर्मिहान् ज्ञान-संयुक् जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

**संयुक्** 1 A., 3 P. (संयुक्, सिष्कि) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

**संयुक्** 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

**संयुक्त** a. Startled, timid. -**तं** ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

**संयुक्**: 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -**f**. The wife of Indra ; see शची.

**संयुक्** a. Painted, variegated (with pictures) ; Ms. 64.

**संयुक्त** a. Blear-eyed.

**संयुक्**: 1 A friend, companion ; -2 A minister, counsellor ; संचिवान्सत चादौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34. 4. 87 ; कार्योत्तरसंचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

**संयुक्** See शची.

**संयुक्त** a. 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

**संयुक्त** a. 1 Intelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling ; संयुक्तः कस्य मनो न हृयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

**संयुक्त** a. Dressed.

**संयुक्त**: The mango tree.

**संयुक्त** a. 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

**संयुक्त** a. Having men or living beings. -**n**: A man of the same family, a kinsman.

**संयुक्त** a. Muddy.

**संयुक्त** a. Watery, wet, humid.

**संयुक्त** a. Born together. -**तः** A brother (Ved.).

**संयुक्त**, **संयुक्त** a. 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -**m**. A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

**संयुक्त** Brotherhood, relationship.

**संयुक्त** (स) a. 1 Loving, attached to -2 Associated together. -**m**. (Nom. सज्जः, सज्जो, सज्जः ; instr. dual सज्जयाम्) A friend, companion. -**ind**. With, together with.

**सज्ज** a. 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred, trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

**सज्जन्** 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, ghât. -**n**: A good man ; see under सत्. -**न** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting.

**सज्जा** 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

**सज्जित** a. 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

**सज्जीकृ** 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

**सज्जीय** 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

**सज्ज्य** a. 1 Farnished with a bow-string. -2 Strung (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21.

**सज्ज्योत्सना** A Moonlight night.

**संयुक्त**: A collection of leaves for writing upon.

**संयुक्त** m. 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

**संचर** 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about ; यन्नेः समचरतान्ये Bk. 8. 32 ; कश्चिदथा संचरते सुराणं R. 13. 19, N. 6. 57 -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave ; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. -**Caus**. 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct ; यथानि संचोर्ध्व S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.), to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

**संचरः** 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path ; यत्रैवधिपकाशेन नक्तं दक्षितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow

road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development.

**संचरणं** Going, motion, travelling

**संचारः** 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through ; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 ; सुलभमुत्सवसंचारोऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7 ; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass. -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7 Leading, guiding. -8 Transmission, contagion. -9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

**संचारक** a. Conveying, transmitting. -**कः** 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

**संचारणं** Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

**संचारिका** 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A hawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

**संचारित** p. p. 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed ; see संचर.

**संचारिन्** a. (जी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable ; संचारिणो नगरदेवदेव Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; संचारिणो दीपशिखे रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bháva ; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious -9 Impelling. -**m**. 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; see व्यभिचारिन्.

**संचल** 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up. -4 To depart, go away.

**संचल** a. Trembling, quivering.

**संचलनं** Agitation, trembling, shaking ; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

**संचाली** The Gunjâ shrub.

**संचायः** N. of a particular sacrifice.

**संचि** 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard ; रक्षयोगाद्यपमपि तपः प्रयत्नं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Mâ. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place ; Bk. 3. 35.

**संचयः** 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store ; कर्तव्यः संचयो निरर्थं कर्तव्यो नाति-संचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint ; Mâl. 8. 9.



संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सचयिन् *a.* Collecting, gathering, boarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितेन Consideration, reflection.

संचितित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामिन् दद्यान् सुयोधनो व Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज्ञ 1 P. (सजति, सक; the *स्* of the root being changed to *च्* after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधेषु मत्तेभ्यः कटेषु फलरेणवः (संज्ञः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. —*pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संज्ञन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). —*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संज्ञः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Śiva.

संज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संज्ञातकोप 'being angry'; so संज्ञातवक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Paṇḍit (as time).

संज्ञयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by and profession). -3 To be restored to life. —*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. —*नी* 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Ford. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku. R. and Me. —*Comp.* —ओषधि *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनीषधिरसो हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संज्ञानीति Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संज्ञानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. —*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञा *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. —*ज्ञ* A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञयनं Killing.

संज्ञसिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लब्ध् आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखापितैकागुलि-संज्ञयेव मा चापलापेति गगान व्यनेदीति Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of

comp. in this sense; इति विदुः। सुख-दुःखसंज्ञे: Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gāyatrī Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yami, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvins. kumāras or Asvins q. v.]. —*Comp.* —अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. —विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. —विषयः an epithet, an attribute. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (—*m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्ञ्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mā. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सद् 1. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -11. 10 U. (साटयति) To show, display, manifest.

सदं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mn. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विधेयसुष्ठुतसटाः प्रतिहेतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. —*Comp.* —अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी *f.*, सटिका Zeduary.



सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सह 10 U. (सहयतिने) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सटुकं A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; *c. g.* कदूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सदयतिने) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सटि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See बंद.

संहिशः A pair of tongs or nip-pere.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; सत्तः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा नपरतो दृग्वा Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे बने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Beat, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदामं हि विशर्माय सतां वारिहृत्त्वामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन चोत्सृष्टं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सद्सत् *q. v.* -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. (सत्कु means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -*Comp.* -अंजनं (सदं-जन्) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. -3. विवेका discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. -4. व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सत्तः श्रोतुमर्हति सद्-सद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. -काडः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-*तः*) an epithet of Siva. (-*तं*) 1. hostpitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मृतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् S. 7. 4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति *f.* (सदृतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-*गः*) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरितं) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, धृष्टः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः a portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. -अनंदः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-*नः*) a good or virtuous man. -पति Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. -प्रतिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -प्राज्ञः a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षा bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्जित *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logio)

one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsa* or fallacious *hetu*, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुं तं स तत्प्रतिपक्षः *c. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non eternal, because it is a product'. -कलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of more entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वैशः (सद्वैश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git 3 (where both senses are intended). (-*त्तं*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. -शूलि (सच्छूलि) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खां याति प्रवीणतां H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनाश्रयि तारयति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends (-*यः*) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-*रः*) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Uṣastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं म्रियवादिनाः Rām. -*Comp.* -मः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनंतःसंचारिणः सन्निवृद्ध इत्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्ततगानगिरोऽलिभिः Si. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगताना यद्विमानाश्चूरीः Me. 69. -यायि *a.* 1.



always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सति: *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितैव ते जानीते योसौ पादुशब्देति Mā. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादिकत्रिवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्वं [सद्-द्रव] (usually written सत्त्वं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अश्रयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अशनं (ज) a long sacrificial session. -परिवर्जनं distribution of food at a sacrifice. -शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्वायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्विन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो मायः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; चत्वारिंशद्वर्षाणि दृष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽस्यानिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विश्वकरो वि S. 7; Mā. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, vir-

tue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; किरासाद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32. (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. -उद्वक्कः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वलः loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. -संश्लघः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. -सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1. Living, existing. -2. Possessed of true essence. -3. Good, pure, virtuous. -4. Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववती Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2. Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3. Fulfilled, realized. -4. Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नदीमुख-आद्ध q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; मौनसत्यं विनिश्चयते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं न 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्पादु. हसलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -स्यं

*ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verify, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. -अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृतो च पदवा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-तेने) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, i. e. trade, commerce; Ma. 4. 4 and 6. -अभि-संध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -आत्मन् true. (-मः) a virtuous or upright man. -उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. -उच *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयच्छन् *a.* fulfilling a request. -नामः a lover of truth. -तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. -दर्शिन *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुत्र the world of Viṣṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीं Ms. 6. 46. -पतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -यतिज्ञान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. -फलः the Bilva tree. -भामा N. of the daughter of Satrājīta and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -भारतः N. of Vyāsa. -युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -यौवनः a Vidyādhara. -रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyāsa. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-मः) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2. a seer. (-नः) truth, veracity. -वद्य *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-मः) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-सः) वाचं सत्यं speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -अव-सी Ved. an epithet of Uśas. -आव-यं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. -संगरः N. of Kubera. -संधः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सत्येषु कृष्णाय गुरु-संनिधौ भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यकारमिवा-तकः Ki. 11. 50;



सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitri. *q. v.* —*ती* 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. —2 N. of the wife of Nārada. —3 Of the wife of Richika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, voracity. —2 N. of Sītā. —3 Of Draupadī. —4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —5 Of Durgā. —6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa. —7 Of the mother of Viśbhū; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. —2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्. —*त्रं ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं सभं सत्रं सहायं संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akṛāra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājit and gave it to Akṛāra. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛāra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. —*रं* Quickly, speedily.

सत्स्कार *a.* Sputtered. —*रः* Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सिद्धिः, सत्; the स of सद् is changed to द् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् निर्वचि निखिला गिरौ Bk. 7. 58. —2 To sink

down, plunged into; सन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पके गौरिव सिद्धिः H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). —3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. —4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सिद्धिः राधा वासुदे Gīt. 6. —5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपत्तायां नीतो सकलमवंतः सिद्धिः जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सत्तुष्टं वदुःखः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. —6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. —7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. —8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सिद्धिः मे हृदयं K.; सिद्धिः मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. —9 To go. —*Caus.* (सादयतिने) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. —2 To throw or cast down, place, put. —3 To weary, exhaust. —4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिष्यति) To wish to sit &c.

सद्वनं [सिद्धयस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. —2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. —3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. —4 Water. —5 A sacrificial hall. —6 The abode of Yama. —7 Sitting, a seat.

सद्वः The fruit of trees.

सद्वशः A crab.

सद्वशवदनः A heron.

सद्वय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. —*यं ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. —2 Gently, softly; S. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सद्वत् *n.* [सिद्धयस्मिन् सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. —2 An assembly; पदेविना सरो भति सद्वा खलजनैविना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. —*Comp.* —*ज* *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —*गृहं* an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सद्वस्यः [सद्वसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). —2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सद्वस्यैरुज्जातः S. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, over, perpetually, at all times. —*Comp.* —*आनन्द* *a.* ever happy. (—*दः*) an epithet of Siva. —*गतिः* 1. wind. —2. the universal spirit. —3 the sun. —4. everlasting, happiness, final beatitude. —*तोय*, —*नीरा* 1. N. of the Karatoyā river. —2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —*दान* *a.* always making gifts or exuding nectar; सदादाना परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीष्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—*ना*) 1. a rattling elephant. —2. a scent-elephant (= गंधद्विप *q. v.*)

—3. N. of the elephant of Indra. —4 N. of Gapeśa. —*नर्तः* a kind of bird the wagtail. —*पुष्प* *a.* over-flowering. (—*पः*) the cocoa-nut tree. —*प्रसूनः* N. of various plants: —*रोहित*, मर्क and कुंदः —*फल* *a.* always bearing fruit. (—*लः*) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the jack tree. —3 the glomerous fig-tree. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —*मय* *a.* always present. —*योगिन* *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —*शिवः* N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —*नः* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदृश (की *f.*), सदृश, सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.) ; वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश, &c. —2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. —3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य B. 14. 61, 1. 15. —*Comp.* —*स्पन्दनं* a regular or even palpitation.

सदृश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. —2 Belonging to the same place or country. —3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. —2 Wrong, improper. —3 Objectionable.

सद्वन् *n.* [सिद्धिः अस्मिन् सद्-अस्मिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनत-भर्तागी सत्त सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. —2 A place, station. —3 A temple. —4 An altar. —5 A seat. —6 Conflict. —7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽप्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. —2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतनर्तागी सत्त सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. —3 Quickly, promptly. —4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्निम् S. 4. —*Comp.* —*कालः* the present time. —*कालीन* *a.* recent, —*जात* *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (—*तः*) 1. a calf. —2. an epithet of Siva. —*पतित* *a.* quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. —*प्राणकर* *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवाशं च वाला क्षीभोजनम्. धृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि वद् ॥. —*प्राणहर* *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं क्षिया वृद्धा वालाकिस्तर्षणं दधि। प्रभाते मेथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि वद्. —*भावि* *a.* newly-born. (—*m.*) a calf. —*शुद्धि*, —*शौचं* immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. —2 Instantaneous.

सद्गु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. —2 Going.

सद्वद्ग *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.



सद्वस्यः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sector or caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिः *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्वञ्च *a.* (सध्वञ्चि *f.*) [सहाचरि; cf. P. VI. 3.95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -*m.* A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सधीचो A female companion, confidante; Bh. 6. 7.

सधीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति; *pass.* सन्ते, सन्ते; *desid.* सिन्ति, सिन्ति, सिन्ति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. -*n.* Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. -*ind.* Always, perpetually. -*Comp.*

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनस्र् See सनस्र्.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled; एव धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. -*n.* 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरमुतामसु स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. -3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा इत्युच्यते Rām. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1; सनाथः सद्भवः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिलासलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. -*चा* A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गंगवर्तसनाभिर्नमिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. -*भिः* 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामन् *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सन्तिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense), -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सन्ति *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सन्तिष्ठान्, सन्तिष्ठे Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, spattered speech.

सन्तो 1 A respectful entreaty -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gauri.

सनीड(ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

सन्तः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

सन्तक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike; निबिडास्यो सुसिद्धास्यमयोन्मत्तसन्तक्ष्तुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

सन्तक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

सन्तच्छ् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

सन्तच्छ् *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. -*n.* *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

सन्तति *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; विश्वाससन्ततिस्तु जलनिविद्धस्य तेव लग्ना शिवा Māl. 5. 10; कुमुदसन्ततिः सन्ततिः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिदं कुकुलस्य सन्ततिः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring, progeny; सन्ततिः कुकुलस्य हि परब्रह्म च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass;

(अलं) सहसा संततिमहसां विहृतं Ki. 5. 17.

संतान-न् 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अष्टिजामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहोने दुःखानि N. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थं विधेयं R. 1. 34; संतानकामय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -*Comp.* -सन्धिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

सन्तश् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतप्तयसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. -*Pass* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां स्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्कान्ते संतप्यते गुरु मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. -*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.).

सन्तपन् 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

सन्तप्य *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -*Comp.* -अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. -वस्र् *a.* short-breathed.

सन्तापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Māl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; सतापसन्ततिमहाभयनाय तस्यामास कमेतद्वनपेक्षितहेतुः चेतः Māl. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse; repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवा प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50.

सन्तापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. -*n.* N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -*n.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Painful, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.



संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमसु *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, grey darkness; निमज्जयन्संतममे पराशयं N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष्ट 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो मर्यादा भर्ता भार्या तथैव च Ma. 3. 60; Bb. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -Caus. 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुत्रस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संत्तु 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संत्तरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्त्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषासुत संत्त्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun; Bb. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्त्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं चैवमन्यत्र कुलं (Raj.) T. 3. 343. -Caus. To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्त्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Rubbed, deprived of.

संत्त्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्त्यस 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. -Caus. To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्त्यसः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंष्ट 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदंष्टाधरपट्टवा Amarn. 32. -2. (a)

To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदंष्टसर्पवचा S. 7. 11; संदंष्ट बल्लेषवलयानिसेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (b) To press together, crush by pressure; संदंष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

संदंष्टः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंष्टकः A pair of tongs.

संदंष्टिका A pair of pincers.

संदंष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped; pinched. -4 A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदंष्ट 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदंष्टता वह्निना Bb. 2. 39.

संदंष्टः Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोड).

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, obtained, fettered.

संदिष्ट 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a messenger; किं तु खलु दूयंतस्य युक्तस्त्वमस्माभिः संदुष्टयं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वरामने गौरौ संदिष्टं मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थं also). -ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदिष्टः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संबंष्टं मे हर धनपतिकोधादिश्लेषितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Kn. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अहुदिनो युरोः संदिष्टः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message; -मे. -ष्टः. -वाच *f.* a message -हरः, -हारकाः 1. a news-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदिष्टकं News, tidings.

संदिह 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिष्टो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in pass); पातु स्वामकठोरकेतकशिखा-संदिग्धसुखेवचः (जटाः) Mā. 1. 2; or धृपेजालावतिःसुखेवचः संदिग्धपाराव-ताः V. 3. 2; Kn. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. -Caus. 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Beameared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubtful, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -ग्रं 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Beamearing. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-ग्रः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. -मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अथ काः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहोलाभासोपितः K.; अथाज्जं प्रवृत्तिः संदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संदेह by Mammata and others); संदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ नवदुक्तौ च संज्ञाः K. P. 10; e. g. see Mā. 1. 2 (1 3); V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहिक *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubtful, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bedstead, cot, couch.

संदीप्त 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. -Caus. 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य म्रियसखीविनोदनीयायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनेगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Ra. 1. 12.

संदीप *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट 4 P. To be defiled or stained. -Caus. 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.



संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदृष्ट 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture. U 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धि गिरां Gt. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भादयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. -शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -Pass. 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -Caus. To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं सुतवत्संरक्ष्य रियतः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधुर्विदुसंदोहवाहिना मावलेनोत्समयति Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine. put together, compound, mix; यानि उक्तेन संधीयन्ते तानि भ्रमणीयानि Kull. -2 (a) To treat with, from friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुभिलुटेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Uhañ 19; Kām. 9. 41. (b) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards. संधे दृशद्वयतारका R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमेवैव सम्यक्तं वाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; ययोसं मयि रमणीयदामरत्वं संधसे मग्नमलयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधसे भ्रमरमतिं हि सद्भिषेगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; जलमेकोऽपि संधसे प्राकाररथो धनुर्धरः

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; तत्तार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्प्राधुन्यसंधानं प्रति-संहार सायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; सुदृष्टवत्सुखमेवो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने मूलका Sur. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Sup-  
porting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bonded, tied.

संधानिन *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Brazery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सत्ता सूची वक्ता छेदाय कर्तरी Snbhāsh.; Ms. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीना भवन्ति H. 4; (these several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुभिलुटेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); त्रगाद्यधवनकडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a

mine, chasma or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; इक्ष्वाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Enphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The valve. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयायिनः क्षितीना विदधति सौपथि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -संधनं the ligament of a joint. -संधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -संधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -रक्षका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bonded, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकवदवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चासुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे ज्योः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथार्य वीर्यं संधुक्षय-सौव चपुर्णेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपीतसंधु-क्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.



संघु 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry.

-2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain ; अरिः संघायते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory ; यः सतं परिचुच्छति शुभेति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess, retain, keep ; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-या 1 Retraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संघया 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुसूयम्वती संघया दिवसस्तदुत्तरः । अहो देवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another ; Me. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day ( पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्ण, अपराह्ण. ) -Comp. -अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशु twilight. -अंशु 1. an evening cloud ( tinged with the sun's rays ) ; संघयाश्चैव सुहृन् रागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhyā adoration. -कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three divisions of the day ( forenoon, noon, and afternoon ) -नाटिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -युष्मती 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -बलः a demon ( राक्षस ) -मंगलं an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp ; V. 3. 2. -रामः red-lead. -रामः ( some take आराम as the word here ) an epithet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning and evening prayers. -समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

संघ p. p. [ सं-क ] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed ; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low ( in tone &c. ) -कः The tree called पियाल. -अं A little, a small quantity -Comp. -कंठ a. choked. -हृष a. desponding, cheerless.

संघक a. Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyāla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla tree.

संघतर a. Lower, more depressed ( as a tone ).

संनम 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline ; संनतंगी Kn. 1. 34 ; Bk. 2. 31 ; पंचसु संनता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey ; संनमतामराणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accomplished. -Caus. 1 To contract, band together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard ( of an army ).

संनह 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on ( as armour ). arm oneself, be accoutred ; समनात्मोत्तरो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112 ; 14. 7 : 6. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself ( for any action ) ( Atm. in this sense ) ; युद्धाय संनहते Mbh. ; छतुं वज्रमणीं शिरीषकुसुमप्रतिन संनहते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped ; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न हूतनिशाचरः V. 4. 1 ; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपद्मा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading ; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमग्रेषु संनद्धे S. 1 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनहः 1 Arming ( oneself ) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment ; संनहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail ; अस्मिन्काले खलोत्सृष्ट इव दवाघाणदारुणे कथं जीवेज्जगत् रघुः संनहः सज्जना यदि Klr. K. 1. 36, K. 16. 12.

संनह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity ; presence ; उरकंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6 ; Ku. 3. 74 ; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Con-

nection, relation. -4 ( In Nyāya phil. ) Connection of an organ of sense ( इंद्रिय ) with its object ( विषय ) ; this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object ; see संनिकर्ष ( 4 ) above.

संनिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ह Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together ; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near ; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards ; ( दृष्टि ) पुनः सहस्राक्षि वि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass. To be near, be present. -Caus. To collect, bring together, assemble ; U. 7.

संनिधातु m. 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods ; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence ; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate ; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense ( इंद्रियविषय ).

संनिपद् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack ; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting ; confluence ; सहस्रपत्न्योजलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection ; धूमज्ज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number ; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36 ; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising



from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संनिपात (7) above.

संनिबन्धः 1 Binding firmly. -4 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनिधुज् See निधुज्.

संनिधेयः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिधश्च See निधश्च.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविष्ट 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धर्तरेः स्थान इवादेशं सुधीचं संन्यवेष्टायत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devote upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into -2 Collected met together, assembled -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See संनिविष्ट above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव चः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mā. 1. 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Mā. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; कियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrink- ing from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 6. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance,

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mn. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -*ने* Proximity, vicinity. -*Comp.* -*प्रपाय a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure. संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस्त 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन स्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तश्च V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं मात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संन्यस्त क्षणभङ्गं तदाखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समाधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; कात्यायना कर्मणो त्यागं संन्यासं कथयौ विद्वाः; Bg. 6. 2, 18 2; Mā. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सर्पक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दत्तदृक्क्षानिर्दृष्टसर्पक्षः भगितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -*क्षः* 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रात-स्त्वया सर्पक्षः M. 4. -3 (in logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यत्वात् सर्पक्षः T. S.

सर्पत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. -*त्नः* An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mā. 4. 5; R. 9 8.

सर्पत्नी [समानः पतिविरयाः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); विद्याः सर्पत्नी भव दक्षिणम्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखाद्विर्त्तिं सर्पत्नीजने S. 4. 17.

सर्पत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सर्पत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सर्पत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. तन्वपत्राकरणं.

सर्पत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain; excessive affliction or torment.

सर्पादि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सर्पादि महानालो दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सर्पया 1 Worship, honouring; सर्पादि सर्पयाविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 92, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 10; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रति विहितसर्पयो-हृत्स्थयस्ताम्रहानि (रमसि) U. 1. 26.

सर्पाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सर्पिहः 'Having the same सर्पिह or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पिहकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Sāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सर्पिह q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sāpinda of kinsman.

सर्पपतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.



सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्त *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. —*Comp.* —अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुयुग्मः the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तपङ्क्ति below. —अर्चि *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. —2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (—*m.*) 1. N. of fire. —2. of Saturn. —3. the Chitraka plant. —अष्टातिः *f.* eighty-seven. —अष्टा a. heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आरमन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कतु and वसिष्ठ. —2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). —कोण *a.* septangular. —गङ्गा *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वा, °ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a saccide; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दश *a.* seventeen. —दीपितः N. of fire. —द्वीपः an epithet of the earth; दुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरिणः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m. pl.* the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* oyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रसास्मात्समेदोऽस्मिन्मज्जनः शुक्ल्युताः). —नवति *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पद्मि the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). —पर्णः (see सप्तपञ्चदशः सप्तर्षः) N. of a tree. (पौ) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f. pl.* the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वायम्भवायसुहृदकोशराहुर्गन्धर्वाणि च *Ak.*; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the Shishpa tree. —भूमि, —भूम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (पानिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रातलखानि च । तादृकाश्चरिजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता मरुक्ताः ॥). —रात्रि a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शत 1. 700. —2. 107. (—ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाका a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सतिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरुन्नैः समग्रे स्वस्मिन् द्रुपयुगेदीप्यते सप्तसतिः *M.* 2. 13; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. —2 Seven. —3 Seventh. —कं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. —2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (सी *f.*) The seventh. —सी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). —2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. —2 A horse; जघो हि सप्ते परमं विदुषणं Subhāsh. ; see सप्तसति also. —3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रणय *n.* 1 Placing confidence in. —3 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रय *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; *R.* 1. 22.

सफरः—री A small glittering fish; cf. शकर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). —2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

संबन्ध *a.* 1 Closely connected. —2 Having a friend, befriended. —3 Of the same family. —युः A relation, kinsman.

सवालः Evening twilight.

सत्वाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. —2 Oppressive.

सत्रह्यचर्ये Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सत्रह्यचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. —2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमन्वितवारिणी तरुनिका क गता *K.*; हे व्यसनसमन्वितवारिन् यदि न शुद्धं सति श्रौतुमिच्छामि *Mu.* 6. —3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; *Vb.* 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [ सह भाति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv. ] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभा कारितवान् *Pt.* 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः *H.* 1. —2 Company, society, meeting, large number. —3 Council-chamber or hall. —4 A court of justice. —5 A public audience (modern *leves*). —6 A gambling-house. —7 Any room or place much frequented. —*Comp.* —आचारः 1. the customs of society —2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. —2. a member of a society. —उच्चितः a learned Brahmana, an educated person. —पति, —नायकः 1. the president of a

society, chairman. —2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सह *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. —2. a member of an assembly or meeting. —3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहास्सभाजयितुमेव *U.* 1. 7; *Si.* 13. 14; *S.* 5. —2 To honour, worship, respect. —3 To please, gratify. —4 To beautify, adorn, grace; *U.* 4. 19. —5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज्-भावे-स्युट्] 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; *Si.* 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; *R.* 13. 43, 14. 18. —2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. —3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि (भी) कः [ सभा द्युतं प्रयोजनमस्य ] ईक ] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माधुर एव एवामच्छति *Mk.* 3; *Y.* 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [ सभायां साधु कर्त् ] 1 Belonging to an assembly. —2 Fit for society. —3 Refined, polished, civilized. —4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; *R.* 1. 55, *Ku.* 7. 29. —5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An assessor. —2 An assistant at an assembly. —3 A person of honourable parentage. —4 The keeper of a gaming-house. —5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. —6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सम्प्रता, —रवे Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् 1 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. —2 Not to be confused or agitated. —II. 10 U. (समगति) 1 To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघा, संयुज् &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संयुज्, संन्यास, संताप &c. (c) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. —2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. —3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समक्ष. —4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with Instr.).



सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समोष्णोच्चनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2 7; Bg. 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दूरिदोपि नेश्वरगुणे: समः Subbāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समवेजवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. -सः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, तुल्य, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. -सं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. -सं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.). आदौ निवस्यति समं हरिर्गमनः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि घरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनेनेया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्च समं विमुहं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. -द्वारिन् *m.* a co-heir. -अंतर *a.* parallel. -आचारा 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -ऊन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -ऊर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्र (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -क्षता an equal excavation, a parallelopedon. -गंधकः incense. -गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Ustra. -चतुरस्र *a.* square. (-सं) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्धजः -जं a rhombus. -चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. -उद्व. -उद्वन *a.* having the same denominator. -जाति *a.* homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिव *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याधिनयसपत्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। छुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. -दृष्टि -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. -द्वादशास्रः -सं an equilateral dodecagon. -द्विभुजः a rhomboid. -धुन *a.* equal to. -पदं an attitude in shooting -दुष्टि *a.* 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. -भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -मय *a.* of like origin. -रंजित *a.* tinged. -रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृष्या यदकं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंबः -वं a trapezoid. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-म.) Yama, the god of death. -वृत्तं 1. an even metro, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. -वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -सूच, -सूच्य *a.* situated on the same diameter. -स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. -स्थलं an even ground. -स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समतां नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. -सं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज्ज 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; शूद्राधिकृतस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

-सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -सं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्मै ते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्पद् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. -द्रुमः the plant called रुही. q. v. -दक्षिण N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; V. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -धुज *m.* fire.

समन्वय *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. -शुः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तच्च समन्वयात् Br. Sut. 1. 1. 4; न च तद्वानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिरे



समन्वयेऽर्थातिरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिषुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथ-समयात् S. 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराध-यः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध, वैशेषिक &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. -अवयुजिते a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* enitabily to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारा conventional practice, established usage; Mā. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -अभिचारा breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -अभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्ति Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9. Na-lod. 4. 8.

समरः -र War, battle, fight; कर्ण-व्योऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवति Ve. 3. -Comp. -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -किम् *m.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यःप्रथमे मियां प्रति V. 4. 38; मयान साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाह-रणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रति-ग्रहसंज्ञाऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदनुग्रहमेव रावतःप्रत्यप्यत समर्थयुतं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अत्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽस्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The co-herence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-नर 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेऽवेसम-र्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to proper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्पाद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवामुपभृत् । संघो निर्विमर्शास्तु नृणांकाः &c. 515.)

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसैरतैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immovable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -Caus. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; सवेता युतुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामैकैकमर्थपथमायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहुनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्ज्ञेयः Subhash. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. -संबंधा intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, material cause (one of the three kinds of कारणं mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश्च I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.



-3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चाक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा रुले समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. ग्राहि q. v.) ; समष्टिरिति सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदानात् । तदभावाच्चद्वये तु ज्ञायते स्पष्टिसंज्ञया II Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine ; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तैरथ वा गृह्यक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' -Pass. To be compounded, from or enter into a compound ; अथय समर्थेन सह संमस्यते सोऽयमी भावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compound. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; काः श्रीपतिः का विषया समस्या Subhāsh. ( thus the lines वाग्यविष संयुक्तोः शतकोटिः प्रविस्तरे, तुषारहं पुरोधाय are completed ; by वेद्युः सर्वे हताः शिवो. ) -2 ( Hence ) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीश परया सुभगा कदाचि-त्कत्रीयमप्यर्चयत्तत्समस्या N. 7. 82 ( समस्या = संपदनं ).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमि-ताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्व-शेकेन समं प्रावाजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, darried.

समाकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw out, ex-tract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षित a. ( जी. f. ) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spread- ing afar.

समाक्रम 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; सममेव समाक्रांतं द्वयं द्विरद्वयानिना । तेन सिद्धासत्तं विद्य-मज्जालं चारिमज्जलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail,

cooquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add to- gether.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, ce- lebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात p. p. 1 Reckoned up, count- ed, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 P. 1 To come or meet to- gether, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction ( as planets ). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत p. p. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. -ता A kind of riddle.

समागतिः f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, en- counter, combination ; अहो वैव- गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमाः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercon- se, association, society ; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjun- ction ( in astr. ).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोतिष्ठ वद् मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meet- ing ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विषयं मौनमर्थद्वितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an as- sembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or under- stand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, compre- hend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflection.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Re- ceiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, in- dicate. -2 To inform, tell, communi- cate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, en- trust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direc- tion, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; यद् भुक्तिं समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तद्वतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect ( as the mind ) ; मनः समाधा- य भिन्नशक्तो Rām. ; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपि Bhāg. -5 To concen- trate, fix or apply intently upon ( as the eye, mind &c. ) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve ( a doubt ), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते ( in commentaries ). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते शक्या समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्ना- मापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To as- sume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive ( in the womb ). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, unit- ing. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract medita- tion, deep contemplation. -4 In- tentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace ( as of mind ), satisfaction, contentment समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapāśka ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 ( In dramas ) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating ( as mind ). -2 Pro- found or abstract meditation, con- centration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e.



the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आत्मेश्वरानां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिभेदमभवे भवति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 70; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लयसमाधि (मानसं) Gtt. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतत्समाधिर्भक्त्यै देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अयोपयंतरमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेदा विद्वेदं नृत्तं महाधृतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requit. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A gure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणात्तस्योक्तं K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gūpas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding -Comp: -भंगः interruption of meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिच, समाधिमत् a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाधमात् p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशिल्पसन्नेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.). जलध्वेज समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, and ल (opp. संध्यक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषा समाधिधिकरणा कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-नं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्का a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्कभावस्तु निवर्तताचतुर्विंशत्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उद्गः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -गोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. -दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -वयस् a. of the same age. -रुचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 73. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; यावत्सौ समाप्येत् यज्ञा पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Ku, 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वेष्टेन कोशनादानवेन

V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न p. p. 1 Attained, obtained. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -अं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring. समापाद्य The change of a Visarga to स or प्.

समाहालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

सामान्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकारः सामानन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

सामाननं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्यः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.). अथ इति पञ्चसामान्ये पश्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्यं Sik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini). -6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object; -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.



**समारंभः** 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भयमुत्थयः समारंभाः...तस्य गृहं विप्रेक्षिते R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समारंभ.

**समारोहः** 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्न-रुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समारोहं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

**समारोहः** 1 P. 1 (a) To ascend or mount on; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

**समारोपणं** 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

**समारोपितः** p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow) भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

**समारोहः** 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

**समालम्बः** 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

**समालम्बः**, **समालम्बनं** 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्बनं विरचयावः S. 4.

**समालम्बः** 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

**समालम्बनं** Resting on, clinging to. **समालम्बितः** a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

**समालापः** Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

**समावसः** 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

**समावसः** 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

**समावयः** 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समावय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

**समाविष्टः** 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To per-

vade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

**समाविष्टः** p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

**समावेशः** 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

**समावृत्** 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

**समावृतः** p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

**समावृत्** 1 A. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brahmana after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

**समावर्तनं** 1 Return. -2 Especially a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावृत्तः**, **समावृत्तकः** A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावृत्तिः** f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

**समाश्रि** 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

**समाश्रयः** 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

**समाश्लेषः** A close embrace.

**समाश्रयस्** 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. To console, encourage; cheer up.

**समाश्वासः** 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Re-

lief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

**समाश्वासनं** 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

**समासः** 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संवि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा धर्मस्य वो योगिनः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2.). -Comp. —अव्ययहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्य q. v. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्षिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10).

**समासंजः** 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

**समासक्तः** p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by.

**समासक्तिः** f., **समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

**समासंजनं** 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

**समासर्जनं** 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

**समासर्जः** 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

**समासादनं** 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

**समाहृ** 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहरति तदा शैलः सहो-यधि Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृत-राजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

**समाहरणं** Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

**समाहर्तुम्** m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).



समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mā. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Deigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्यहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाया also. -तः A holy man. -तं Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वयः A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, conconvocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation

समित्तिजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिध 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify:—*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्धत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्धतः प्रातःसंस्तीर्णद्वर्भा (चङ्कयः) S. 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिद्धाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरण-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न दयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. -सं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union. समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यन्] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -नं Proximity, vicinity (समीपे, समीपतश्च and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते S. 5. 17. -*Comp.* -वर्ति, -स्थ *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर *Caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. -2 The Samī tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद्यिता भवेति श्वादिष्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुदक). -नं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; श्रियाणि वाञ्छत्यमुनिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्ष्ण 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 18, (Kārikās 115 and 116); (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.



**समुच्छेदः** Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

**समुच्छि 1 U.** To rise up, erect, elevate.

**समुच्छ्रयः 1** Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

**समुद्रायः** Elevation, height.

**समुद्रुसितं, समुद्रासः** Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

**समुज्जृम्भ 1 A.** 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; **द्यालं बालमृगालतं दुभिरसौ रोजं समुज्जृम्भत** Bh. 2. 6.

**समुज्जृम्भणं 1** Yawning. -2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

**समुज्झित a.** 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. -तं A remnant, leavings.

**समुत्कर्षः 1** Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

**समुत्क्रम 1 P.** 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

**समुत्क्रमः 1** Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

**समुत्क्रोशः 1** Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

**समुत्था 1 P.** 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. -Caus. 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

**समुत्थ a.** 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Spring or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); **अथ नयन-समुत्थं ज्योतिरुद्वेगिषु धौ** R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

**समुत्थानं 1** Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287, Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in **समुत्थसमुत्थानं** Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

**समुत्थित p. p.** 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

**समुत्पद् 10 U.** 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

**समुत्पाटः 1** Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

**समुत्पत् 1 P.** 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pl. 1. 197.

**समुत्पत्तनं 1** Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

**समुत्पद् 4 A.** 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. -Caus. To cause, effect, produce.

**समुत्पत्तिः f.** 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

**समुत्पादनं** Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

**समुत्पिज, समुत्पिजल a** Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. -जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

**समुत्सवः** A great festival.

**समुत्सर्गः 1** Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

**समुत्सारणं 1** Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

**समुत्सुक a.** 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; **विरोचि समुत्सुकः** V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

**समुत्सेधः 1** Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

**समुत्सृक्त p. p.** Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

**समुद्भयः 1** Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; **सामर्थ्यानामिष समुद्भयाः संचयो वा गुणानां U.** 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue. -7 Effort, exertion. -8 War, battle. -9 Day. -10 The rear of an army. -च 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

**समुदागमः** Full knowledge.

**समुदाचारः 1** Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

**समुदायः 1** A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुद्भय.

**समुदाहरणं 1** Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

**समुद्दि 2 P.** 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

**समुद्दिष्ट p. p.** 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; **मद्गा-ग्रोपचारादयं समुद्दिष्टः सर्वो गुणानां गणः** Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

**समुद्दिग् Caus.** 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

**समुद्दिगणं 1** Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

**समुद्दिह 1 A.** 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

**समुद्दि a.** 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. -द्दिः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्दिक् below. -Comp. -यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

**समुद्दिक् 1** A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e.g. Ki. 15. 16.

**समुद्दिमः 1** Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

**समुद्दिगिरणं 1** Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

**समुद्दिगीतं** A loud song.

**समुद्दिशः 1** Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

**समुद्दिष्ट p. p.** 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

**समुद्दि 1 U.** 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

**समुद्दिगणं 1** Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

**समुद्दिर्द्दि m.** A deliverer, redeemer.

**समुद्दिष्ट p. p.** 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.



समुद्रवः Origin, production.

समुद्रमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्समुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रा 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. -द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -Oomp. -अंता-त 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. -अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2 The earth. -अंबरा the earth. -अरा, -आरा 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Rāma's bridge ; cf. रामसेतु. -कफा, -केनः the outtle fish-bone. -कोता a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग a. sea faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रगामिन-यायिन् &c. (-गः) a river. -गृह a summer-house built in the midst of water. -घुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिन् a. see समुद्र. -योषित् f. a river. -बह्नि submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3. The sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (व्री)य, समुद्रव a. Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्रह 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्राह 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्रैगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्र 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुद्रन 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुद्रति f. 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसा शिखराणां च समुद्रो ते समुद्रति Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उच्चैः सह संगेन को न याति समुद्रति ; स जातो येन जातेनः याति वंशः

समुद्रति Subhāsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समः समुद्रतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः सलु सामीयसाः सहते नान्यसमुद्रति यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रह 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुद्री 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुद्रयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुद्रगमः Approach, contact.

समुद्रजोषम् ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुद्रभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रविह 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुद्रवेत्ता 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुद्रवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुद्रस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; S. 2. 10.

समुद्रस्था, समुद्रस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुद्रस्थितिः समुद्रस्थानं q. v.

समुद्रार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुद्रे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुद्रोद p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुद्रुह 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुद्रासा 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crook, ed, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरा, समूरकः kind of deer.

समूल a. Along with the roots ; as in समूलवत् 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-समूहः, विद्वत्समूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूहा A kind of sacrificial fire.

समु 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -Caus. (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समुह 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. -Pass. 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.)

समुह p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समुद्रि f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving ; मनुसमुद्रिसमेवितमे यया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance ; as in धनधान्यसमुद्रिस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet ; समेत्य च स्परेयतां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत p. p. 1 Come or met together assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of ; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.



**समेध 1 A.** To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —**Caus. 1** To make happy or fortunate. —**2** To feed, supply with, strengthen; **सुधः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सुधं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.**

**समेधित p. p. 1** Greatly increased; **Si. 6. 20. —2** Strong. —**3** United.

**संपत 1 P. 1** To fly or meet together, assemble. —**2** To go or roam about. —**3** To attack, fall upon, assail. —**4** To come to pass, occur, happen. —**5** To fall down, alight, fly down. —**Caus. 1** To bring near. —**2** To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. —**3** To throw down, cast, hurl down.

**संपातः 1** Falling together, concurrence. —**2** Meeting together, encountering. —**3** Collision, butting against. —**4** Falling down, descending; **Bg. 1. 20. —5** Alighting (as of a bird). —**6** Flight (of an arrow). —**7** Going, moving. —**8** Being removed, removal; **Ma. 6. 56. —9** A particular mode of the flight of birds; **Pt. 2. 54**; cf. **हिन. —10** The residue (of an offering). —**11** N. of the son of Garuda.

**संपातिः** N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

**संपातिका** A fabulous bird.

**संपद् 4 A. 1** To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; **संपरस्यते वः कामायं कालः कश्चिन्नानीदृशता Ku. 2. 54**; **R. 14. 76**; **Ma. 3. 254**; **6. 69. —2** To be completed, to amount to (as a number); **आहताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यंते. —3** To turn out to be, become; **संपरस्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. 23**; **संपदे भ्रमसदिलोहमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. —4** To arise, be born or produced. —**5** To fall or come together, unite. —**6** To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; **अज्ञोऽयं यदि सद्य एव कुसुमेन संपरस्यसे M. 3. 16**; see **संपन्न. —7** To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); **साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1**; **Mu. 3. 32. —8** To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. —**9** To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —**Caus. 1** To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; **इति स्वसुभोज-कुलमदीयः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. —2** To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. —**3** To obtain, acquire, attain to. —**4** To furnish, provide, endow with. —**5** To change or transform into. —**6** To make an agreement.

**संपादः 1** Completion, accomplishment. —**2** Acquisition.

**संपादनं 1** Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. —**2** Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. —**3** Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); **Ma. 3. 250.**

**संपत्तिः f. 1** Prosperity, increase of wealth; **संपत्तो च विपत्तो च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2** Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. —**3** Perfection, excellence; as in **रूपसंपत्तिः. —4** Exuberance, plenty, abundance. —**5** A suitable state or condition.

**संपद् f. 1** Wealth, riches; नीताचि-चोत्साहयुगेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपन्ना-विप्रशानमफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमाना Me. 53. —**2** Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या वृष्टेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. —**3** Good fortune, happiness, luck. —**4** Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; **S. 7. 30. —5** Perfection, excellence; as in **रूपसंपद्**; **Si. 3. 35. —6** Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिसप्तसंपदा Ku. 5. 27; **R. 10. 59. —7** Treasure. —**8** An advantage, a benefit, blessing. —**9** Advancement in good qualities. —**10** Decoration. —**11** Right method. —**12** A necklace of pearls. —**Comp. —चरः** a king. —**चसुः** N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —**चिनिमयाः** an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; **R. 1. 26.**

**संपन्न p. p. 1** Prosperous, thriving, rich. —**2** Fortunate, successful, happy. —**3** Effected, brought about, accomplished. —**4** Finished, completed. —**5** Perfect. —**6** Full grown mature. —**7** Procured, obtained. —**8** Right, correct. —**9** Endowed with, possessed of. —**10** Turned out, become; **ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. —11** Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —**चः** An epithet of Siva. —**सं 1** Riches, wealth; **Pt. 4. 115. —2** A dainty, delicacy.

**संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1** To come or meet together, encounter. —**2** To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

**संपरायः 1** Conflict, encounter, war, battle. —**2** A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. —**3** A son.

**संपराय(यि)कं** Encounter, war, battle.

**संपा** Lightning.

**संपाक a. 1** Reasoning well, a reasoner. —**2** Canning, subtle. —**3** Lustful, lewd. —**4** Small, little. —**कः 1** Maturing. —**2** N. of a tree (आरा-वध).

**संपाटः 1** Intersection. —**2** A spindle.

**संपिहित p. p. 1** Formed into a mass. —**2** Contracted.

**संपिष्ट 7 P. 1** To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. —**2** To destroy, kill.

**संपेषणे** Rubbing together, pounding.

**संपीड 10 U. 1** To compress, press or squeeze together. —**2** To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जीर्णलतापतनवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडिनः S. 7. 11; **Ch. P. 3. —3** To compute, reckon. —**4** To obscure, eclipse.

**संपीडः 1** Squeezing together, compression. —**2** Pain, torture. —**3** Agitating, disturbing. —**4** Sending, directing; **संपीडकुम्भितजलेषु तोयवेषु Ki. 7. 12. —हा** Scent.

**संपीडनं 1** Squeezing, pressing together. —**2** Sending. —**3** Punishment, castigation. —**4** Stirring up, agitating. —**5** Paining, torturing.

**संपीतिः f.** Drinking together, comotation.

**संपुटः 1** A cavity; स्वास्यां सागरं शुकिसंपुटगतं (परः) सम्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. v. 1.; **Kāv. 2. 288**; **Ra. 1. 21. —2** A casket, covered box. —**3** The Kurabaka flower.

**संपुटका, संपुटिका** A box, casket; **Pt. 2. 165.**

**संपूज् 10 U. 1** To worship, revere, honour. —**2** To present or honour with.

**संपूजनं 1** Honouring, reverence. —**2** Presenting with.

**संपूर्ण a. 1** Filled &c. —**2** All, whole; see **पूर्ण. —ञः** A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —**ञै** Ether.

**संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1** To bring in contact with, join, unite; **Bk. 17. 106. —2** To be united or mixed together, be in contact. —**3** To fill up, complete. —**4** To present with.

**संपर्कः 1** Mixture. —**2** Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिक्षितमपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; **Me. 25**; **V. 1. 12. —3** Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेऽपि Bh. 2. 14. —**4** Sexual union, copulation.

**संपृक् p. p. 1** Blended, mixed. —**2** Connected together, related, in close relation; चतुर्धाविच संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. —**3** Touching. —**4** Interspersed, inlaid.

**संप्रक्षालनं 1** Complete ablution. —**2** Bathing. —**3** Inundation.

**संप्रणेतु m.** A ruler, judge.

**संप्रतापनं 1** Heating burning. —**2** Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.



संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time ; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Kn. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard ; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Kn. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —Caus. To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession ; Mn. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge ; किं तत्कथं वेत्यपलब्धं संज्ञा विकल्पयतीति संप्रतीतिः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation ; hops.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on ; ते तेहं संप्रदायामि. -2 To hand down by tradition ; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रति *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case ; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानाय A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction ; U. 2 ; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain ; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over ; Ma. 10. 73 ; एवं संप्रधाय Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake one self to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपद् Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोहः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —Caus. 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to ; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact ; ( जलस्य ) उष्णत्वमग्न्यात्पसंयोगात् R. 5. 54 ; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening ; एतेन सोऽयति सूयण-संप्रयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men) ; संप्रवृत्ते बाह्याः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). ( चरवत् ) संप्रवृत्ति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविद् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —Caus. To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —Caus. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, equanimity. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य, व, र्, and ल् to इ, उ ऋ, and ए respectively ; इयणः संप्रसारण P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict ; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with ; as in संप्राप्तं संप्रापद्.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रितिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रिह् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रिग्नं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1. To send, depatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters) ; Bg. 2. 46 ; U. 4. 8. —Caus. To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.



**संफाल:** A ram, sheep.

**संफुल्ल** *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

**संफेद:** An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माचव and अचोरवंत, in Māl. act 5.

**संइ** I. 1 P. (संति) To go, move. —II. 10 U. (संवतिन्ने) To collect, accumulate.

**संबं** 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संवाकु to plough twice); see शंवा also. —2 Water.

**संबंध** 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. —2 To make, construct, form. —*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. —2 To be furnished or supplied with.

**संबद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. —2 Attached to. —3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. —4 Endowed with —5 Connected in sense. —6 Closed, shut.

**संबंध** *a.* 1 Able, capable. —2 Fit, proper, right. —*य:* 1 Connection, union, association. —2 Relation, relationship. —3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. —4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. —5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. —6 Fitness, propriety. —7 Prosperity, success. —8 A relation, kinsman.

**संबंधक** *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. —2 Fit, suitable. —*क:* 1 A friend. —2 A relation by birth or marriage. —3 A kind of peace.

**संबन्धित** *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. —2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. —3 Possessing good qualities. —*m:* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. —2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

**संवर:** 1 A dam, bridge. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंवर and प्रयुग. —4 N. of a mountain. —*त:* 1 Restraint. —2 Water. —3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). —*Comp.* —अरिः, -रिपुः Cuid.

**संबल:** —लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

**संवाह** 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. —2 To compress, contract. —3 To block up, throng, crowd. —4 To bind firmly together.

**संवाह** *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, thronged; संवा-

ह्वद्वि तद्वधुव वर्त्त Si. 8. 2; व्योमनि संवाधवर्त्तभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्ध-साध्यसंवाध K. —*य:* 1 Being thronged with. —2 Pressing on striking, hurting; स्तनसंवाधधुरो जघन च Ku. 4. 26. —3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. —4 The road to hell. —5 Fear, dread. —6 The vulva.

**संवाधनं** 1 Blocking up, obstructing. —2 Compressing. —3 A barrier, gate. —4 The vulva. —5 The point of a stake. —6 A door-keeper (*m. ?*)

**संबुद्ध** 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn: become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. —2 To perceive, observe, notice. —3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतं समवाधयन्ता R. 13. 25. —2 To address, call out to. —3 To instruct. —4 To admonish, advise. —5 To wake up, rouse. —6 To explain.

**संबुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. —2 Very wise or prudent. —3 Wide awake. —*द:* A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

**संबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. —2 Full consciousness. —3 Calling to, addressing. —4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एकद्व्यस्वसंबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. —5 An epithet.

**संबोध:** 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. —2 Full or correct perception. —3 Sending, throwing. —4 Loss, destruction.

**संबोधनं** 1 Explaining. —2 Addressing. —3 The vocative case. —4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

**संभक्ष:** 1 Eating together. —2 Food in common.

**संभज्** 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. —2 To possess, enjoy. —3 To bestow, grant. —4 To favour, serve, help.

**संभक्त** *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. —2 Possessing, enjoying. —3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

**संभक्तिः** *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. —2 Distributing. —3 Favouring, honoring.

**संभ्रम** *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —*ग:* An epithet of Siva.

**संभली** A procuress; see शंभली.

**संभव्यः** The wood-apple.

**संभाष** 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. —2 To speak to, address. —3 To greet, salute. —4 To agree together, consent.

—*Caus.* 1 To converse with. —2 To persuade, prevail upon.

**संभाषः** Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

**संभाषा, संभाषणं** 1 Discourse, conversation. —2 Greeting. —3 Criminal connection. —4 An agreement, a contract. —5 A watch-word, war-cry.

**संभाषित** *p. p.* 1 Addressed. —2 Said, spoken. —*त* Conversation.

**संभिद्** 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. —2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योक्तसंभिद्धज्ञां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. —3 To contract, compress.

**संभिद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. —2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. —3 Combined or united with. —4 Fully blown or opened; V. 1. 1. —*क:* An epithet of Siva. —*Comp.* —वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

**संभेदः** 1 Breaking, splitting. —2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हृषोद्विगसंभेद उपनता Māl. 8. —3 Meeting (as of glances). —4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तद्वत्सिद्ध पारसिंधुः संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमिव मदिराशः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुः संभेदपावनः 9. —5 Blossoming, opening. —6 Uniformity.

**संभुज्** 7 A. 1 To eat. —2 To enjoy. —3 To enjoy carnally.

**संभुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Eaten. —2 Well enjoyed. —3 Made use of.

**संभोगः** 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगकलाः शिवः Subhāsh. —2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. —3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगेति मम संभुचितो हस्तसंवाहनार्त्तं Ms. 96. —4 A lecher, catamite. —5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

**संभोगिन्** *a.* 1 Sensual. —2 Employing, using. —*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

**संभोजकः** An eater, a taster.

**संभोजनं** Eating in company, a dinner-party.

**संभू** 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुव-नेऽस्मिन्सादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 9; धर्म-संस्थापनाद्यर्थं संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 55. —2 To be, become, exist. —3 To happen, occur, take place. —4 To be possible. —5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.): न यत्नि यत्तुं समभावि भावना Si. 1. 27. —6 To meet, be united or joined with:



संभूयांभोधिमश्चेति नहानया नयापया Si. 2. 100 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mā. 5. 9. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture ; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; मातोऽसि संभावयितुं वनाम्ना R. 5. 11 ; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with ; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to ; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy ; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —Pass. of caus. To be possible ; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; नियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो घृयात् Mā. 9 ; मासृषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अप्तरः संभवैवा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227 ; ( see Kull. thereon ). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility ; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसृज्यति संभवं Subhāsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence ( one of the Pramāṇas ). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition ; संभावनमयोमेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संभावनाद्युपमवेहि तमोऽम्बराणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; वित्राहं द्वेषेषु संभावित K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2. 34 ; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got ; Mā. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. —Comp. —कारित्व a. a coadjutor or colleague. —सहृथ्यानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together ; स्यामाय संभृताथानां R. 1. 7 ; 5. 5 ; 8. 3 ; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे ( स्वेदलवा ) K. 8. 51 ; Ki. 9. 49 ; Me. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare ; V. 5 ; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mā. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. -3 An ingredient ; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in शब्दाश्च संभारः. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभूत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभूतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. —Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright ; S. 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence ; युद्धयुपगते संभ्रमवितिः Bh. 2. 64 ; त्ववीर्यवतः काश्चिद्ययस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Upstart, tumult. -9 Ignorance. —Comp. —उत्थलित a. excited by agitation. —भ्रू a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभृ 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. —Caus. 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated ( Atm. ).

संभ्रम p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संभृ a. Greatly delighted, happy. —वृः Great joy, delight, happiness ; Si. 15. 77.

संभाव Intoxication, frenzy.

संमद 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly ; कच्चिद्विश्रिम्बानाद्यं काले संमदस्येति Bk. 6. 65 ; सममदं संभृ 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed, or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved ; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed ; Pt. 1. 56. —सं 1 Agreement ; see समति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिव त्वं संमतिर्भविष्या समसतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

समाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृदयं सह संमन्त्रोक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमन्त्रण Consultation.

संमातुर = संमातुर q. v. under संत.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize ; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in ; सुगालक्ष्मणमिव तेन संमति स्तनतरे Subhāsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow ( Ved. ).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling ; कांतासंमिततरोपदेशद्वये K. P. 1 ; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिच्छ 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलन 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र See मिश्र.

समिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.



संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes.-2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलनं न तावद्धनकोषास्तयाव-चित्तपुष्पाः S. 3. 6.—Caus. 1 To shut, close; उपातसंमीलितलोचनो हृषः R. 3. 26; 13. 10.—2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतस्य भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.—3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति महाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86.—2 Encountering, meeting.—3 Disposed to.—4 Looking or directed towards.—5 Propositions.—खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुखिन् m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुर्च्छ 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon.—2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.—3 To thicken; coagulate.—Caus. 1 To form, fashion.—2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमुर्च्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility.—2 Congealing, becoming denser.—3 Thickening, increasing.—4 Height.—5 Universal pervasion, co-extensiveness, complete permeation.

संमूह 4 P. 1 To be perplexed.—2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious.—Caus. To infatuate, stupefy.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied.—2 Bewildered.—3 Beautiful.—खं ind. In a fascinating manner.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless.—2 Infatuated, foolish.—3 Bewildered.—4 Disordered.—5 Heaped, collected.—6 Produced rapidly.—7 Broken.—दा A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation.—2 Insensibility, swoon.—3 Ignorance, folly.—4 Fascination.—5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination.—नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify.—2 To wipe off or out; wipe away, remove.—3 To rub, stroke.—4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning.—2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.—3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleansed.—2 Strained, filtered.

संसृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संसृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon.—2 To pound, bruise, kill.—Caus. 1 To crush, pound &c.—2 To rub.—3 To clean.

संसर्गः 1 Rubbing together, friction.—2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप-तरकहपोऽभूत्संसर्गस्तत्र मञ्जतां R. 15. 101; Mā. 10.—3 Treading or trampling on.—4 War, battle.

संसोदः Great joy, delight.

संस्पृच्, संस्पृच् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying.—2 Right-fit, proper, due.—3 Correct, true, accurate.—4 Pleasant, agreeable; किंच कुलानि कदीनां निसर्गसंस्पृचि रंजयतु R. G.—5 Same, uniform.—6 All whole, entire.—ind. (संस्पृच्) 1 With, together with.—2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly; संस्पृगियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14.—3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly.—4 Honourably.—5 Completely, thoroughly.—6 Distinctly.—Comp.—पाठः a correct reading or recitation.—प्रयोगः proper use, due application.—प्रवाचिः f. the right direction (of the organ)—वृत्तिः f. steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasuya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन संबलस्येश्वरश्चयः शास्ति यथाज्ञ-या राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. R. 2. 5.

सय 1 A (सये) To go, move.

सयथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनौ a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine.—2 Closely related to.—3 Closely united with the womb.—निः 1 A whole or uterine brother.—2 A pair of nippers for cutting bait-nut.—3 N. of Indra.

सर a. [सरति वृ-अच्] 1 Going or moving.—2 Cathartic, purgative.—रः 1 Going, motion.—2 An arrow.—3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream.—4 Salt.—5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमृगो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29.—6 A water-fall.—रं 1 Water.—2 A lake, pool.—रा 1 Motion, movement.—2 A cascade.—रि A water-fall.—Comp.—उत्सवा a crane.—जं fresh butter; cf. शरज.—पत्रिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus.—2. a lotus.

सरकः-कं [वृ-अच्] 1 A continuous line of road.—2 Spirituous liquor,

spirits.—3 Drinking spirits; चरकश्च सह पुंभिर्जनैर्यथार्थसिद्धिं सरकं महीधृतः Si. 15. 80. 10. 12.—4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20.—5 Distribution of spirituous liquor.—कं 1 Going.—2 A pond, lake.—3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघाघ्नासैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped.—2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा f. सरजस्का A woman purging menstruation.

सरद् m. 1 Air, wind.—2 A cloud.—3 A lizard.—4 A bee.

सरट् 1 Wind.—2 A lizard; लूताहि-सरटानां च तिरश्चां चाङ्गुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरविः 1 Wind.—2 A crowd

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण a. [वृ-अच्] 1 Going, moving, flowing.—णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing.—2 Iron, rust.

सरणिः, -णी f. 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18.—2 Arrangement, mode.—3 A straight or continuous line.—4 A disease of the throat.

सरहः 1 A bird.—2 A libertine, dissolute man.—3 A lizard.—4 A rogne.—5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind.—2 A cloud.—3 Water.—4 The spring.—5 Fire.—6 N. of Yama.

सरतिन् m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रति or अरति.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car.—थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभक् a. 1 Speedy, quick.—2 Violent, impetuous.—3 Passionate.—4 Delighted.—स ind. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch.—2 The bitch of the gods.—3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa.—4 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Rāvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind.—युः-यू f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyā, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [वृ-अल्] 1 Straight, not, crooked.—2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid.—3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Mā. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवदया शक्यं 2.—लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषद्वितानां सरलकुमाणो Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75.—2 Fire.—Comp.—अंशः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine.—द्रवः fragrant resin.—वायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरथ्य See शरथ



**सरसु** *n.* [सृ-अध्व] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसाम्-स्मि सरसः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -Comp. -जं, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजमन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरोरुहयुतिष्ठयः पादांस्त-वासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सर-सिजा) the Sārāsa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रु-हिणी 1. a lotus-plant; 2. अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षा (सरोरक्षा) the guardian of a pool. -रुह (सरोरुह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

**सरस** *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Git. 1; Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, bloom- ing; Māl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस.

**सरसि (सी) कः** The Sārāsa bird (crane).

**सरसी** A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. -रुहं a lotus. (-रुः) the Sārāsa bird.

**सरस्वत्** *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद्). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

**सरस्वती** 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मति.

**सरहस्य** *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

**सराम** *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सराममस्या रसनायुगा-स्पष्टं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनेऽवश्यं सरामं कुर्वतेऽग्नौ Subhāsh.

**सराव** *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वा 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

**सरिः** *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

**सरिका** 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंयुक्ती). -3 A woman going.

**सरित्** *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्य-सरितां ज्ञानानि हि समुद्राः प्रापयन्त्यादि M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः). -भर्तु *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

**सरिद्ध** *m.* The ocean.

**सरि (री) मन्** 1 Motion, creep- ing. -2 Wind.

**सरिलं** Water; cf. सलिल.

**सरिषयः** Mustard.

**सरीसृपः** A serpent.

**सरु** *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

**सरूप** *a.* 1 Having the same form, -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

**सरूपता**, -त्वं 1 Likeness -2 Assim- ulation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

**सरोष** *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

**सर्कः** 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

**सर्गः** [सृज्-वृ] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरध्वं द्यौं कृत्वातिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शब्दं यद्धि सर्गं एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agree- ment. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, ad- vance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्ग-बंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

**सर्ज्** 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

**सर्जः** 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; Māl. 9. 17. -Comp. -निर्घासका, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

**मर्जकः** The Sāla tree.

**सर्जन्** [सृज्-लुट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creat- ing. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

**सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी** *f.* Natron.

**सर्जः** A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

**सर्ज्यः** The resin of the Sāla tree.

**सर्पः** 1 [सृप-वृ] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flow- ing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The Aśle- shā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlecchhas or barbarians. -Comp. -आदिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vāsuki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -वङ्गा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -मुञ् *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki. -विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake charmer. -सर्जः a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Ja- namejaya). -सत्रिन् *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuḍa.

**सर्पणं** [सृ-लुट्] 1 Creeping, glid- ing. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

**सर्पिणी** 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

**सर्पिन्** *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, wind- ing, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मंद्विसर्पि- नी Pt. 1. 252.

**सर्पिष्** *n.* [सृ-इति] Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आयुज). -Comp. -आसृतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter- jar. -समुद्रा the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

**सर्पिर्मत्** *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

**सर्व** 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

**समः** 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

**सर्ह** 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सर्व** *pron. a.* [सूतमेव विश्वमिति- सर्व Up. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्व *m.*) 1 All, every; उपध्वरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव वारिद्वति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāṅgas. (-गः or -रूपः) N. of Siva. -अंगो *a.* pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वंगोऽपि स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -अस्मीन् *a.* eating every kind of food; so सर्वसंभोजिन् &c. -अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-



ous hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sākyamuni. —अवसतः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वाकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1. 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul; ( सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly. ) —2. N. of Siva. —आशयः —आशयः N. of Siva. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the supreme Being. —2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओषः = सर्वाभिसार above. —कः, कर्मेन् m. N. of Siva. —कर्तु m. 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मण a. performing everything. —कामः, कामदा, कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m. an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग a. all pervading, omnipresent. —(ग) 1. Siva. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. Brahman. —4. The spirit, soul. —(गं) water. —ग the plant called विषय. —गामिन्, गति a. all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रथिः, ग्रथिक the root of long pepper. —वारिन् m. N. of Siva. —जनीन a. world-wide, famous. —जित् a. 1. excellent, incomparable. —2. all-conquering, invincible. —ज्ञ, ज्ञि a. all-knowing, omniscient. —(म) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Buddha. —3. the Supreme Being. ज्ञा N. of Durgā. —तन्त्रा one who has studied all the Tantras. 'सिद्धांता' a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of Siva. —दम, दमन a. all-subduing irresistible. —(म) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta; इहायं सर्वानां यत्सम्भूतनात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. —दर्शन-संग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādha-vāchārya. —दृशिन् m. 1. a Buddha. —2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय a. comprising all the gods. —(य) N. of Siva. —देवहृत् a. an epithet of Agni. —वनं (in arith.) the total of a sun in progression. —धारिन् m. N. of Siva. —नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. 'यानं' N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. इद् also. —प्रिय a. popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a. female goat. —भक्षि all-being or nature; ( सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul' ). —भावरः, भावनः N. of Siva. —संग्रहा an epithet of Pārvatī. —सूचक 'all-stealing', time. —यामिन् m. N. of Siva. —रसा 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. —2. salt, saltiness. —3. a kind of musical in-

strument. —4. a learned man 'उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिगिन् m. an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —बल्लभा an unchaste woman. —वासः —वासिन् m., —विद्ययातः, —विग्रहः N. of Siva. —वेदा a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् m. an actor. —स्वापिन् a. all-pervading. —शक् a. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, —संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see. —अभिसारः, —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. —(हः) bdellium. —(हः, also सर्वसह) the earth. —साशिन् a. all witnessing. —(म) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. —2. N. of wind. —3. of Agni. —साधनः Siva. —साधिः f. universal success. —(म) the Bilva tree. —स्व 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वद्वहः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' —2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्व तद्वहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चोभो-रुह Subhāsh., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. —हरा death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. —2 Whole, entire. —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. —वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् ind. 1 From every side or quarter. —2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. —3 Completely, entirely. —Comp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. —2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Vishṇu —2. a bamboo. —3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; s. g. see Ki. 15. 25. —4. a temple or palace having openings four sides; ( n. also in this sense ). —5. the Nīmba tree. —6. a kind of military array. —(दा) a dancing girl, an actress. —सुख a. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. —(खः) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). —3. the Supreme Being. —4. the soul. —5. a Brāhmaṇa. —6. fire. —7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). —(खं) 1. water. —2. sky. —सुभा the Pṛiyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. —2 At all times. —Comp. —गः, —गामिन् m. air, wind.

सर्वथा inn. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. —2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). —3 Completely, entirely, utterly. —4 At all times. —5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः = सर्वदमनः Q. V. सर्वश्रू a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशब्द ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. —2 Everywhere. —3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See सर्वरी.

सर्वला, —ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See सर्वाणी.

सर्वपः [ U. 3. 141 ] 1 Mustard; खलः सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Māl. 10. 6. —2 A small measure of weight. —3 A sort of poison.

सह 1 P. ( सति ) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [ सति गच्छति निम्नं पल्ल-लब्ध U. 1. 54 ] 1 Water; सुभगसलिलावगा-हाः S. 1. 3. —2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. —Comp. —अशियः a. thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इधना the submarine fire. —उपप्लवा inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. —2. = उदक-क्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, —राशि the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं ind. 1 Playfully. —2 Affectionately.

सलोक्ता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, ( one of the four states of Mukti ).

सलुका A kind of tree; cf. शलुकी.

सवः [ सुह-अच् ] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. —2 An offering, a libation. —3 A sacrifice. —4 The sun. —5 The moon. —6 Progeny. —7 A generator. —8 The Arka plant. —इ 1 Water. —2 The honey of flowers. —3 Extracting the Soma juice. —4 Making libations.

सवनं [ सुह-वा-र्युद् ] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. —2 A sacrifice; अथ ते सवनाय वीक्षिता R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. —3 A libation, sacrificial libation. —4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. —5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् a. Of the same age; R. 3. 28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co-eval. —2 A companion of the same age. —f. A woman's female companion or confidante.



सह I. 4 P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy.  
 -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहित epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स of सह is changed to ङ after prepositions ending in ह, as ति, परे, वि, except when ह is changed to ह्) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with : ललो-  
 ह्यापा सोढा; Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्रम-  
 रस्य पेलदं क्षिरीषुपुर्णं न पुनः पतत्रिणा  
 Ku 5 6; ४० दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.;  
 R. 12 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b)  
 To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः सह्यु सा  
 महीयसः सहते नान्यमसह्यति या Ki. 2.  
 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2 To  
 forgive, forbear; वारंवारं सहेतस्यापराधः  
 सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait,  
 be patient : द्विषाण्यहोऽपहसि सोढुमहन्  
 R. 5. 25. 15. 45. -4 To bear, support,  
 bear up; क इवानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्ल-  
 वितामतिशुकलशं सहेत S. 3. -5 To  
 conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to  
 resist. -6 To suppress, atop. -7 To be  
 able (with inf.). —Caus. (साहयति-ते)



1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable ; सुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाज्ञानं सहयति S. 4. 15. —Desid. (सिद्धिं) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able ; see सह. —हः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. —हः, हं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. --नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. —Comp. —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहित्रं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring ; रविकिरणसहिष्णु कुशलेश्वरभिर्न S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing ; सुकरस्तुवस्तहिष्णुना रिपुर्नमूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता —त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) ; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तद्विस्फलयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time ; अस्तोद्यौ सहवासौ कुरुते दृषति हिंसा Subhāsh. (The following senses are given of this word :—साकल्य, सहस्य, योग्य, विद्यमानत्व, समीक्ष, संबन्ध and सामर्थ्य). —Comp. —अध्ययनं 1. studying together ; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्याप्यन् *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (—र्थ) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetorio ; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10 ; e. g. पपात यमौ सह सेनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उटजः a hut made of leaves. —उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamā. —उदः, —ऊदजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह, Nalod. 2. 14. (—रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree ; क ह्वानी सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लविताममिमुकलतां सहते S. 3. भंजिका a kind of game.

—कारिन्, —कृत्, —कृत्वन्, *a.* co-operating. (—म.) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. —वर *a.* accompanying, going or living with ; U. 3. 8. (—रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a hus-

band. -4. a surety. (—री *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompanying. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logio) the invariable accompaniment of the hetu (middle term) by the sādhyā (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार). —चारिन् see सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. in-born, natural, innate. -2. hereditary ; S. 6. 1. (—जा) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. —अरिः a natural enemy. —उदासीनः a born neutral. —मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* 1. natural ; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —वार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —वेचः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas ; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. —चारिन् *m.* a husband. —चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married ; (also रुद्राचरिणी in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. —पथिन् *m.*, —पथ्या *m.* *f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुकीर्त्ति, —पांशुकिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. —भू *a.* natural, innate ; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —धृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युधवन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः, —वासः dwelling together ; सहवसति-सुप्रेत्य चैः मिषायाः कृत इव सुगन्धविलोकितापदेशः S. 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता —त्वं Union, association.

सहरिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —ई *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस्र *m.* [सह-असि] 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa ; Si. 6. 57 ; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —न. 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately ; सहसा विवृणोत न क्रियामवि-वेकः परमापवा पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once ; मार्तण्डकेः सहसोत्पन्नजिह्वः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pāṇḍava ; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्रवासात्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं दसति हस्र-र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. —Comp. —अंशु, —अचिंस, —कर, —किरण, दीधिति, —धामन्, —पाद्, —सरीचि, —रश्मि *m.* the sun ; S. 7. 4 ; R. 13. 44 ; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Puruṣa ; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Viṣṇu. —आननः N. of Viṣṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Pāpas. —कांडा white Dūrvā grass. —कृत्वच् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —वृ *a.* liberal. (—वः) an epithet of Siva. —दंष्ट्रा a kind of fish. —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Viṣṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. —धारः the discons of Viṣṇu. (—र) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus ; R. 7. 11. -2. the Śārāsa bird. —पाद् *m.* 1. an epithet of Puruṣa. -2. of Siva. -3. of Viṣṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kātavīrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bāṇa. -3. of Siva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). —भुजः, —मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. —भुज N. of Durgā. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. —वीर्या Dūrvā grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—न.) ass-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —हर्षस्वः the car of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय *a.* (री *f.*) Thousand-fold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold ; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधा-हमयवा रामेन किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशच् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand ; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीदते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine) ; Mu. 8. 376. —म. 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रवत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion ; सहायसाध्या प्र-दिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44 ; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5



The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतरस्व-मावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a. 1 Having a friend. -2 Borne, endeared, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a. 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्रिसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वत्तेजसो R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endeared. -तं ind. Together with, with.

सहिद्व a. Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. -f. The earth.

सहृदय a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यस्य सहृदयचुरीणः कतिपये R. G.

सहृद्वेख a. Questionable, doubtful. -खे Questionable food.

सहेल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर a. Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportabler, endurable; अपि सह्य ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सद्यो निरवधिरिवानीं तु विदः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोप्यासीत्स-ह्यलस इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of the river Kāveri.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Pārvati.

सायात्रिकः A sea-trader, a mer, chant trading by sea (पोतयणिकः); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुगीन a. [संयुगे साधुः खे] Warlike, skilled in war; भवान्श्च सायुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 20. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [ Cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15 ] A general or loud shout, umultuous uproar; उत्तालः कटपुतना-प्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (रि. f.), सांवत्सरिक (की. f.) a. Annual, yearly. -कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवाहिक a. (की. f.) 1 Colloquial.

-2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांवाहिक a. (की. f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक a. (की. f.) 1 Doubtful.

-2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक a. (की. f.) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वर्ग रज्जाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a. 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिक्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्त्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक a. (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनैः साकं समयमानानां दुजः Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकाक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकृत a. 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मितं Git. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तं ind. 1 Meaningfully, significantly; साकृतं मां निर्वन्दे. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनार्याञ्जलिभिः प्रणेतुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -साः (m. pi.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. -कं = साकेतं.

साकक A quantity of fried grain (सकु). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियासुखगतामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माणं कथयः U. 7.). -Comp. -करणं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (गी. f.) [ सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् दृष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91 ] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -मः 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेव वि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वैपः divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. -मावित a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षिप a. Taunting, abusive.

साख्य a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [ सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण् ] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरा सामरोपमा; (fig. also); व्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; of. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुकूल a. situated along the seacoast. -अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंचरा, -नेभिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -ना 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. -ह्वयं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्नि a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साम a. 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल (ही. f.) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvaṇya, brother of Janaka.



सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

साक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged; short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्दिष्टं अर्थ] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; खं गतिः सर्वसांख्यनां योगिनां खं परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यः N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedāntas* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedāntas* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाभिहितं K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -Comp. -यसाक्षः, -मुख्यः epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* [सदसिन अंगैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -का 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साञ्चि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साञ्चि लोचनद्वयं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -बाञ्चिका the white-flowered hog-weed. -बिलोकिता a side-long look, leer. (साञ्चीकु 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साञ्ची-

कुतचारुचक्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साञ्चीकोरस्याननं M. 4. 11).

साञ्चिद्वयं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजिनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. -प *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोप परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A *Taddhita* affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् सू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निमात्कुत्वा M. 5; भस्मसारकुतवतः पितृद्विषा पात्रसाञ्च वतुषां ससागरा R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसारकुतः N. 1. 16; 80 ब्राह्मणसात् राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तं Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः N. of king Śālivāhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनका, सातीलका Peace.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्दिष्टः उक्तः] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूतिसात्त्विकचकारमपारस्तथैवसात्त्विकं विजयिमान्मथमाविरासीत् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight)—स्तम्भः स्वेदोद्वेग रोमाञ्चः स्वप्नोद्वेग वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमथ प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः श्रुताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brāhmana. -3 N. of Brahman. -की N. of Durgā.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pāṇdaves in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metonymy of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The son of an outcast Valaya. -ता (m. pl.) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Sisupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साद् [सद्-बन्ध] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरसाद्मतिवेषुगत Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; शरीरसादाद्मसमग्रभूषण R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; मतिविघ्नमसाद्मनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

साधिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादित्व *a.* [सद्-णिजि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तवास्मिन्सादृश्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40, 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहस्तु वा भावमर्थं लिखेती Me. 85.

साद्यत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साप् I. 5 P. (साप्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्याति) To be completed or accomplished. -Caus. 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेतिस्तं N. 2. 62; याचयते साधयितुं त्वार्थे R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower.



conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि सामा न दानेन न भेदेन च पवित्रा ; शक्रा साधयितुं Mb. -6 To kill, destroy ; सुधीर्वातकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयायहमविद्धमस्तु इ. 11. 91 ; S. 1. 7 ; पाथेण प्येतका साधिमरिषं प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [ साध-ण्डुल, सिध्-णिच् ण्डुल् संघादेशः वा Tv. ] ( धका or धिका *f.* ) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -का A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin ; Māl. 5. 1. -का N. of Durgā.

साधन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ साध्-णिच् लुट् लुट् वा ] Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object ; प्रजार्थसाधने तो हि पर्यायोचतकार्थकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything ; शरीरमाद्यं लक्ष्म धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52 ; R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent ; कुटारा दिविक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof ; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance ( in general ) -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं विज्ञप्तपक्षे स्थितिः शब्दत्वं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying ; कलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 ( In law ) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, fiction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp.

—अर्थ *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. —क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kāroka*. —पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object ; प्रतिक्रुतासु-पगते हि विधी विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधन 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [ साध्-णिच् यत् ] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about ; साध्ये सिद्धिविधीयता U. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated ; अतस्त्वागन्तुमानाभ्यां साध्यं स्वं प्रति का कथ R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded ; अद्यमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable ; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. —स्वा 1 A particular class of celestial beings ; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. —स्वं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 ( In logic ) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं.....&c. ; परसाध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. —अभावः the absence of the major term. —अभिः an epithet of Siva. —पक्षः the plaintiff in a law-suit. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. —पादः judgment, decision. साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् *m.* The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. —*n.* That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साध्यातः A mendicant, leger.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c. ; ऐश्वर्यं लोकपाला-

नामधुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties ; साधर्म्यसुपमाभेदे K. P. 10 ; Pg. 14. 2 ; Bhāṣa P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण *a.* ( या or नी *f.* ) 1 Common (to two or more), joint ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3 ; साधारणो धूषणवृष्य-भावः Ku. 1. 42 ; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common ; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvād. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with ; उत्कंडासाधारणे परितोषमनुभवामि S. 4 ; वीज्यते स हि संतुमः स्वाससाधारणास्त्रिः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 ( In logic ) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनेकान्तिक q. v. —णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. —वेशा a wild marshy country. —धर्मं joint property. —धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty ; ( अस्मिन् सत्यमस्तेन दोषमस्मिन्प्रियविग्रहः । दमः समाजिनं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः ॥ ) -2. the common duty of procreation ; ( प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टा सतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतो परम्या सहोदितः ॥ ) —स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीक 8 U. To share with, divide ; केन वाग्येन साधारणीकरोमि द्वाकं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness ; see साधारणता.

साधु *a.* ( धु or धी *f.* ; compar. सार्ध-यत् ; superl. सार्धित ) [ साध्-उत् ] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; पद्यसाधु न विधे स्वास्तिक्यते तत्तदस्यपा S. 6. 13 ; आपत्तितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु सन्धे प्रयोग-विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right ; as in साधुदत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 ( *a* ) Kind, well-disposed ; R. 2. 28 ; Pt. 1. 247. ( *b* ) Well-behaved (with loc.) ; मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language) ; -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant ; अनोदसि संतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. —धुः 1 A good or virtuous man ; R. 13. 65, 2. 62 ; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint ; साधोः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subbāsh. -3 A merchant ; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —ind. 1 Well, well-



done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S. 1 ; साधु रे पिंगल चानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp —आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज a. noble, of a noble family. —दृष्टि a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. —भावः kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. —बाहः, —बाहिन् m. a well-trained horse. —वृक्ष the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थित्यर्थो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाह q. v.).

साधीयन् a. 1 Better, more excellent ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger ; (compar. of साधु or बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-स्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सत्संगारभवति हि साधुता खलानां Subbāsh.

साधुते 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted. —वं Joyfully, delightfully ; Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानुनि गन्धः घुरभीकरते Kn. 1. 9 ; Me. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साधुम् m. A mountain. —सी N. of an Aparāsa ; S. 6.

साधुकंय a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

साधुक्रोश a. Tonder, compassionate.

साधुनय a. Courteous, civil.

साधुवध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

साधुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सातिपन्नं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. —कः A Brāhmana who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांतव 10 U. (सात्वयतिने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांतवः, सांतवन् —ना [सांतव अच् लुट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Paṇohajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kṛishṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बर्णमितिरिह सांद्रधुवास-वर्णं Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सप्त-द्वानंदधुमितहृदयमन्त्रवेगेव सिकः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासोत्तराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. —कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिक A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (धी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; संध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं प्रधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनह्निक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. —कः An armour-bearer.

सांनारयः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6 ; 7. 8 Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [सजिवाताद् विशेषविकाराद् आगतः तेन निर्द्वयो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमप्य ढक्] 1 A Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापल्य a. (नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —रत्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्त्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —स्त्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. —वं ind. Censuringly.

सापिण्ड्यं Connexion by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद a. (की f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सप्तो संनतगात्रि संगते मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. —वं, —नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (की f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.



सामकल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साम्बाय a. Disordered, deranged; S. 3. 9.

साम्ब्री A kind of grape.

साम्भयसूय a. Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयन्ति) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्र्यी [ समग्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्. छीत्त्वपक्षे कृतिं यलोपः Tv. ] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यचरित्वे गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वभूजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्य 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् n. [ से-मन्ति Up. 4. 152. ] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, ( the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy ) ; सामवृत्ती प्रवृत्तिं निर्यं राजाभिबुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगीतं स्वा R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself ( said to have been produced from the ann ; cf. Ms. 1. 23 ). -Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -नः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -गर्भः, -गयनः, N. of Viṣṇu. -जः, जात a. 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. ( -जः, -ता ) an elephant; Si. 12 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् m. a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chhāndoga priest.

सामक a. Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन a. Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, सामनी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत a. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादयुग्मं V. 3. 19. R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक a. ( की f. ) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Sūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक a ( की f. ) [ समय उच् ] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्य 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. ( सामर्थ्यं ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of. ' )

सामवायिक a. ( की f. ) [ समवाये प्रवृत्तः उच् ] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक a. ( की f. ) [ समाजः सभा-वेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य उच् ] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदिशश्च भवतः सामाजिकानुपासमहे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship ( as of case ). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य a. [ सामानस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् ] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेवां प्रथमावरणं Ku. 7 44; आहारनिश्चयभयैशुनं च सामान्यमेतत्सुभिन्नराणां Subhāṣ. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole. -स्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; निर्यमेकमेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उत्क्रियतत्पर्याप्तः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. -9 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्तेन गुणसाम्यविषयतायाः प्रेक्षास्य वदन्ते योगात्सामान्यमिति रदन्तम् K. P. 10. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -वक्षः the mean. -वृत्त्यः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं ind. with equal respect; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति द्वयसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चनितार a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञानं a general rule.

सामान्यतः ind. Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टं ( in logic ) a kind of inference ( neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause ).

सामासिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कं The whole classes of compounds; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि ind. 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिविशय सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः करश्च नीचिगण्डशुक्राः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [ Cf. L semi; Gr. hemi. ]

सामिधेनी [ सम्+इह करणे लृट् नि. ] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्ये. Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. ( की f. ) [ समुद्रे भवा अच् ] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं -दः A mariner, voyager. -ह्रं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body. सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक a. ( की f. ) [ समुद्रे प्राक् व्यपथितं वा उच् ] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body ( which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune ). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, ( who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A for-



tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* ( की.फ. ) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —का A war-chariot. —Oomp. —कल्पः a strategic array ( of troops ).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतु स्थानं क्रीडस्य सांप्रतं देव्यः Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांनः N. of Siva.

सांबधिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red, Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्वहं प्रापसांम्य-मुर्वीधरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्य-क्षितिर्नो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [ सो.पञ्च ] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. ( साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day. ' ) —Oomp. —अहन् *m.* ( forming सायहः ) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* ( की.फ. ) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवन-कर्मणि संयुक्ते S. 3. 27; अलिनारमता लिनी शिलीध्रे सह सायंतनवीपपटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयात प्रातरस्वेतु सायं प्रयुद्धवेदपि R. 1. 90. —Oomp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset. —2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. देवता N. of Sarasvati

सायकः [ सो.पञ्च ] 1 An arrow; त-सायुकृतसंधानं प्रतिस्तर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Oomp. —पुंल्लः the feathered part of an arrow; सत्कांशुलि. सायकपुंल्ल एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity ( one of the four states of Mukti ). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [ सू.पञ्च, सार-अच्.वा ] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best ( at the end of comp. ); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं ( but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses ) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तापफलमसौ प्रणयस्य सः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; अतरे खलु संसरे सारमेतच्छतद्वयम् काश्यपः सतां संगो गंगाभः शंभुसेननं Dharm. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खविरसार, सर्जसार. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीपरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches; गमास्त-सारं R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ' ; उत्तरोत्तरशुद्धं 1 भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrva grass. —2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Oomp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. ( —रं ) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधा sandal wood. —घीवः N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तृणः the plantain tree. —वा 1. N. of Sarasvati. —2. of Durgā. —दुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भाहं 1. a natural vessel. —2. a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, osthartie.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* ( की.फ. ) [ सारं अंगमस्य शकं ] Spotted, variegated. —नः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरिहसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general; सारंगारो जललघुयुक्तः दूधयि-र्यति मार्य Me. 21 ( where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee ' ). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The cuckoo. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A couch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* ( की.फ. ) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* ( की.फ. ) Travelling, journeying. —का A traveller, wayfarer.

सारहः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [ स-अधिण, सह रथेन सत्यः शेटका ] तत्र नियुक्तः इह वा Tv.; cf. Up. 4. 89 ] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न स्वया राजन् वच्च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3- 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —री A bitch.



सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विस-सार सारसावुदय तरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane.

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारजनं महानदि Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [सस्वती देवताय, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तत्सामभिगममपि सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārasvata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —तः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. —सं Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वते Git. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -री. *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. —Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सदि गच्छति मृ -ण्वल्] A kind of bird; आत्मनो मुखशेषेण वरु-ते शुकसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिका पं-जरस्यां Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अंतर्द्वितिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोदिकः A kind of poison.

सार्वल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; स-यत् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

—र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चैकवैश्वस्यवादिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थाः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित् सैरित-स्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्था इ भटः कथनको नागोद्गो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; स्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधायते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. —Comp —ज *a.* bled in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमस्मिं प्रसक्तः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; M. 89.

सार्पः (र्पः) N. of the constellation *Asleśhā*.

सार्पिण *a.* (पी. *f.*), सार्पिक (पिकी. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सात्र *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —ई A Buddhist or Jain saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सर्वजनिक *a.* (की. *f.*), सर्वजनीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Public, universal, general. सर्वज्ञ Omniscience.

सर्वत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सर्वत्रिको नियमः.

सर्वधातुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. —क N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a muto सू).

सर्वभौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सर्वभौम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. —मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नाज्ञाभेगं सहते दुर्धर दुपतयः वादुशाः सर्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of *Ku-bera*.

सर्वलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अहुरागप्रवाहरतु वसयोः सर्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सर्ववर्णिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सर्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सर्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सर्ववेद्यः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्प *a.* (पी. *f.*) Made of mustard. —ई Mustard-oil.

सार्ध *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्धता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्धता (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ध *a.* The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालजः 1 The resin of the *Sāla* tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see शाला. —Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालवृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel; see शालेय.



**सालोक्यं** 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

**साल्वः** 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

**साल्विकः** The bird called सारिका q. v.

**सावः** A libation.

**सावक** a. (विकार f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obetetric. —कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

**सावकश्च** a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —श्च ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

**सावग्रह** a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

**सावज्ञ** a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

**सावर्ध** (i. e. ऐश्वर्य) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निश्चय and सूक्ष्म).

**सावधान** a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

**सावधि** a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्रोतपरशस्ते यशो-रशस्ते नावधिः Subhāsh.

**सावन** a. (नी f.) [ सवनं यागार्थं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तस्यैवम् ] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas* —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

**सावयव** a. Composed of parts; सावयवस्वे चानियमसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयव वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

**सावरः** 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

**सावरण** a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

**सावर्ण** a. (णी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metonymic of the eighth Manu; see सार्वर्ण. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

**सार्वर्णः** A metonymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).  
**सार्वर्ण्यं** 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

**सार्वलेप** a Full of pride, proud, haughty. —नं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

**सार्वशेष** a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

**सार्वदम्भ** a. 1 Proud, enlarged, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mā 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. —नं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

**सार्वहेल** a. Disdainful, disdainful, despicable. —लं ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

**सायिका** A midwife.

**सावित्र** a. (त्री f.) [ सविता देवताऽयमग्र ] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यत्सावित्रेदीपितं धूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or foetus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karna. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

**सावित्री** 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitri). -8 N. of the wife of Sityavat, king of Sālva. [ She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife brought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the toils of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation ]. -Comp. —पतिः, परिग्रहः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. ब्राह्म. —त्रं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widow-hood.

**साविष्कार** a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.



**साशंस** *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*सं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

**साशंक** *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

**साशयंदकः** A small house-lizard.

**साशूकः** A blanket.

**साश्चर्य** *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. —2 Struck with wonder. —*सं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

**साश्र (स्र)** *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. —2 Tearful, weeping.

**साश्रु** *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

**साश्रुषी** A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

**साश्रङ्गम्** *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टाङ्गप्रणाम under अष्ट.

**सास** *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

**सासु** *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

**सासुय** *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*सं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

**सास्ना** The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नादिमस्त्वं लक्षणं T. 8.; रोमधमं यश्च लट्टसास्नामां च के निमीलदलसेक्षणमीक्षकेण Śi. 5. 62.

**सासचर्य** Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरति यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय सासाचर्यमासीत् Māh. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. Śi. 15. 24. —*Comp.* —निवसः a rule of invariable concomitance.

**साहनं** Endurance, suffering.

**साहसं** [ सहसा बलं निर्वृत्तं अण् ] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ma. 7. 48. —2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. —3 Cruelty, oppression; Śi. 9. 59. —4 Boldness, daring, daring outrage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. —5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तद्वि साहसाभास्त Māh. 2; किमपरमतो निर्वृद्धं यत्कारणं साहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. —6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ma. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. —*Comp.* —अंका 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. —2. of a poet. —3. of a lexicographer. —अध्ववसायिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकरसिक *a.* wholly

intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —**कारिन्** *a.* 1. bold, audacious. —2. rash, inconsiderate. —**लट्टन** *a.* characterized by boldness.

**साहसिक** *a.* (क्री. *f.*) [ साहसे प्रवृत्तः टक् ] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. —2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59; केचित् साहसिकाभिलोचनमिति पेटुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. —3 Castigatory, punitive. —**कः** 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. —2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Māh. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषा 6. —3 A felon, freebooter, robber. —4 An adulterer.

**साहसिन्** *a.* [ साहस-इनि ] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. —2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

**साहस्र** ( श्री. *f.*) [ सहस्र-अण् ] 1 Relating to a thousand. —2 Consisting of a thousand. —3 Bought with a thousand. —4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). —5 A thousand-fold. —**स्र** An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —**स** An aggregate of a thousand.

**साहायकं** 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिदं साहायकमुपेयिष्यान् R. 17. 4. —2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. —3 A number of companions or associates. —4 Auxiliary troops.

**साहाय्यं** 1 Assistance, help, succour. —2 Friendship, alliance.

**साहिर्यं** 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. —2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतक आदिहीनः सासात्यशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. —3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. —4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

**साह्यं** 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. —2 Assistance, help. —*Comp.* —कृत *m.* a companion.

**साहयः** Gambling with fighting animals.

**सि 5, 9 U.** (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनार्ति, सिनोति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. —2 To enanare.

**सिंहः** [ हिं-अच् वृषो ] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिं; cf. भवेद्गर्गमादत्तः सिंहो वर्णविषयेयात् Sk.) ; न हि सुस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे युगाः Subhāsh. —2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beat, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. रघुसिंह, युरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. —*Comp.* —अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. —*प्रायः* the

maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under प्रायः). —आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (—नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. —केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. —2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of Śiva. —तलं the palme of the hands opened and joined together. —तुङ्गः a kind of fish. —वर्धः an epithet of Śiva. —वर्ध *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वरं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, —नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. —2 a war-cry. —नादः N. of Śiva. —याना, —रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. —लीलः a kind of coitus. —वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. —विक्रान्तः a horse. —संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. —2. handsome. (—नं) the killing of a lion. —स्यः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation Leo.

**सिंहो** 1 A lioness. —2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

**सिंहलं** [ सिंहोऽस्यस्य लृच् ] 1 Tin. —2 Brass. —3 Bark, rind. —4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेश्या पर्यायच्छतः, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः कलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

**सिंहलकं** The island of Ceylon. **सिहाणं** (नं), सिहाणकः —कं 1 Rust of iron. —2 The mucus of the nose.

**सिंहिका** The mother of Rāhu. —*Comp.* —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुता, —सुहृदः epithets of Rāhu.

**सिकता** 1 Sandy soil. —2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यन्नता पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. —3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

**सिकतामयः, सिकतायुः** *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. —2 An island with sandy shores.

**सिकतिल** *a.* [ सिकताः सत्यत्र इलच् ] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

**सिक्थः** [ सिक्थच् ] 1 Boiled rice, —2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासोद्भूतसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. —कथं 1 Bees'-wax. —2 Indigo.

**सिक्थक** Bees'-wax.

**सिक्थं** See सिक्थ.

**सिक्थः** Crystal, glass.

**सिक्थिणी** 1 The mucus of the nose. —2 Rust of iron.

**सिक्थं** 6 U. (सिक्थिते, सिक्थिसिक्थि, असिक्थत्, असिक्थ, सिक्थिते, सिक्थत्, सिक्थः) 5 of सिक्थ is changed to द् after a



preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet: विश्रान्तः मन इज्ज वनमन्त्री-सिद्धांतानि सिक्कन Mo. 26; Ma. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in: जाद्वं रियो इति सिक्क-ति वाचि सत्यं Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्वया निलोदकं मे सिक्कतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. -*Crus.* (सिक्कयन्ते) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (सिक्कयन्ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्क *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिक्क.

सिक्कि *f.* 1 Sp inkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिक्कयः [ सिक्क अण् सिक्क ] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment. सिक्कित Long pepper.

सिक्का The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिक्कितं Tinkling, jingling; आदि-सुभिर्दुर्गसिक्कितानि Ku. 1. 34. V. 4. 14.

सिक्क 1 P. (सरति) To disregard, des. iso.

सिक्क *a.* [ सोक ] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fettered, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. -सः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -सं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. -अंशुः = सिक्क q. v. -अश्वः a thorn. -अश्वः the श्वरोहित tree. -अश्वजी white cumin. -अश्वगो a peacock. -अश्वः, -अंशुः camphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अश्वकः white basil. -अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -आसनः an epithet of Balarāma. (-सो) Venus and Saturn. -आसः molasses. -आसनः N. of Garuda. -आमः camphor. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर *a.* other than white, i. e. black गतिः fire. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्वर्ध white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलः candied sugar. -उपलः chalk. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -धातुः a white mineral, chalk. -दिमः the moon. -जिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शिकः wheat. -शिवः rock-salt. -शूकः barley.

सिक्का 1 Candied sugar, sugar; विक्कन इरे रसने सिक्कापि निक्कापते इंसकुलान्तं N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dhruva grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -Comp. -अंशुः a

kind of refined sugar. -सुता white Dhruva grass.

सिक्क *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. -तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. -कंठः, -शालू see सिक्कित शितिवासम्.

सिक्कित *m.* Whiteness.

सिक्क 1. 4 P. (सिक्कते, सिक्क, असिक्क, ससिक्क, सिद्ध, सिद्धः *crus.* साधयते or सिक्कयति; *desid.* सिक्कयन्ति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यस्मिन् कृते यदि न सिक्कति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उपमेन हि सिक्कयति कार्योपेन न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15. 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिक्कयति कर्मसु मदस्वयि यस्मिन् योऽयः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on: उरुषः यत्र धक्किता यद्विषः सिक्कयति लक्ष्ये चन्दे S. 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid: यदि वचनमात्रेण वा धिगर्थं सिक्कयति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सिक्कते, सिद्धः the स of सिक्क in changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established: नैसर्गिको सुप्रभितः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मुक्तिं स्थितं चरनरचनाङ्गानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; नैसर्गिकं प्रत्यक्षमपमानमिति सिद्धं T. 8. Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under anjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. -इः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis

q. v.; उद्देजिता बुद्धिभिराश्रयते दृग्गणि यस्यात्पयति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धाद्व रात्न. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A lawsuit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -इः Sea-salt. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvaapakāḥa). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. -अश्वं cooked food. -अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, unsuccessful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. -क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or Siddhas. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जलं, -सलिलं sour rice-gruel. -देवाः N. of Siva. -धातुः quick-silver. -पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -दुष्टः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. -दुष्टः the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. -संरूप *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. -साधकः N. of Siva. -साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. -साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ह्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer; (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता -रं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतित्वं *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.



-3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिद्ध-क्ति] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नापकल्पे Sūhāsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—अणिमा लक्ष्मि प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वसित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता । -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (m. in this sense). -Comp. -त् *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Māl. 5. 1. (-त्) an epithet of Siva. -वात्री an epithet of Durgā. -योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धम्, सिद्धम् *n.* [सिद्ध-म्-क्ति] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमल *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिद्धम् above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिद्धयः The asterism Pushya.

सिद्ध *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —प्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिद्धकावर्णं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिद्ध *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिद्धी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुङ्कुः Ait. Br.; or सा वृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुङ्कुः Ak.

सिद्धकः, सिद्धवारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धः [सिद्ध उन्त्रं संप्रसारणं Up. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —रं Red lead; स्वयं सिद्धरेण द्विपरणमुवा सुद्रित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. -Comp. —कारणं lead. —तिलकः an elephant (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिद्धिका Red-lead.

सिद्धित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिद्धि Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [सिन्धु-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य ध्रुव Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālva; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिन्धुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). —pl. The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. —f 1 A great river or river in general; पितृस्वसौ पाययते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; S. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -Comp. —उत्थं, —उपलं rock-salt. —ककः cuttle-fish bone. —खलः the country Sindha. —ज, —जन्मन *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the Sindhu country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. —राजः, —पति N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. —लणं rock-salt. —वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —वपनः N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिन्ध्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्ध्रा.

सिन्ध *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिन्धा-वी See शिन्धा-वी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. -Comp. —उत्पाता 1. a dis-

ease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, —व्यधः, —व्यधनं venesection.

सिक् 4 P. (सीयति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीयति दुःखः पदे N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रत्नेभ्यस्मिन्करतंतुर्तर्मणिं सीयति U. 5. 17. —With अद् to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिंसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिंसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिंहदः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिंहः, —सिंहकः Benzoin, incense.

सिंहकी, सिंहो The olibanum tree.

सिक् 1. 1 A. (सिक्ते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सिक्ते सिक्तेऽनेन, सिक्-अन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सित प्रबो दधिः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; इषेव सीता तद्वग्रहस्य Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्वय q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Jacuka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayaulja', 'Dharaputi' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Rāvana and his host of demons, and recovered Sitā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kṛṣṇa and



Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -र्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f* A sound made by drawing in the breath, ( expressive of sighing, abiding with cold, marmuring &c. ); मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवान्नं V. 4. 24.

सीयं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m*. [सिद्ध-द्रव्यं] Spirit distilled from mulsasses, rum; स्फुरदधर-सीधवे तव चवनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचन-चक्रंरं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधे The anna (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f*. [सि-इमनि प्रथो न ह्यो र्विश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमवपयतयोऽयंजतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमनि पुष्पं लको दतः Sk.; ( for other senses see सीमा below ).

सीमंतः [सीमोऽतः शकं] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a like; सीमंते च त्वद्वपममं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उल्लयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line ( in general ); सेना सीमंतयजरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a*. 1 Parted ( as hair ). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसीमंतितकेतकी काः ( प्रवेशाः ) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसाङ्गद्वयमात्रं ( पथाः ) Kl. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुपलं विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture ( as of a skull ). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधियः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. -पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honoring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लयनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier ( now performed on the *Dasarā* day ). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. -धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -दृशः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रू प्रथो Up. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोरक्षणसुरभि शेचमरुहं मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -रजः an epithet of Jauaka -वाणिः, -भुत् *m*. epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m*. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिद्ध.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसके, सीसपत्रके, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहृदः The milk-bedge plant.

सु 1. 1 U. ( सवति-ते ) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. ( सवति, सीति ) To pos-

sess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. ( सवति, सुते, सुत; the सू of सु is changed to त् after any preposition ending in ह or उ ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -Desid. ( सुवति-ते ) -With उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind*. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses: -1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुसम्पदा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमक्षं सुविचक्षणः सदा सुशासिता स्त्री द्रुपतिः सुसेवितः &c. सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of ascent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अक्ष *a*. 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. -अंग *a*. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a*. see s. v. -अंत *a*. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक *a*. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a*. see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति *a*. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a*. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a*. properly sacrificed. -कृत् *m*. a form of fire. -उक्त *a*. well spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird ( सारिका ) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तेः सुधारस्य-दिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. -वृक्षिन् *m*. a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. -वाच *f*. 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. -उक्ति *f*. 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a*. 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान *a*. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद *a*. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a*. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a*. furnished with good instruments. -कंदका the aloe plant. -कंदुः itch. कंदः 1. an onion -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. -कंदुकः onion. -कर *a*. ( स or री. ) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं ( अवयवसातुं ) दुष्करं Ve. 3 ' sooner



said than dona'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-र) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Visvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कादः the Kāravēla plant. -कादिका the Kāndra creeper. -काहिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठ fire-wood. -कुङ्कः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रा) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain (रयमाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-क) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कुत *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭri. -कुत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-त) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नद-चे कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिर्सेयिसुकृतं चंच-नामिव सेनिरै Ku. 6. 47; तच्चित्रयमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कुतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कुतिस् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वसति H. 4. 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कुर्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -कैत्र (स) the citron tree. -कृतः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuna. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -न *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well bestowed. (-ता) an epithet of Buddha. -गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. -गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गंधारः an epithet of Siva. -गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धि) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -गिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. -गूल the root Ustra. -गुबिका the musk rat. -गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. -गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गहन an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -गृहिः *f.* the same as above. -गृह *a.* (ई *f.*) having a beautiful house or a good, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकुटा Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनामन्ः भृगुगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रस्रा a dainty morsel. -श्रि *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a awan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkry-chief and brother of Vali. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.] -ईशः N. of Rama. -ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंशुलीय वृत्तं पतञ्ज S. 6. 10. (-तर, -त्रा) *a.* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, -चिन्तनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

-चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. -चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -उन्नः N. of Siva. (-त्र) he river Sataloj. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariotrer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूयणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पा 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamañi; यत्रार्जवात् सर्गाभीर्यं सर्वैर्यस्यैवापलम् सौकर्यं च हरिः सुष्टः स सुजल्यो निगद्यते ॥ -जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-ता, -तः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु सुखं ते सत्यः पर्यन्ति हेमकुण्डमताः V. 1. 10. -तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-न.) an austere penance. -तमो *ind.* most excellently, best. -तरा *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री सुहृत्प्रभानंदलया चक्षुषे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9. 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मय्यप्यस्या न ते चेत्स्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्जुनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिककः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-द्रगः) 1. the Sigu tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दाता R. 13. 41. -दर्शनः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गा) the coconut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-गा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यकृतेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्यत्वासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, ratan. -दत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. -दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.



(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (नर or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. —2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discus of Vishnu; as in कुण्डलोपसुदर्शनः K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Meru. —4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarā. att. Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvīpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दातः a Buddhist. —दाम्ना *a.* one who gives liberally. (-म.) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Drākā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिनं); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घ) a kind of conumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरान् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृशू *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-म.) 1. a good archer or bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Viśvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-म.) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा-सी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथा-दुशीरितालोकः सुधर्मान्विता सभा R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धी) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. —उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (रघु) the club of Balarāma. —उपास्या 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्ण one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general. —नाभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good navel or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. —2. the Maināka mountain *q. v.* —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-नै) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-नै) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, *q. v.* —नीय *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brāhmaṇa. —2. N. of Śiśupāla *q. v.* —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लः) common flax. (-लः), —नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्क *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्त) a sort of fragrant mango. —परमो a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सु-पथः) a good road. —पद्मा orris root. —पर्ण *a.* (पार्ण or पर्ण *f.*) 1. well-winged, —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. —केतुः N. of Vishnu. —पर्वका = सुपर्व. —पर्वी, —पर्वी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —पर्वति *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —पर्वन् *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-म.) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dhūvā grass. —पलः पित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —पात्र 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jatāyū. —पतिं a parrot. (-नः) the fifth Muhūrta. —पुंसि a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (पुष्पा or पपी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-पुः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-पु) 1. the plantain tree. (-पु) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्टिर्न

*a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरका the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठ) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated. —3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. —2. well-versed in. —3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-का) 1. an epithet of Kāmādeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाण a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day. break; द्विष्टा सुप्रभातमय यद्यं देवो दुष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोग 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —प्रतकः N. of Kubera. —प्रसादा *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दाः) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —कल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. —2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karpikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —केनः a cuttle-fish bone. —क्षयः sesamum. —कल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —काश्वः N. of Siva. —काहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-हु) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakṣmāna; see R. 11. 29. —कोय *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-यः) good information or advice. —कूर्मपुत्र 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,



charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु मी-  
मस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9;  
Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. -3.  
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet;  
अवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-  
loved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि  
सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वाद्युतैः कृतार्थतां Git. 5.  
-5. illustrious. (-मः) 1. borax. -2.  
the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka  
tree. -4. red amaranth. (-जं) good  
fortune. मानिन्, सुभगमन्य a. 1. con-  
sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,  
pleasing; वाचालं मनं न खलु सुभगमन्य-  
भावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flatter-  
ing oneself. -मगा 1. a woman beloved  
by her husband, a favorite wife.  
-2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of  
wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the  
Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil.  
सुतः the son of a favourite wife.  
-भंगर the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.  
very happy or fortunate. (-द्रा) N.  
of Velpa. (-द्रा) N. of a sister of  
Balarāma and Krishṇa, married to  
Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a  
son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रका 1.  
a car for carrying the image of a  
god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भावि  
a. spoken well or eloquent.  
(-न्ते) 1. fine speech, eloquence,  
learning; जीर्णमेव सुभाषितं Bh. 3.  
2. -2. a witty saying, an apoph-  
thegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषि-  
तेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न  
भिद्यते वयस्य स वै सुकोट्यथा पशुः  
Subhāsh. -3. a good remark; बाल-  
द्वि सुभाषितं (माद्यं). -भिषं 1. good  
alms, successful begging -2. abun-  
dant of food, an abundant supply of  
provisions, plenty of corn &c.  
-भीका the Palāsa tree. -भुक्ति  
the Bilva tree. -भू a. having beauti-  
ful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely  
woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-  
lar of this word is strictly भूः; but  
भू is used by writers like Bhāṭṭi,  
Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हर पितः  
क्रासि वै भू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22;  
Ku. 5. 43; Mā. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1.  
very auspicious. -2. abounding in  
sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-ति  
f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,  
kindness, benevolence, friendship.  
-2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift,  
blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a  
wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife  
of Sagara and mother of 60,000  
sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधुर  
a very sweet or gentle speech,  
agreeable words. -मधुर, -मधुरन a.  
slender-waisted. -मधुरा, -मधुरना  
a graceful woman. -मन a. very  
charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)  
1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)  
the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस्

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-  
tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,  
satisfied. (-मः) 1. a good, divinity.  
-2. a learned man. -3. a student of  
the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba  
tree. (-f, n. said to be pl. only by  
some) a flower; रमणीय एव वः सुमन-  
सां संनिवेशः Mā. 1. (where the ad-  
jectival sense in 1. is also intended);  
किं सेव्यते सुमनसा मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरि-  
काजननशक्तिभूता सुमेण R. G.; Si. 6.  
66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered  
jasmine. -2. the Mālati creeper.  
फलः the wood apple. फलं nutmeg.  
-मत्तु a. 1. advising well. -2. very  
faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good  
adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer  
of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one  
of the wives of Dasaratha and  
mother of Lakshmana and Satru-  
ghna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1.  
having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.  
pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for;  
Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.  
-2. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of  
Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the  
scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)  
1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.  
-मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja  
grass. -मेघत् a. having a good  
understanding, wise, intelligent.  
(-मः) a wise man. (-f.) heart-pea.  
-मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,  
q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beauti-  
ful grass, good pasturage. -याहुनः  
N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.  
-योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana  
q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.  
-2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.  
good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a  
hole cut in a house (सुगं also in this  
sense. (-रं) 1. red senders. -2.  
vermilion. -रत्नः red chalk. -रुक् m.  
a house-breaker. -रुक्मि the Mārvā  
plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.  
-रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत  
a. 1. much sported. -2. play-  
ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-  
passionate, tender. (-रं) 1. great  
delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-  
tion, sexual union or intercourse,  
coition; सुरतसुविता बालवनिता Bh. 2.  
44. -राली 1. a female-messenger, a  
go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland  
for the head. -प्रसंगः addiction to  
amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रति  
f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.  
-रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,  
savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as  
a composition). (-रसः) the plant  
सिंधुवार. (-सर) N. of Durgā. (-सा,  
-से) the sacred basil. (-सं) 1. gam-  
myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजत् a.  
governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि  
देशे राजत्वात् Ak. (-मः) 1. a good  
king. -2. a divinity. -राज्ञे N. of a

country on the western side of India  
(Surat). -राजं a kind of poison. -ब्रह्मः  
a. Brāhmaṇa of Surāshṭra. -रूप a. 1.  
well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-  
रूप कथा. -2. wise, learned. (-वः)  
an epithet of Siva. -रेम a. fine-  
voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-रं) tin.  
-लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or  
beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-ण)  
1. observing, examining carefully,  
determining, ascertaining. -2. a good  
or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy  
to be obtained, easy of attainment,  
attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलदु-  
खी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुषार्थ-  
नामुनिवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapt-  
ed to, fit, suitable; निष्ठान्तश्चरणोपयोग-  
सुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.  
natural to, proper for; मातृपतासुलभो  
लक्षिमां K. कोप a. easily provoked,  
irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-ना)  
a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman.  
-2. N. of the wife of Indrojit.  
-लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red.  
(-ता) one of the seven tongues of  
fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth.  
-2. correct utterance. (-वत्रः) N. of  
Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.  
-वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन् m.  
natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed.  
-वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see a. v.  
-वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-  
son. -2. the day of full moon in  
the month of Chaitra, or a festival  
celebrated in honour of Kāmādeva  
in that month; (also हवसंतकः in this  
sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well,  
patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.  
easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute.  
-वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant  
dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume  
or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-  
ried or single who resides in her  
father's house. -2. a married woman  
whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a.  
very valiant or bold, chivalrous.  
(-तः) a hero. (-तै) heroleum. -विद्  
m. a learned man, shrewd person.  
(-f.) a shrewd or clever woman.  
-विद् 1. an attendant on the  
women's apartments. -2. a king.  
-विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्विन् 1. a house-  
hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वान् an  
attendant on the women's apart-  
ments (wrongly for सेविद्वान् q. v.).  
(-व्) the women's apartments,  
harem. -विद्वह्ना a married woman.  
-विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.  
easily. -विनिता a. well-trained,  
modest. (-ता) a tractable cow.  
-विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-  
posited. -2. well-furnished, well-  
supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-  
ed; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि  
परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकरद्वयेशाव  
सरे तत्सुविहितं Mā. 1. -3. well done



or performed. —बी (बी)ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जः) good seed. —बीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (—वी) 1. great heroism. —2. abundance of heroes. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—वी) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्तं वर्तते लघुसेदशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदृढाति सुवृत्तेन सुसुटेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिरस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्ग-पतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलघोऽपि स्वयय-स्यैव कंडकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (—वृ) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—ल) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. —व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) a religious student. (—तः) 1. a virtuous wife. —2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. —वस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —वसः *a.* capable of being easily done. —वल्गुः the Khadira tree. —वर्कः undried ginger. —वर्कः N. of Siva. —वर्कः *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —वर्कित *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —वर्कः fire. (—वर्क) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cook's oomb. —वर्कः yellow sandal-wood. —वर्क *a.* cold, frigid. (—वर्क) coldness. —वर्क *a.* good-tempered, amiable (—वर्क) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. —2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. —वर्कः the gum olibanum tree. —वर्क *a.* 1. well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—वर्क) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —वर्क 1. well arranged or united. —2. well-fitted; Mā. 1. —वर्कः close union or embrace. —वर्क N. of the wife of Janaka. —सदृश *a.* agreeable to look at. —सदृश *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand —2. gravel. —3. sugar. —स्य *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4 happy, fortunate. (—स्य) a happy state, well-being; सुस्येको वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). —स्यता-स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. —2. health, convalescence. —स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—तः) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. —2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. friendly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—तः) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (—मः) 1. a friend; सुहृद्ः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंदार्यते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —2. an ally. —भेदः the separation of friends. —वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृद्ः a friend. —वृद्ध *a.* 1. good hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. ( सुखयति ) To make happy, please, delight; ( properly a denom. of सुहृद् ).

सुख *a.* [सुहृ-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशां प्रसेदुर्नरते वदुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखभवा निर्वनाः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable; अयोसिलस्थुमसुखानि विनिरतार्यैः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखसुखं तदसुखं चरं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोः सुखं सर्वोत्तरास्तु यत् U. 1. 40. —3 Well-being, welfare; health, deśi सुखं प्रदे गता M. 4. —4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोप-विष्ट, सुखाभय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवतु 'may you fare well'. —3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधा सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. —5 Rather willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —Oomp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आह्व *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसका an epithet of Siva. —आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2. agreeable, delightful. (—वृः) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उदकं, —उत्तं warm water. —उद्वृ down or realization of happiness. —उदकं *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एवित् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, —कार, —दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. —वृ *a.* giving pleasure. (—वृः) N. of Vishnu. (—वृ) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. —2. the river Ganges. —3. the Sami tree. (—वृ) the seat of Vishnu. —दोहा a cow easily milked. —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge —भाग्य, —भाज *a.* happy. —भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakṣmī). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —अव, —श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगित् *a.* attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mā. 9. 25.

सुखाहु 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखित्व *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वाङ्ग.

सुहृ A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. स्वनामस्थान.

सुहृ 10 U. ( सुहृयति ) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.



सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. -तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तः-तं A Soma libation. -Oomp. -अयिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. -आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्ति *f.* birth of a son. -निर्विशेष *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. -वस्करा the mother of seven children. -स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्धमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुति *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिव *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. -*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी वद वक्ष्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. -*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablations (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुधु धीयते धीयते ये-धा वा क Tv.]

1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निषीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तदाविश्यते न सुधाः सुधामति N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासमिणिरिषे सुधासितेन प्राकरेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Oomp. -अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. -रत्नं a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधाराः -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -पानिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. -भवनं a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -मोदकः camphor. -वर्षः a shower of nectar -वर्णिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. -सितं *a.* 1. white as mortar. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). -सृतिः 1. the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. -स्पर्दिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectar Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow. सुनासी (शी)रः An epithet of Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Opasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.] सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्मणि क] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुतस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति सुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -तं Sleep, sound sleep. -Oomp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a dream. -स्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप्-क्ति] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुप्तः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -मं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुस्ने 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर I. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. =स्वर q. v.

सुरः [सुहृ राति ददायमोष्टे सुर-राक] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिप्रेक्ष्यतः Rām.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितृंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -Oomp. -अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अध्वक्षः N. of Siva. -अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. -हन् *m.* N. of Siva. -हन्तु *m.* N. of Viahpu. -अहं 1. gold. -2. saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपना 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. 2. heaven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -इज्यः the sacred basil. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -गोपः a cochineal. -जितु *m.* N. of Garuḍa. -इभः a celestial elephant. -इष्टः the Śāla tree. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgā. -उत्तमः 1. the sun. -2. Indra. -उत्तरः sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुराभिः) a divine sage. -काशः an epithet of Viśvakarman. -काशुकं rain-bow. -गणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. -गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. -गामग्री *m.* N. of Indra. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahmā. -तदः a tree of paradise. -तोषकः the jewel called Kanastubha q. v. -दारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. -दीपिका an epithet of the Ganges. दुंदुभी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2. N. of Airāvata. -द्विप् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Rāhu; R. 2. 39. -धुस्त *n.* rain-bow; सुरधुरिद्वं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः turpentine, resin. -नदी, -निम्नना an epithet of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of Indra. -पथः the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. -पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पवृक्ष. -म्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspati. -धूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. -धूरुषः the Devadāru tree. -मन्दिरं a temple. Māl. 9. 1. -युवति *f.* a celestial damsel. -नासिका a flute, pipe. -लोकः heaven. -सुन्दरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgā. -वत्तमं *n.* the sky. -वह्मभा white Dhruvā grass. -वह्नी the sacred basil. -विहिर, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit; a demon. -विलासिनी an *apsaras*. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. -सञ्जन् *n.* heaven, paradise. -सरित्, -सिन्धु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठश्चतुर्मेधश्च R. 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -ञ्जी 1. a celestial



woman; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgā. —स्थानं a temple.

**सुरंगः** -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk. सुरंगया बहिरपगतु सुष्मासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरंगा).

**सुरभि** a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंमगसुरभिवन-वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome; तं सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Samt tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree — 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुरां तदीयीं सुरभिः कृत्वा प्रातिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. —n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. —Comp. —वृत्तं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. —त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. arecanut. —स्वर्ग f. large cardamoms. —वृक्षः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid. —सासः the spring. —सुरं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

**सुरभिका** A kind of plantain.

**सुरभिमत** m. F. of fire.

**सुरभित** a. Perfumed, scented.

**सुरभी** 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

**सुरा** 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमलानां Ma. 11, 94; गौडी वै-हो च माधवो च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. —Comp. —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् m. a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. —पानं, —पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पानं, —भाणं a wine-glass or cup. —भगः yeast. —महः the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

**सुरंगा** See सुरंग.

**सुवनः** 1 The son. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

**सुवर्ण** a. [ सोमो वर्णोऽस्य ] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn-apple. —र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloë-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also); नन्दवं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). —Comp.

—अक्षः N. of Siva. —आरुषः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तु, —कार, —कृत् m. a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गविकः शाखिकश्च कांश्चको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्च पंचेते गणिकः स्मृतः॥). —गुण्य the globe-amaranth. —गुण्यत a. abounding in gold; e. g. सुवर्णगुण्यता पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृथ्वी a. coated with gold, gilded. —विदुः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिकः a kind of mineral substance. —वृथी yellow jasmine. —रूपकः a. abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. —वणिज्ज m. N. of a mixed caste. —वर्णः N. of Vishnu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

**सुवर्णकं** 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

**सुवर्णवत्** a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

**सुवर्म** a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. —नरः Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरवककुसुमं चचलासुवर्मं Git. 7; सुवर्माविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजितमुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

**सुवर्दी** 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cummin. -3 Cummin-seed.

**सुषादः** An epithet of Siva.

**सुषिः** f. 1 A hole; of. शूरे. -2 A tube, pipe.

**सुषि (वी)म** a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

**सुषिर** a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

**सुषुप्तिः** f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दमिदं इया परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sū. 1. 4. 3.

**सुषुम्नः** N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —म्या A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between हृदा and विपला, two of the vessels of the body.

**सुवेषः** 1 N. of a tree (करपर्द). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Cane or ratan.

**सुष्ठु** ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much; exceeding. —सुष्ठु सोमसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमा-हंश्चेन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु ख-ल्विदं सुष्ठुते.

**सुष्ठु** A rope, cord, string.

**सुह्राः** (m. pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वैरितिमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

**सु I. 2, 4 A.** (सृते, सृयते, सृत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); असृत सा नागवधूपमोर्ग्य Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृते या दिनस्ति U. 5. 31. —With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. —II S. P. (मुचति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

**सु a.** (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

**सूकः** 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

**सूकरः** 1 A hog, pig; see सूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —र 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

**सूक्ष्म** a. [ सू-भन् सूक्ष् च नेट्; Up. 4. 176 ] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जलान्तरस्थसूक्ष्मीनां सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small; इदं सुषुप्तं सूक्ष्मं योनिना रक्तध्वजे S. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice. -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,



artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -सूः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -सूः 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावय. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a signre of speech, thus defined by Mamma-ta :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्ये प्रकाशयते । परमं केनचिच्च तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. —आत्मन् m. N. of Siva. —एला small cardamoms. —तंडुला the poppy. —तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. —वृक्षित quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —वृक्षित, —वृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. —वारु m. a thin plank of wood, a board. —वेदः, —शरीर the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीर q. v.). —पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. —रुण्णि a kind of basil. —विट्पली wild pepper. —रीजः the poppy. —वृद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-रिः f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. —मक्षिका, —का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). —शर्करा small gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of fine rice. —पदचरणः a sort of louse.

सू 10 U. (सूचयिते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; सूचयितुं सूचयितुं सत्यं सत्यं सूचयितुं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु मेवमानोऽपि सुसहारो न सूचयते K. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षेऽप्येवं सूचयति, रथवेगे सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. —With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नरं प्रातं कर्मचंडामिसूचितं Mb. सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (चिका f.) [सूच-पुङ्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. —कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. —Comp. —वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच-इत् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूचया परिक्षं मे चरणं S. 1; so सुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पक्षगरसनसूचये K. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंड-सूहेन तन्मार्गं यापानुशकदेन वा । ब्राह्मण-कराभ्यां वा सूचया वा गृहणेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). —Comp. —अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —आर्यः a rat. —कटाहन्त्यायः see under व्याध. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-का) a kind of pot-herb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. —भिज्ज a. boring open at the points of the buds; पुष्टिच्छायापवनवृत्तयः केतकेः सूचिभिः Me. 23. —भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, niter; रुद्धालोके नरपादिषु सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —सुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. —रोमन् m. a hog. —वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वर्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. —Comp. —धरः an elephant. —मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. —m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. —m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्चान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावद्वात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूत पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवामहे Ve 3. 33. -3 The son of a Varsya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. —तः -त् Quick-silver. —Comp. —तनयः an epithet of Karṇa. —राज m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscegenation) in a family; (also called जनवासीये q. v.). —कः, —कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. [सूचि-इत्] 1, Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. —Comp. —अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —ग्रहे the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (also सूतामासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.



सुतिका A woman recently delivered. —Comp. —अगारं, —युहं, —नेहं, —भवनं the lying-in chamber. —रोगा sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —पत्नी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सुत्या See सुया.

सुत्वरं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. —2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्रयते हि भगवता षिगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. —3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तस्मिन्पुन मया नि-सृष्टाथद्वीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. —4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्र [सूत्र-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord; पुष्पमालासुवर्णेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh.; मनीं वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्र-सूत्रास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —2 A fibre; सुरागना कर्षति खंडिताग्रसूत्रं मृणालादिव राजवंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. —3 A wire. —4 A collection of threads. —5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिक्षासूत्रपात्रं ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. —6 The string or wire of a puppet. —7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. —8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined: —स्वशास्त्रममदिगंधं सावद्वि-धनोमुत्तमम् । असौमममवर्धं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. —9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्प-सूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. —10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). —Comp. —अत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (—m.) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —ऊंडा 1. a Brāhmaṇa. —2. a pigeon, dove. —3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् n. carpentry. —कारा, —कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras —कोणः, —कोणका a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दशक). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. —हंता a thread, string. —तकुंडी a distaff, spindle. —वृद्धि a. 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पदः सूत्रवृद्धिर्गता गत, Mk. 2. 9. —धारा, —धारा 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined: —नाटयस्य यदनुष्ठानं तस्यैव स्यात्-जीवकम् । रंगिबन्धनसूत्राङ्गं सूत्रधार इति सूत्रः ॥

—2. a carpenter, an artisan. —3. the author of a set of aphorisms. —4. an epithet of Indra. —विदकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. —वृषः the cotton plant. —भिद् m. a tailor. —सूत्र m. = सूत्रधार. q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. —2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. —2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्राला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवण). सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्र-क्] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. —2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (जी. f.). [सूत्र अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. —2 Having rules. —m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. —2 To efface, pour out. —3 To deposit. —4 To distil, flow. —5 To eject, throw away. —II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. —2 To strike, hurt, kill. —3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. —4 To pour out, effuse. —5 To assent, agree, promise. —6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Pouring out, distilling. —3 A well, spring. —4 A cook. —5 Sauce, soup. —6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. —7 Split pease. —8 Mud, mire. —9 Sin, fault. —10 The office of a charioteer. —11 The Lodhra tree. —Comp. —कर्मन् a. cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी. f.). [सूद-भवे लुट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. —2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Assenting to, promising. —3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सूदन p. p. [सूद कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. —2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. —3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत or सूय in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 A flower.

सूदरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव सूत्र आमिषलोभयो भोक्त्रम् M. 2. —2 The sale of meat. —3 Hurling, killing, destroying. —4 The soft palate, uvula. —5 A girdle, zone. —6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. —7 A ray of light. —8 A river. —9 A daughter. —10 An elephant's trunk. —नाः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. —2 A hunter.

सुनुः [सुनु-क्] 1 A son; पितृवमे-वेको सुनुर्भवः K. —2 A child, an offspring. —3 A grandson (daughter's son). —4 A younger brother. —5 The sun. —6 The Arka plant.

सूनुः f. A daughter.

सूनुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनुतागिरश्च सुर-यः पुण्यसुरयजुषमधगिरश्च Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. —2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तुणानि भूमिद्वन्द्वं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनुता । पतामपि सतां मेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ma. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. —3 Auspicious, fortunate. —4 Beloved, dear. —5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. —2 An excellent song. —3 N. of Ushas. —4 Food. —तं 1 True and agreeable speech. —2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. —3 Auspiciousness.

सूदः [सूदने पिबते, सू-या घञर्थे क पृथो Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-स्त्रार्थं वृषीं सुपरतानिच Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 226. —2 A sauce, condiment. —3 A cook. —4 A pan, vessel. —5 An arrow. —6 Split pease. —Comp. —अर्धं asa-foetida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, —धूपकं asa-foetida.

सूमः [सू-भक्] 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूरते) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ध्व a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सूरति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकादुदयेन, सू-क्क; Up. 2. 24] 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant. —3 The Soma. —4 A wise or learned man. —5 A hero; king. —Comp. —चक्षुः a. radiant as the sun. —सुता, an epithet of Saturn. —सुतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. —2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-किन्] 1 The sun. —2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतार्थद्वारे वंशोऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. —3 A priest. —4 A worshipper. —5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनाथसूरि. —6 N. of Kṛishṇa.



सूरिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Wise, learned.  
—*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar,  
pandit.

सूरी 1 *N.* of the wife of the  
sun. —2 *N.* of Kuntī q. v. —3 Black  
mustard.

सूर्य (इयं) 1. 4, P. (इक्षिति, इक्षति)  
1 To respect, honour. —2 To dis-  
respect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (इयं) *n.* Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्य See शूर्य.

सूर्यिः—सौ *f.* 1: An iron or metallic  
image; *Ms.* 11. 103. —2 The pillar of  
a house. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 At  
flame.

सूर्यः [ सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवाति  
कर्मणि लोके प्रेरयति; cf. *Sk.* on P. III.  
1. 114 ] 1 The sun; सूर्ये सपर्यावर-  
णाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् *R.*  
5. 13. [ In mythology, the sun is re-  
garded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi  
cf. *S.* 7. 20. He is represented as mov-  
ing in a chariot drawn by seven hor-  
ses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He  
is also represented as all-seeing, the  
constant beholder of the good and bad  
deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya  
or Asvini) was his principal wife, by  
whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the  
two Asvins and Saturn. He is also de-  
scribed as having been the father of  
Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the  
solar race of kings]. —2 The tree called  
*Arka*. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived  
from the twelve forms of the sun).  
—4 The swallow-wort. —5 *N.* of Siva.  
—*Comp.* —अपरायः sunset; *Ms.* 80. —अर्घ्ये  
the presentation of an offering to the  
sun. —अदमन् *m.* the sun stone. —अश्वः  
a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset.  
—आपः heat or glare of the sun,  
sunshine. —अलोकः sunshine. —आवर्तः  
a kind of sun-flower. —आह *a.*  
named after the sun. (—हः) the  
gigantic swallow-wort. (—हः) copper.  
—इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon  
(the conjunction of the sun and  
moon); दृष्टिः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः *Ak.* —उत्थानं,  
—उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by  
the sun', an evening guest; *Pt.* 1.  
170. —2. the time of sunset. —उपस्थानं,  
—उपासनं attendance upon or worship  
of the sun; *V.* 1. —कमलं the sun-  
flower, a heliotrope. —कान्तः 1. the  
sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. —2.  
a crystal. —कतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. —2.  
a particular flower. —3. the flower of  
sacsum. —कालः day-time, day.  
—अनलचक्रं a particular astrological  
diagram for indicating good and bad  
fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. —2. an  
eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of  
Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.  
—चन्द्रौ (also सूर्यचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du.  
the sun and moon. —जः, —तनयः —पुत्रः  
1. epithets of Sugriva. —2. of Karna.  
—3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of  
Yama. —जः, —तनयः the river  
Yamunā. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or  
heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that con-  
stellation (out of the 27) in which  
the sun happens to be. —पर्वन् *n.* a solar  
festival, (on the days of the  
solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.).  
—पृथ्वी 1. lightning. —2. the river  
Yamunā. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or de-  
scended from the sun; *R.* 1. 2.  
—फणिचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q. v. above.  
—भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun.  
(—कः) the tree Bandhūka or its  
flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. —मण्डलं  
the orb of the sun. —यज्ञं 1. a repre-  
sentation of the sun (used in  
worshipping him). —2. an instru-  
ment used in taking solar obser-  
vations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun,  
sun-beam. —लोकः the heaven of the  
sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings  
(who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् *a.*  
resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं  
the ceremony of taking a child out  
to see the sun when four months old;  
cf. उपनिषद्कर्मणः. —संकमः, —संक्रान्तिः  
*f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal  
sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः  
an epithet of Aruna. —सिद्धांतः a cele-  
brated astronomical work (supposed  
to have been revealed by the god  
Sūrya). —स्तुतिः *f.* —स्तोत्रं a hymn  
addressed to the sun. —हृदयं *N.* of a  
hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The  
daughter of the sun. —3 The hymn  
about the marriage of Sūrya. —4 A  
new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The  
coccynthus.

सूर्य 1 *P.* (सूरति) To bring forth,  
bear, produce, beget.

सूरणा A mother.

सूर्यती A woman about to be  
confined, one who is parturient.

सू 1, 3 *P.* (सरति, सरति, also प्रावति;  
ससार, अशरीरं-असत्, सरिष्यति, सद्, सन्)  
1 To go; move, proceed; सुगः प्रदाक्षिणं  
सद्; *Bk.* 14. 14. —2 To go towards,  
approach; निष्प्राय हरयः सेतुं प्रीताः  
सत्प्राणं Rām. —3 To rush upon, assail;  
(तं) सतारमिमुखः सूरः शार्ङ्गं हवकुंजरं  
Mb. —4 To run, go fast, slip away  
from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला  
सती *M.* 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind);  
तं वेद्यायौ सरति सतरक्तं संवहजम् *Ma.*  
53. —6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति) 1  
To cause to go or move. —2 To  
extend. —3 To rub, touch gently  
(with the fingers); तं त्रीमादौ नयन-

सलिलौ सारयित्वा कथंचित् *Me.* 86. —4  
To push back or away, remove;  
सारयन्ती गन्धामोहात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं  
करेण *Me.* 92. —*Desid.* (सिरीषति) To  
wish to go &c.

सूकः [ सूकश्च ] 1 Air, wind. —2 An  
arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus  
(केरव).

सूकं दु *f.* Itch, scab.

सूकालः A jackal; see शूकाल.

सूकं

सूकणी

सूकन् *n.*

सूकिणी

सूकिन् *n.*

सूकं

सूकणी

सूकन् *n.*

सूकिणी

सूकिन् *n.*

सूगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a  
sing (भिदिपाल).

सूगालः A jackal; see शूगाल.

सृज् 1. 6 *P.* (सृजति, सृजते, अत्राक्षति,  
सृज्यते, सृष्टं, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce,  
make (in general); to precreate,  
beget (progeny &c.); अयं नारी  
सूर्या स विराजमसृजत् पशुः *Ms.* 1. 32, 33,  
34, 36; तंतुनाभा स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति  
S. B. —2 To put on, place on, apply.  
—3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To  
emit, ahead, effuse, pour forth or out;  
अमाश्रयं कर्णं रुवंतः *Bk.* 3. 17;  
आनदशोतामिव बाणवृष्टिं हिममुत्तिं देववर्तीं  
सृजते *R.* 16. 44, 8. 35. —5 To send  
forth, utter (as words); वक्ष्यवसिते  
तस्मिन्सृजं गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53, 7.  
47. —6 To throw, cast, discharge;  
सृजते दृष्टिं *Ku.* 3. 69. —7 To leave,  
quit, abandon, send away; forsake,  
give up; *Ku.* 1. 53. —II. 4 *A.* (सृजते)  
To be let loose or sent forth.—*Desid.*  
(सिद्धयति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [ सृष्ट-क ] 1 Created,  
produced. —2 Poured out, omitted.  
—3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned.  
—5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascer-  
tained, determined. —7 Connected,  
joined. —8 Much, abundant, numer-  
ous. —9 Ornamented; see सृज.

सृष्टिः *f.* [ सृष्ट-क्ति ] 1 Creation,  
anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S.*  
4; या सृष्टिः सृष्टराद्य *S.* 1. 1; खीरस-  
सृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9;  
सृष्टिरथैव धातुः *Ma.* 82. —2 The  
creation of the world. —3 Nature,  
natural property. —4 Letting loose,  
emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6  
The existence of properties or  
qualities. —7 The absence of prop-  
erties. —*Comp.* —कर्तुं *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षाः Natron, alkali.

संज्ञयाः *N. m.* pl. of a people.



सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मद्दधिकरिणां द्योपेशांथै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —*गणिः* 1 An enemy. —2 The moon,

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ma. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also); ते सुती पार्थ जानन् योगी सुहति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

सुतर *a.* ( *रि. f.* ) Going, moving. —*रि* 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

सूदरः A snake.

सूदाकुः काकु दुक् च Up. 3. 78 ] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

सृ 1 P. [ सर्पति, सुव; desid. सिमुसति ] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. —2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपः The moon.

सृष्ट, सृष्ट 1 A. (सर्भति, सुभति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* ( *रि. f.* ) Going, moving. —*र* A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. ( *रुणाति* ) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक 1 A. ( *सेकते* ) To go, move.

सेकः [ *सिच-चच्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering ( trees ); सेकः सीकारिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —Comp. —पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेकुत *a.* ( *कत्री. f.* ) One who sprinkler &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

सेकत्र A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* ( *चिका. f.* ) [ *सिच-ण्डुल्* ] Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [ *सिच-भावेष्टुट्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने धारपासे मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersion. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —Comp. —घटा a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेडुः 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [ *सि-तृत्* Up. 1. 69 ] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, cause-way, dam; नलिनीं सतसेतुबंधनां जलसेयात् इवासि विदुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलमंभुराशिं R. 13. 2; सेन्यैर्बद्धद्विरद्वेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ma. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; इत्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भियान् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred ayllable om; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तरसेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । सवत्यनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीयते Kālikā. P. —Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; बंधोगते किं चनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh.; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree ( *वृती* ).

सेतुका 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिबस् *a.* ( *सेदुवा. f.* ) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [ *सि-न*, सह इनेन प्रयुगा वा; Up. 3. 10 ] 1 An army; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्व्यनेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, he god of war; cf. देवसेना. —Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army.

०गः the leader or general of an army.

—अंगं a component part of an army; ( these are four :—हस्यश्वरयादाते सेनागं स्याच्चतुष्टयम् ). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49.

—नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; अथेनमद्वैस्तनया सुशोच सेनाचमालीदमिधासुराक्षैः R. 2. 37.

—पतिः 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —परिच्छेद *a.* surrounded by an army; ( in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words ). —पृष्ठं the

rear of an army. भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —सुखं 1. division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शैफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure ( Mar. शेर ); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादोमगयानकतुल्यदिकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. ( *सेलति* ) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. ( *सेवते, सेवित*; *caus.* सेवयति ते; *desid.* सिसेरियते; the *स्* of सेव् is changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि ) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्या-स्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभयं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21; आचारयुतं पवनः सिषेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यात्पुन-पेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्धतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता द्युमेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवते हत कथं रोलच निखपः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ma. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तसं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंढवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवा See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [ *सेव-ण्डुल्* ] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. —2 Practising, following. —3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कुतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं पच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हासितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worshipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

सेवने [ *सिच-सेव-ण्डुल्* ] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतास्मा युक्सेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing; Ma. 12. 52. —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally; यस्करोत्येकात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ma. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, fondness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7



Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [ सेव्-अ ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां ला-यकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; हिनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words ; अलं सेवयामयस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude ; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service ; ( this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवकारा ). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service ; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनमप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -श्वः the obligations of service. -स्ववहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p.p. [ सेव्-क्त ] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by ; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -स 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant. सेवित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [ सेव्-यत् ] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -यः 1 A master ( opp. सेवक ) ; भवं तावत् सेव्यादभिनविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12 ; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -य्य A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

से 1 P. ( सयति ) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. ( ही f. ) Belonging to a lion, leonine ; युतिं सेहं किं श्वा धृतक-नकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सेहिकः, सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत a. ( ती f. ) [ सिकताः सैध्व अण ] 1 Consisting of or made of sand ; sandy, gravelly ; तोयस्वेवामतिहरणं सैकतं सेतु-मोक्षः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand bank ; सुरगज इव गर्भं सैकतं सुपतीक R. 5. 75. 5. 8 ; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62 ; 14. 76 ; 16. 21 ; Ku. 1.

29 ; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore ( in general ). -Comp. -इहं ginger.

सैकतिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error ( सिद्धेर्जीविन् ). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. ( की f. ) [ सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक् ] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship ; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. ( की f. ) [ सेनायां समवेति ठक् ] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier ; पपात धूमो सह सैनिकाश्रुतिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैधव a. ( ची f. ) [ सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे मयः अण ] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu ; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -चनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैधवक a. ( की f. ) : Relating to the Saindhavaas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैथी A sort of spirituous liquor ( perhaps from palm-juice ).

सैन्यः [ सेनायां समवेति ञ्य ] 1 A soldier ; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -न्यं An army, a troop ; स प्रत-स्थेऽरिनाज्ञाय हरिसैन्यैरनुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female ; सैरिंध्रं वायुराष्ट्रात् सृते दसुरयोगवे Ma. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments ( a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र ( 2 ). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadi ( assumed by her when she acted as a servant to Sudheshnjā, queen of Virāta. )

सेरिक् a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo ; जवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसति सेरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. ( की f. ) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. ( सयति, सत्तौ, असात्-असात्तु, सास्यति, सार्तु, सित ; caus. सययति-ते, desid. सिष्यसति ; pass. सयते ; the स of सो is changed to व after prepositions ending in इ or उ ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोड p. p. [ सह-क्त इडभावः ] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह.

सोदू a. ( दी f. ) [ सह-दृच् ] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोक्त, सोक्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोक्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -ठ ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; मोदुदीयेव बलाकयासरभसं सोक्कंठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छवास a. Glad ; Mā. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -स्रा Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [ समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः ] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; ( fig. also ) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमादमानमिन्द्रजिह्वजाभिः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -मं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.



**सोपकरण** *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

**सोपकार** *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

**सोपचार** *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

**सोपद्रव** *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

**सोपध** *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

**सोपाधि** *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयाधिनिः क्षितेशा विदधति सोपाधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 15.

**सोपाप्लव** *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

**सोपरोध** *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*यं ind.* Obliging, respectfully.

**सोपसर्ग** *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

**सोपहास** *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*सं ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

**सोपाकः** A man of a degraded caste; Ma. 10. 38.

**सोपाधि** *a.* सोपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phll.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

**सोपान** Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पक्तिः f.*, —*पथः*, —*पद्धतिः f.*, —*परंपरा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; वपिं चास्मिन् मरुतशिलावद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुह्युर्विवमामुषाः क्षये तत्रान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

**सोमः** [ *सु-भृत्* Up. 1. 139 ] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमप, सोमपीयन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [ In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the eagle Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

eous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇi, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cured by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also ]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sūgrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृसोम q. v. —मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिष्वः* the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*अरुणः* the red lotus. —*ईश्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उ-द्धवा* N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; ( where Malli. quotes Ak. रत्ना तु नमोदा सोमोद्धवा मेकलकन्यका ). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. ( तः ) the moon-stone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*गर्भः* N. of Viṣṇu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding Soma. —*ज* *a.* moon born. ( —*जः* ) an epithet of the planet Mercury. ( —*जं* ) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; ( which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures ); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जरार्णायः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*प* *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitṛis. —*पतिः* N. of Indra, —*पानं* drinking Soma juice —*पानियन्*, —*पीयन्*, —*पीतिन्* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीयिन उद्धवनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः शतेवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. —*पीतिः f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —*पुत्रः*, —*पुः*, —*सुत* epitheta of Budha or Mercury. —*प्र-वाकः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests ( श्रोत्रिय ) for a Soma sacrifice. —*वंशुः* 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यागः* the Soma sacrifice. —*याजिन्* *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*यौनिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*रोगः* a particular disease of women. —*लता*, —*बह्वृक्ष* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvarī. —*वंशः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*बह्वृक्षः* 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants ( कर्ज and कटफल ). —*बह्वृक्षः* ( री ), —*बह्वृक्षः*, —*बह्वृक्षः* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासरः* Monday. —*विकयिन्* *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृक्षः*, —*सारः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञ* camphor. —*सद्* *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; Ma. 3. 195. —*सिंधुः* an epithet of Viṣṇu. —*सुत्* *m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्धवा above. —*सुत्रं* a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. —*पदक्षिणा* circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sitra.

**सोमन्** *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

**सोमिन्** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

**सोमल** *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

**सोम्य** *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

**सोहृष्टः**, **सोहृष्टनः** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठ*, —*नं ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

**सोष्मन्** *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 ( In gram. ) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

**सोकर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

**सौकर्यं** [ *सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा शब्दः* ] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानावासेन सिद्ध्या सांगति-यथा च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

**सौकुमार्यं** 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यं, बाहू तदीयाविति ये वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

**सौक्ष्म्यं** Minuteeness, fineness, subtlety.

**सौख्यशान्तिकः**, **सौख्यशान्तिकः** [ *सुख-शान्तं पृच्छति इत्* ] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; श्रुत्वादी-नमुपहृतं सौख्यशान्तिकादुपौच R. 10. 14.

**सौख्यशान्तिकः** [ *सुखशान्तं पृच्छति इत्* ] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.



सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (सी *f.*)  
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable,  
delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sogata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगाचार & वैभाषिक); सौगतजरत्नविजयास्तु काम-द्वया। प्रथमा भूमिका भाव एवापीते Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -क Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (सी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृष्ण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -क 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृष्ण). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karna. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) [सुत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m. pl.* N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयन-रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषिण.

गध्या दर्शयोर् Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदेविरसंघिलीन Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14.

-2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (सी *f.*) [सुध निमित्तं रक्त बा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar.

-2 Having plaster, or plastered. -धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवास-मुद्रजेन विस्मृता सचिकाय कलनिःसृष्टस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. सौनक.

सौनन्दं The cloth of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिव *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यं [सुन्दर्य भावः अण्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance. -सौन्दर्यसारमसुधाया निकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्णं 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णयः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वत् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृता द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v

सौबली, सौबलीय *N.* cf. Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāṣṭra.

सौभं *N.* of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभीकः *N.* of Drupada.

सौभाग्यं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभागयाः सुमगस्य वा भावः अण् द्विपदबुद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यकला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यते आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छाद्यति V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिंसं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -व्ययनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रातृ Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रातृभेषां हि कुलाद्यसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमन् अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौमनसयायनी 1 The blossom of the Mālātī creeper. -2 The Mālātī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्ररपि पतिनामाविषये तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.



**सौमिलः** N. of a dramatist who preceded Kalidāsa; भासकविशौमिल-कविभिर्भासितं M. 1.

**सौमिचरं** Gold.

**सौ मेधिकः** A sage, seer, one possessing of supernatural wisdom.

**सौमेरिक a. (की f.)** Relating to coming from Sumeru. —क Gold.

**सौम्य a. (स्या or स्यो f.)** [सौमे देवताय तस्यै वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. —2 Having the properties of Soma. —3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. —4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरंभे मेथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यं निनाय तं R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good air,' 'gentle air,' 'good man': प्रविशस्मिन्ने सौम्यं चित्ताय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्यं चित्ताय यथायथा R. 14. 44, Ma. 49. Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25). —5 Auspicious —6 Bright, brilliant —स्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. —2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुधसौम्यं सौम्यं वाच्यो विप्रोऽपि वाच्ये Ma. 2. 125. —3 A Brāhmaṇa. —4 The Udumbara tree. —5 Blood before it becomes red, serum —6 The gastric juice. —7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. —8 An auspicious planet —9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. —10 A kind of panacea (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —स्या 1 N. of Durgā. —2 The moon-plant —m pl 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head —2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ma. 3. 199. —Comp —स्यचारः a gentle measure, mild reproof —कृच्छ्रः a kind of religious panacea; cf. Y. 3. 322. —स्यी the Indian white rose. —स्यः a benign or auspicious planet. —स्यतः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन a having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ma. 3. 10. —वारः, वासर Wednesday.

**सौर a. (री f.)** [सूर्य इदं सूर्य देवताय वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. —2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. —3 Worshipping the sun. —4 Celestial, divine. —5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 A solar month. —4 A solar day. —5 The plant called Tanbara. —6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the R̥gveda.) addressed to Sūrya. —Comp —नक a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). —लाकः sun's sphere.

**सौरथः** A hero, warrior.

**सौरभ a. (भी f.)** [सुरभिरसुराभं अण्] 1 Fragrant —भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

**सुरभेय a. (चो f.)** Relating to Surabhi. —यः An ox.

**सौरभो, —सौरभयं** 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi: तं सौरभयं सुराभयशामिः R. 2. 3.

**सौरभ्यं** 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुगन्धयुग्मं विदितं Bv. 1. 38; एताना सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

**सौरसेनाः** m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नः See शौरसेन.

**सौरसेयः** An epithet of Skanda.

**सौरसध्व a. (चो f.)** Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

**सौरस्यं** Tastiness savoriness.

**सौराज्यं** Good government or rule; एको यय चक्राथपदेशान् सौराज्यस्यानपरा विद्वद्भान् R. 5. 60.

**सौराष्ट्र a. (ह्रा or ह्रो f.)** Coming from or relating to the district called Surāṣṭra (or Sūrat) —ह्रः The district of Surāṣṭra. —m. pl. The people of Surāṣṭra. —ह्र Brass, bell-metal.

**सौराष्ट्रकः** A kind of bell-metal.

**सारिः** [सूर्याख्यं युगं इह] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asvatree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Karna. —5 Of Sugriva. —Comp. —रसः a kind of gem (sapphire).

**सौरिक a. (की f.)** 1 Celestial. —2 Soiriteous; vinous. —3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Saturn. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

**सौरी** The wife of the sun.

**सौरीय a. (री f.)** 1 Solar. —2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

**सौर्य a. (री f.)** Belonging to the sun, solar.

**सौलभ्यं** 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

**सौल्विकः** A copper-smith.

**सौव a. (वी f.)** 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —रं An order, edict (?).

**सावग्रामिक a. (की f.)** Belonging to one's own village.

**सौवर a. (री f.)** 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

**सौवर्चल a. (ली f.)** Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —लं 1 Social salt. —2 Natron.

**सौवर्ण a. (णी f.)** 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v. —Comp. —भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

**सौवस्तिक a. (की f.)** Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa.

**सौवाध्यायिक a. (की f.)** Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

**सौवास्तव a. (चो f.)** Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed

**सौविदः, सौविद्वलः** An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

**सौवीरं** 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense) —Comp —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सारः antimony.

**सौवीरकः** 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of Suvira. —3 N. of Jayadratha. —कः Sour barley-gruel.

**सौवीर्यं** Great heroism or prowess.

**सौशील्यं** Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

**सौश्रवसं** Celebrity, renown.

**सौष्टवं** [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सौष्टवं सौष्टवभिर्यक्तं त्वरतनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेष्टोस्तु M. 1.; इतिरससौष्टवं Mā. 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

**सौस्नातिकः** [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

**सौहार्दः** [सुहृदो मयः अण् द्विवचनः] The son of a friend. —दं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेदमानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दद्वयानि निचिह्नानि Mā. 1. 4; Mo. 115.

**सौहार्थं, —सौहार्दं, —दं, सौहृदयं** Friendship, affection; यस्मैहृदादपि जनः शिथिलीभवति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किञ्च रुदसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1.

**सौहृदयं** 1 Society, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fulness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

**रंङ्** 1 A. (रंङ्ते) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —3 To pour out, emit.

**रंङ् I. 1 P. (रंङ्ते, रंङ्)** 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump



upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे अप देशस्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एका शयति सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयत् कश्चित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; सेनानीनमहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp —अंशकाः quick-silver —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. —मातृ f. N. of Durgā. —वष्टी a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदन [स्कंद-स्वुट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कल p.p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधो आरुह्यतेऽस्ती सुखेन शाखा वा कर्मणि घञ् वृद्धोः; cf. Up. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; त्रीणाघातप्रतिहतवृक्षस्कंधलम्बैकदंतः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुख्यगणस्कंधपंचकं St. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —घा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —आवरः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3 a camp —उपानिय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submersion. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिख्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तकः the cocoa-nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder; इदमुपहितवृक्षमग्रिणा स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —वधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः —वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree —वृग्गः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधश्च 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंध 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धोति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कंधयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कंध p.p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंधः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंधने 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कंध a. (दो f.) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —द्वे The Skanda Parāṇa.

स्कंध 5, 9 U. (स्कंधते, स्कंधते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धीति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overpread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18 73.

स्कंध 1 A. (स्कंधते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कंध 5, 9 P. (स्कन्धा भ्यो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्कल 1 A (स्कलते) 1 To cut, out or tear to pieces -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्कलनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness

स्कल 1 P. (स्कलति, स्कलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्कलति चरणे भूमौ न्यस्तं न चाद्विना प्रदी

Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य शासनं पौरैः कथं स्कलितव्यं Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्कलनो हि करालं चः सुहृदस्त्विवचंचितं II. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, falter; वदन् कमलं न शिरोऽस्मरति स्कलदममं जसमं जुजालयते ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्कलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —Caus. (स्कलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्कलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्कलयते वचनं ते संश्रयस्यमं Māl. 3. 8.

स्कलन [स्कल-भावे लृट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Ticking, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual staining or rubbing together.

स्कलित p.p. [स्कल-क्] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Saeking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, omitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —नं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्कलित Ku 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem —Comp. —सुमं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Mv. 28.

स्कल 6 P. (स्कलति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकि) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तक् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्त्वर्जं जलमंस्तुर्जं रलुं दुर्धरे क्षताः Bk. 14 30. —With नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मांसमयी कनककलशविशुभमिती



Bh. 3. 20 ; ( वृद्धिदायां मनोरथाः ) इदं-  
 ध्वेव लीयते विधवास्तिननावि P. 2.  
 91. -2 The nipple of the breast.  
 -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any  
 female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्ध-  
 क्लिष्टेनारं S. 7. 14. -Comp. —अंशुकं a  
 cloth covering the breasts or bosom,  
 breastmantle. —अग्रः a nipple. —अंगरागः  
 a paint or pigment smeared on the  
 breasts of women. —अंतरं 1. the heart.  
 -2. the space between the breasts ;  
 (न) मुणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17,  
 R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast  
 (said to indicate future widowhood).  
 —आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of  
 the breasts. -2. the circumference or  
 orb of the breast. -3. a man with  
 large breasts likethose of a woman.  
 —तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf.  
 तट. —, —रा, —पायकः, —पायिन् a. suck-  
 ing the breast, a suckling. —पानं  
 sucking of the breast. —भरः 1. the  
 weight; or heaviness of breasts; पादा-  
 ग्रस्थितया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रता  
 Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts  
 like those of a woman. —भवः a  
 particular position in sexual union.  
 —सुखं, -वृत्तं, —शिखा a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [ स्तन्-स्तुट् ] 1 Sounding, a  
 sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,  
 rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning.  
 -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनधय a. [ स्तनं धयति ये खयं युम् च ]  
 Sucking the breast ; यदि बुध्वते हरि,  
 शिशुः स्तनधयो भविता करेणुपरिभितामहा  
 Bv. 1. 53 ; तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभागपया  
 मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनधयः Māl. 10. 6.  
 —यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ;  
 Si. 12. 40.

स्तनधिलुः [ स्तन्-स्तुट् ] 1 Thundering,  
 thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2  
 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Light-  
 ning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A  
 kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [ स्तन् कर्तरि क ] 1  
 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28.  
 -2 Thundering, roaring. —ते 1 The  
 rattling of thunder, rumbling of  
 thunder clouds ; रोषोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो  
 मास्म भुविक्लवास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,  
 noise. -3 The noise of clapping the  
 hands. -Comp. —फलः the Vikankata  
 tree.

स्तन्यं [ स्तने मयं यन् ] Mother's milk,  
 milk ; पिव स्तन्यपोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.  
 —त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,  
 weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागमाश्रयति सुमुखी दंत-  
 वाचालिकेव Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्  
 पुत्रयोर्वेसाश्च U. 7.

स्तन्यकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुम-  
 स्तन्यकश्च द्वे गनी स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2.  
 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भ p. p. [ स्तम् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा  
 क ] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed.  
 -2 Paralyzed, senseless, stupe-  
 fied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-  
 moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard,  
 rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,  
 hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.  
 -Comp. —कर्ण a. pricking up the  
 ears. —रोमन् m. a hog, boar. —लोचन  
 a. having motionless or unwinking  
 eyes (said of gods).

स्तम्भता -रं 1 Rigidity, firmness,  
 hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,  
 stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, im-  
 moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibil-  
 ity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु n. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. ( स्तम्भति ) To be confus-  
 ed or agitated.

स्तम्भः [ स्तम्भ-अच् क्चि पुञो U. 4.  
 96 ] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5.  
 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तम्भ-  
 कर्तिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or  
 bunch (in general) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15.  
 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub  
 or plant having no decided stem. -6  
 The post to which an elephant is  
 tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-  
 sensibility ; (probably for स्तम्भ in  
 these two senses). -9 A mountain.  
 -Comp. —करि a. forming sheaves or  
 clusters. (—रिः) corn, rice. —कर्तिता  
 forming sheaves or clusters, abun-  
 dant or luxuriant growth ; न शालिः स्तम्भ-  
 कर्तिता वसुधैवकुम्भेति Mu. 1. 3. —वनाः 1.  
 a small hoe for weeding clumps of  
 grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.  
 -3. a basket for holding the heads of  
 wild rice. —ग्रः, —घातः, —हयः, —हननं नी  
 a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.  
 —पुरं N. of a city ( ताप्रलिङ्ग ).

स्तम्भेरमा An elephant ; स्तम्भेरमा मुख-  
 रं खलकयिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ;  
 Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5, 9 P. ( स्तम्भे, स्तम्भोति,  
 स्तम्भाति, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भ ; the स् of the  
 root being changed to र् after prepo-  
 sitions ending in इ or उ and also  
 after अय ) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,  
 suppress ; कंठः स्तम्भितवापवृत्तिकलपाः S.  
 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,  
 to make immoveable. -3 To  
 stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राण-  
 दर्शसिरे गात्रं तस्मिन् च हते मिये Bk. 14.  
 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold,  
 sustain. -5 To become stiff,  
 rigid or immoveable. -6 To be  
 proud or elated, be stiff-necked.  
 (The following verse illustrates the  
 root in its different conjugations :—  
 स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो वीर्येन धनेन च । न स्तम्भाति

क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तम्भोति युवायसौ ॥ ). —Caus.  
 ( स्तम्भयति ) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To  
 make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.  
 -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [ स्तम्भ-अच् ] 1 Fixedness,  
 stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ;  
 रंभास्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki.  
 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलोदरपंच-  
 यकः Māl. 2. 5 ; तस्मै कलहोपहितरुद्धिम  
 स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 In-  
 sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,  
 numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,  
 obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽवश्यमणि-  
 धनेन सततेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वा-  
 क्स्त्वमं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,  
 curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भं  
 प्रतिहतधियाम्फलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,  
 support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar,  
 column, post. -7 A stem, trunk  
 (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9  
 Absence of feeling or excitability.  
 The suppression of any force of  
 feeling by supernatural or magical  
 means. -Comp. —उत्कीर्ण a. carved  
 out of a post of wood (as a statue).  
 —कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.  
 -2. obstructing. (—रं) a fence.  
 —कारण cause of obstruction or  
 impediment. —पूजा worship of the  
 posts of temporary pavilions erected  
 for marriages or other occasions of  
 solemnity.

स्तम्भिकम् m. A kind of musica  
 instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [ स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ-णिच् स्तुट् ] 1  
 Stopping, obstructing, hindering,  
 arresting, suppressing, restraining ;  
 लोलोलोलुभितकरणोज्ज्वलभस्मनायं U.  
 3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,  
 stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-  
 sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or  
 stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,  
 supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of  
 blood. -7 Anything employed as an  
 astringent. -8 A particular magical  
 art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). —नः N.  
 of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2  
 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,  
 collected ; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भित् a. Supporting, stopping &c.  
 स्तम्भिनी The Earth (one of the five  
 elements).

स्तर a. [ स्तृ-स्तृ-चञ् ] Spreading,  
 extending, covering. —रः 1 Any-  
 thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2  
 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [ स्तृ स्तृ-स्तुट् ] The act of  
 spreading, strowing, scattering &c.

स्तरि ( स्तृ ) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि [ स्तृ कर्मणि इ ] 1 Smoke, va-  
 pour. -2 A hoifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [ स्तृ-अच् ] 1 Praising, cele-  
 brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-  
 gium, panegyric.



स्तवक *a.* ( विका *f.* ) [ स्तु-वृत् ] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium. —3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet. —5 A chapter or section of a book. —6 A multitude ; of. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [ स्तु-वृत् ] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिष् 5 *A.* ( स्तिष्ठते ) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* ( स्तेपते ) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean. —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* ( स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति ) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [ स्तिम-कृतरि क ] 1 Wet, moist. —2 ( *a* ) Still, unruffled, calm ; ध्रुवितस्तुकलिकान्तरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Mā. 3. 10. ( *b* ) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady ; वाचस्पतिः सक्षपि सोऽष्टमूर्ते स्वाशास्वाधे-तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87 ; 2. 59 ; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mā. 1. 27 ; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79 ; U. 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut ; R. 1. 73. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्षिः [ स्तु-किर् ] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass. —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* ( स्तीति-सकृति, स्तुते-स्तुति ; तुष्टा-तुष्टे, अस्तावि-अस्ताष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोष, स्तुन ; desid. तुष्टयति-ते ; the *स्* of स्तु is changed to *ष्* after a proposition ending in *इ* or *उ* ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate ; Br. 1. 41 ; Mu. 3. 16 ; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [ स्तु-कर्मणि क ] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [ स्तु-किर् ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्येते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric ;

R. 4. 6. —3 Adulation ; flattery, empty or false praise ; भूतार्थस्याहुतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —4 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —गोतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वाक् a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुर्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy ; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip ; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 *A.* ( स्तोचते ) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goot.

स्तुभ् 1. 1 *P.* ( स्तोभति ) 1 To praise. —3 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 *A.* ( स्तोभते ) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुभ् 5, 9 *P.* ( स्तुभोति, स्तुम्नाति ) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* ( स्तूपयति, स्तूपयत-त ) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound ( of earth &c. ) ; Mu. 3. 15. —2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 *U.* ( स्तुणीति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत ; pass. स्रथते ) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over ; ( महीं ) तस्तर सरपाव्याते स क्षौद्रपटले रिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread. envelop. —5 To kill. —Caus. ( स्तारय त-ते ) To overspread, cover, strew ; रक्तना-चाक्लिचूर्णं सैन्येभ्यस्तस्तरद्धते Bk. 15. 48. —Desid. ( तिस्तीर्षति-ते ).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष् P. ( स्तुक्षति ) To go.

स्तुह, स्तुह 6 *P.* ( स्तुहति, स्तुहति ) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तुह 9 *U.* ( स्तुणाति, स्तुणीते, स्तीर्षि, desid. तिस्तरि-यति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते ) To cover, strew &c. ; see स्तु.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* ( Strictly a demon. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते ) To steal, rob ; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [ स्तेन्-कर्वरि-अच् ] A thief, robber ; न तं स्तेना न चाभिवा हंरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेयं [ स्तेनस्य भावः यन् नलोपः ] 1 Theft, robbery ; Ku. 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्य [ स्तेनस्य भावः व्यञ् ] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 *A.* ( स्तेपते ) To ooze. —II. 10 *U.* ( स्तेपयति-ते ) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 *P.* ( स्तायति ) To put on, adorn.

स्तेमिर्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [ स्तु-वृत् ] 1 Little, small ; स्तोकेनोक्तमायति स्तोकेनायास्य-योगति Pt. 1. 150 ; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject. —का 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less ; यद्योदग्रह-तत्वाद्द्वयति बहुतरं स्तोकमुभयं प्रयाति S. 1. 7. —Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; श्रेणीभारादल-समनना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकश्च *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy ; स्तोतव्यगुण-संपन्नः केषां न स्याद्विधो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [ स्तु-वृत् ] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyrio.

स्तोत्रियः —या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभ [ स्तु-वृत् ] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [ स्तु-मृत् Up. 1. 137 ] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation ; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage ; U. 1. 51. —5 A large quantity, mass ; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलोहानसुरो यद्ये त्वच्च रोरर्धं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.



स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.  
स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion  
of the Sāmhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [ स्त्ये-इन्च् ] 1 Nectar. -2 A  
thief.

स्त्ये 1 U. ( स्त्यायतिने ) 1 To be  
collected into a heap or mass. -2 To  
spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकडु-  
कषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2.  
21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [ स्त्ये-क्त ] 1 Collected into  
a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2  
Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland,  
smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं  
1 Thickness, grossness, increase in  
magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभा-  
जामत्र भल्लकपूनामनुसितियुक्ताय स्त्यानमंयु-  
क्तानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5.  
41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4  
Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायने Collecting into a mass,  
crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of  
any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S.  
5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वारा-  
य युता Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 The  
feminine gender, or a word used in  
that gender; आयः स्त्रीभूति Ak.  
-Comp. -अपारः-रं a harem, the  
women's apartments. -अवयवः a  
chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual  
intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who  
lives by his wife. -2. one who lives  
by keeping women for prostitution.  
-काम 1. desire of intercourse with  
women, fondness for women. -2.  
desire of a wife. -कार्य 1. the  
business of women. -2. attendance  
on women or women's apartments.  
-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुतसं  
meneses, the menstrual excretion in  
woman. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Me.  
5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women.  
-गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female  
Guru or priestess. -ग्रहः = ब्रह्मणः q. v.  
-द्यौः dawn, day-break. -हन्तः the  
murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the  
doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark  
or characteristic of the female sex.  
-2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः  
a seducer of women, libertine. -ज-  
ननी a woman who brings forth only  
daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman kind,  
female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked  
husband; क्षीजितस्त्राशमात्रेण सदे पुण्यं  
विनश्यति Sabdak; Ma. 4. 217. -धनं  
a woman's private property over  
which she exercises independent  
control; it is of six kinds : -अव-  
गम्यमानाह्निकं दत्तं च श्रितिकर्मणि । आनुवातु-  
षित्वाय बहुविधं स्त्रीयं स्त्र्यम् ॥ or according  
to others : -पितृमातृपुत्रिभ्रातृदत्तपद्मः पुत्रपदम्  
आश्विद्वानिकायं च स्त्रीयं परिगीतितम्; see also

अवधियं, वंयुदं, योतकं, सोदायिकं, शुक्लं,  
परिणयं, लावण्यार्जितं, and पदवन्दनिकं. -धर्मः  
1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2.  
the laws concerning women. -3. men-  
struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her  
courses. -धरः a man. -धरजः the  
female of any animal. -माय *a.* one  
protected by a woman. -निबन्धनं a  
woman's peculiar sphere of action  
or province; domestic duty house-  
wifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see छाया-  
जीवानोप. -परः a woman-lover, lecher,  
libertine. -पिश्याचि a fiend like wife.  
-पुत्री *m.* du. 1. wife and husband.  
-2. male and female; Ku. 2. 7.  
-पुनलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुत्र्यः  
the law regulating the duties of man  
and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix  
( in gram. ). -प्रमयः ( excessive )  
intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a  
woman who brings forth only  
daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved  
by women. ( -यः ) the mango tree.  
-राहयः one who suffers himself to be  
troubled by a woman. -इन्द्रिः *f.* 1. the  
female understanding. -2. the counsel  
of a woman, female advice. -भोगः  
sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female  
stratagem, woman's counsel. -मुल्लयः  
the *Asoka* tree. -यन्त्रं a machine-like  
woman, machine in the form of a  
woman; स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विषमसुखमयं  
धर्मनाशाय सृष्ट Pt. 1. 191. -रजने betel.  
-रतनं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्री-  
रतेषु मनेविशी यियता युये तवेयं वरा  
V. 4. 25. -2. N. of, Lakṣmī. -राज्यं  
the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1. the  
feminine gender ( in gram. ). -2. any  
mark of the female sex ( as breast  
&c. ). -3. the female organ. -वज्ञः  
submissiveness to a wife, subjection  
to women -विधेय *a.* governed by a  
wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः  
contracting marriage with a woman.  
-संस्पर्शः female company. -संस्थान *a.*  
having a female shape; S. 5. 30.  
-संयः attachment to women, or inter-  
course with women. -संयहणं 1. the  
act of embracing a woman ( im-  
properly ). -2. adultery, seduction.  
-सभं an assembly of women. -संययः  
1. matrimonial alliance with a wo-  
man. -2. connection by marriage. -3.  
relation to women. -स्त्रभावः 1. the  
nature of women. -2. a eunuch.  
-हत्या the murder of a woman.  
-हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of  
women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravish-  
er or seducer ( of women ).

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman,  
more thoroughly a woman ).

स्त्रीतर-रं 1 Womenhood. -2  
Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-  
ness.

स्त्रीय *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ स्त्रीया इदम् नञ्

P. IV. 1. 88 ] 1 Female, feminine.  
-2 Sated or belonging to woman. -3  
Being among women. -जं 1 Woman-  
hood, nature of women, feminine-  
ness; शिशुरंजं जैगं वा भवतु ननु बंधासि  
जगनः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex,  
womanhood; तुगे वा जैगे वा मम समदु-  
शी पांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तस्य-  
स्त्वयस्यमसि जैगमि ति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य  
तुगमिव लघुवृत्ति जैगमाकलपता K. -3 A  
collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4  
Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रीयता-रं 1 Feminineness, effe-  
minacy. -2 Excessive fondness for  
women.

स्थहरं A betel-nut.

स्थगु 1 P. or *Caus.* ( स्थगति, स्थगयति )  
1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परा-  
भूयस्थानाप्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Māl.  
1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रथा  
अवगमैरयः स्थगितोदमीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [ स्थग अच् ] 1 Fraudulent,  
dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent,  
reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The  
office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of  
bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, con-  
cealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगु A hump.

स्थंडिलं [ स्थल इल्च् नुक् लस्य डः Tr. ]  
1 A piece of ground ( levelled, squared  
and prepared for a sacrifice ), an  
altar; निवेदुरी स्थंडिल एव केचले Ku. 5.  
12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of  
clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A  
land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञायेच् *m.*, also  
स्थंडिलेजयः an ascetic who sleeps on  
the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial  
ground. -सितक an altar.

स्थयति *a.* [ स्थाक तस्य पतिः ] Chief,  
principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign.  
-2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright,  
master-carpenter. -4 A chariotter. -5  
One who offers a sacrifice to Brihas-  
pati. -6 An attendant on the wo-  
men's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थयुष्ट *a.* [ तिष्ठत स्थाक, स्थं पुष्टे यञ ]  
1 Being in contracted or difficult  
circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised,  
elevated and depressed. -3 The soul.  
-Comp. -गत *a.* being in contract-  
ed or uneven parts, being in difficult  
places; अंशस्थयद् स्थयंस्थं स्थयुष्टगतमपि  
कथममप्यमसि Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. ( स्थलति ) To stand firm,  
be firm.

स्थलं [ स्थल-अच् ] 1 Firm or dry  
ground, dry land, *terra firma* ( opp.



जल); भो बुरारम्भ (समुद्र) दीयतां वि-  
हिमिहानि नां चरारम्भतां र्ना नयामि Pt.  
1; मतस्थे स्थलचरम्भना R 4. 60; 40  
स्थलकमलिनो र्स्थलचरम्भन q. v. -2  
Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land,  
soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5  
Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7  
A piece of raised ground, mound. -8  
A topic, case, subject, the point  
under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c.  
-9 A part (as of a book). -10 A  
tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place.  
-आस्थ a. alighted on the ground.  
-अरवि°, -कमल°, -कमलिनो a land-  
growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33.  
-कुशुद; the Karavira plant. -चर a.  
land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a.  
fallen or removed from a place or  
position. -देवता a local or rural  
deity. -पत्रिनी the shrub *Hibiscus*  
*Mutabilis*. -मार्ग°, -चरम्भ n. 'a road  
by land'; स्थलचरम्भना 'by land'; R.  
4. 60. -विग्रह° a battle on level  
ground. -शुद्ध; f. purification or  
clearance of a place from impurity.  
-सोमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground arti-  
ficially raised and drained (opp.  
स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2  
A natural spot of ground, ground or  
land (as of a forest); विल्लाप वि-  
कीर्णमृत्तजा समुद्रःस्थानि कुर्वन्ती स्थली  
Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil;  
(= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता  
a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity;  
Mo. 106.

स्थलेय a. Sleeping on dry ground.  
-यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3  
A moveable thing.

स्थविर a. [स्था-विर-स्थविः] 1  
Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged,  
ancient. -रा 1 An old man. -2 A  
beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An  
old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमभक्तः  
कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong,  
largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीरश्च Greater, larger (compar. of  
स्थूल q. v.)

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain  
senses; तिष्ठति ते, तस्थो तस्थे, अस्थात्-आहि-  
त, स्थास्यति ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; पास. स्थीयते;  
the s of this root is changed to स् after a  
proposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand;  
चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन  
हृदिमान् Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide,  
dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठते. -3 To  
remain, be left; एको गगत्तन्निष्ठति  
Pt 4. -4 To delay, wait; स्थास्यति  
स्थीयते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist,  
stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमपि पतिकर्त्तुं ति-

थोऽप्येवम् V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept  
aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः  
K 'never mind the account of' &c.  
-7 To be, exist, be in any state or  
position; often with participles; मेरो  
स्थिते होधरि नोहद्वे Ku. 1. 2; स्थाप्य  
स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता स्वाप्य  
विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt.  
1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, con-  
form to, obey (with loc.); ज्ञासते  
तिष्ठन्तु; V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To  
be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठयुष्पायैः  
प्रयमस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 103. -10 To be at  
hand, be obtained; न स्मिं स्वपु तिष्ठत्यु  
मृतं शुद्धेन नापयेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To  
live, breathe; आ; क एष माये स्थिते  
चंद्रशुभमभिनिवृत्तिमच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To  
stand by or near, stand at one's side,  
help; उरमेव स्थिते चैव दूर्भिक्षे शत्रुसकरो।  
शत्रुद्वारे इमं ज्ञानं च यस्मिन्नाते म बोधयः ॥  
H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on.  
-14 To do, perform, occupy oneself  
with. -15 (Atm.) To resort or go to  
(as an umpire), be guided by the ad-  
vice of; संशय्य कर्णाविषु तिष्ठते यः Ki.  
3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself  
to (for sexual embrace), stand as a  
prostitute (with dat.) गोपी स्मरन् क्र-  
माय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus.  
(स्थापयते) 1 To cause to stand. -2  
To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found,  
establish. -4 To atone. -5 To arrest,  
check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause  
to last or continue, make durable. -8  
To give in marriage; Mā. 10. 5. -9  
To instruct in, initiate into. -Desid.  
(तिष्ठस्यति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.)  
Standing, abiding, abiding, being,  
existing &c.; तस्थ, अंकर, प्रकृतिस्थ,  
तस्थ q. v. v. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु a. [स्था-णु-स्थाणुः] Firm,  
fixed, steady, stable, immovable,  
motionless. -णुः 1 An epithet of  
Siva; म स्थाणुः स्थापयन्ति योऽमुल्लोभिः  
श्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake,  
post, pillar; किं स्थाणुश्चतुर्न पुरुषः; Pt.  
1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon  
of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest  
of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume  
called Jivakz. -m. n A branchless  
trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem,  
pellard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts  
down the trunks of trees, one who  
clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदुश्च  
केदारमाहुः शल्पवतो मयं Ms. 9. 44.  
-अमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाणु a. Standing, stationary, fixed.  
स्थानं [स्था-णु-स्थानं] 1 The act of stand-  
ing or remaining, stay, continuance,  
residence; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed  
or stationary. -3 A state, condition.  
-4 A place, spot, site, locality;  
अक्षमालामध्यास्मात्स्थानात्पदाः पदमपि न  
नक्षत्यं K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion -6 Relation, capacity; चितुस्थाने  
'in the place or capacity of a father'  
भयस्थान Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a  
house, dwelling-house; म एव (नक्तः)  
प्रवृत्तः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46.  
-8 (a) A country, region, district (b)  
A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity;  
अमात्यस्थानं निपाजिनः. -10 Object;  
गुणाः पुत्रास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च  
वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a  
matter, subject, cause; परमबुद्धस्थाना-  
स्थितिं तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14;  
स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.  
&c. कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit  
or proper place; स्थानेनैव नियोज्यते  
भूत्वाश्च भरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit  
or worthy object; स्थाने खलु मज्जति  
दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The  
place or organ of utterance of any  
letter. (these are eight: -अष्टौ स्थानानि  
वर्णनिर्मात्रः कंटः शिरस्थानं। जिह्वास्थानं च देवाश्च  
नाभिस्थानं च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A  
holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place  
in a town, square, court. -18 The  
place or sphere assigned after death  
to persons according as they perform  
or neglect their prescribed duties.  
-19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm  
attitude or bearing of troops, stand-  
ing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms.  
7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary  
condition, a neutral or middle state.  
-22 That which constitutes the chief  
strength or the very existence of a  
kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom,  
i. e. army, treasure, town, and terri-  
tory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders  
स्थानं by दंडकोपपुरादृशवत् क्षतिर्निषं).  
-23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part  
or division of a work, section, chapter  
&c. -25 The character or part of an  
actor. -26 Interval, opportunity,  
leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone,  
modulation of the voice. -Comp.  
-अध्यक्षा 1. a local governor. -2. the  
superintendent of a place. -3. a  
watchman, police-officer. -आसने n.  
du. standing and sitting down.  
-आस्यः confinement to a place, im-  
prisonment, arrest; of. आस्य. -चिंतकः  
a kind of quartermaster. -च्युत see  
स्थाप्य. -वाल a watchman, sentinel,  
policeman. -ग्रामि f. a dwelling-place,  
mansión. -अष्ट a. ejected from an  
office, displaced, dismissed, out of  
employ. -महास्थं 1. the greatness  
or glory of a place. -2. a kind of  
divine virtue or uncommon sanctity  
supposed to be inherent in a sacred  
spot. -योगः assignment of proper  
places; द्वायणां स्थानयोगश्च क्रयः क्र-  
यनेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in  
one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान-सार्क] 1 A position,  
situation. -2 A particular point or  
situation in dramatic action; e. g.



पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतत्त्व ind. 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् a. [स्थानमस्यास्ति रहस्येन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिन्वादेशो नस्त्विति P. 1. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता भूपतिभिः परोक्षे R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कानिना दृश्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67. 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादिनां सुग्रीवं संयच्छेयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापयति स्था निश्च-ण्डल] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्थानिश्च-सुट्] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. ईश्वर.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित p. p. [स्था निश्च-क] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mā. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -त्वं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. [स्था-मन्ति] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अस्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. [स्था-गिति] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविश्वं सि कल्पतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमात्र below); Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. अभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायिभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावरणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41), मन्व्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्वे स्थितिपर्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासक [स्था-त-स्थास्यो क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A hubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थासु a. [स्था-सु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 12. -सुः A tree.

स्थित p. p. [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां... द्यायेव तं भूयतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्य केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mn. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunda merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मं स्थिताः (राजानः) Mā. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितयज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being, close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठयं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -यज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामात् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -मेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थिति f. [स्था-क्ति] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितं नो रे वृद्धाः क्षणमपि मदीयेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोः गृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितार्थं प्रतिष्ठेयाः स्थितार्थं स्थितिमाचरे R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; सम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थिति Bv. 4. 23; Mā. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-



ance; बंधस्थितेरधिगमनामिति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कर्मो दुःस्थ स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18, B. 6. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustentation; Mā. 9. 32, B. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings); सगस्थितिरव्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नस्तं च यथास्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पद् the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mn. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (का) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमद् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [ स्थंडिले शयिता मण्ड ] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [ स्थापिते स्वार्थे ण्य ] A guard of the women's apartments. -र्य Architecture, building.

स्थालं [ स्थलति तिङ्यनाद्यच् आचारे वत् ] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूप the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्रकः। संतीति स्थास्यो नाधिभार्यते Sarva. 8.; स्थास्यो वैद्यमयं पचाति तिलखलीमिधनेश्वंमयोः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुष्पाः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -न्यायः see under न्याय. -बिलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age (commencing after

seventy); (पुद्गः स्थास्यते कर्म वर्षीयान् नयेत परं).

स्थिर a. [ स्था-विरच् ] (compar. स्थैर्य; Superl. स्थैर्य) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जनमांतरस्तद्दुदानि S. 5. 2; स स्थायुः स्थिरमक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसाकास्तु वा V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Mā. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -रा 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A monolith. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरिकु means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to ston, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरिकु means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.). -Comp. -अंशियः the marshy date-tree. -अनुत्तम a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आमन, -चित्त, -चेतन, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जैविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-म.) the silk-cotton tree. -आरंभ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -नक्षः the champaka tree. (-धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2. the Katak plant. -उद्यः the birch tree. -द्वयः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जैविता the silk-cotton tree. -वृद्धः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फल a kind of gourd. -योगिनः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -योगिन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंग indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, voracious,

-सौहृद् a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. -र The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-रत्न 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुद् 6 P. (स्थुति) To cover.

स्थूणा [ स्था-नक् उक्तादेशः पुषो Tv. ] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणा-निष्कनन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निष्कनन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरा 1 A bull -2 A man.

स्थुरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थैर्यम्, superl. स्थैर्यम्) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूणाणि स्थूलान् स्थायिते बहिरदम-वत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also); स्थूलहस्तग्रहेपात् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं व्यास-ति K. 'breathed hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); अवि स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -लः Large cardamoms. -लः 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. -अंशं the larger intestine near the anus. -आरयः a snake. -उत्पन्नः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusk. -कंदकिका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlic. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -सेहः, -श्वेदः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -तालः a kind of large reed. -नासः -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सा, -कः) a hog, boar. -पदः -दं coarse cloth. -पटः cotton. (-हं), -पट्टकः coarse cloth. -पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दा) 1 an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -पुत m. pl. the five grosser elements (according to



Bāṅkhyā sphil.) —भरिच a kind of berry (बङ्गोल). —मान rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूल a kind of radish. —लभ-श्च a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —बलकलः the red Lodhra tree. —शर्ला a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and periballie body (opp. सूक्ष्म or शिग्रुशरीर q. v.). —शङ्खः शक्तिः a thick or coarse cloth. —शिरिङ्ग a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —बद्धपदः 1. a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —लकुषः the lakucha tree. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

स्युलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —s. A sort of grass or reed.

स्युलता-रं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्युलयते Dan. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्युलिन् m. A camel.

स्थमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्वायोपसः संहतः स्थेनभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यच्च स्थेमानं दधुरभिषयप्रतिनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [ स्या-कर्मणि यत् ] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयुः a. ( स्त्री f. ) More firm, stronger; ( compar. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest; ( superl. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थेयं [ स्थिरस्य मयः षष्ठ्यु ] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थोणयः, स्थोणिकः A kind of perfume.

स्थार 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थोतिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थारवं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्त्रवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्तस् 1, 4 P. ( स्तमति, स्तस्यति ) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्तसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ता 2 P. ( स्तानि, स्नात ) 1 To bathe, perform ablation; सुगन्धमांसि स्नाता. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. ( स्नायति-ते, स्नायति-ते ) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; ( तौघैः ) सत्पुष्पैर्ना स्नायामिचमुदुः Kn. 7. 10; स्निग्धस्नायताधरा Git 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47; Si 2. 7, Me. 43. —Desid ( सिन्धस्यति ) To wish to bathe. —With अयत् to bathe after morning. —न्ति to plunged deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see सिन्धान्.

स्नायन a. 1 Causative to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —न् 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablation; रेजे जनैः स्नायनसंज्ञितराजमुनिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नायित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablation —तः 1 One whose courses of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder; of. स्नातक.

स्नातका 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablation which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brāhmachārin) —2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder ( गृहस्थ ) —3 A Brāhmana who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 2 —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [ स्ना-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Bathing, washing, ablation immersion in water; स्नानं धर्मज्ञानं स्नानोक्तं. काश्यपः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing any religious or ceremonial ablation. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablation. —Comp. —अगारं a bath-room. —कुशः Kūśa-grass. —होमो a bathing tub. —चतुर् the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; मकन किं पवित्रं स्नानवस्त्रं मुच्यते इत्यंशः H. 2. 106. —विधिः 1. the act of ablation. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablation.

स्नानाय a. [ स्नानाय हिन् छ ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablation, worn during bathing; स्नानाययस्त्राकं यथा पत्राणि चोपरजयते M. 5. 12. —यं Water or any other article (such as nungents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नायकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नायनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [ स्नायति शुभ्रति दोषोऽस्या स्ना-उत् Tv. ] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्नयन् स्नायुवत्सर्वोऽवमलिनं निर्मोसमप्ययिष्योः Bh. 1. 30. —2. The string of a bow. —Comp. —अस्मिन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुका See स्नायु.

स्नाय, स्नायन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निह 10 U. ( स्नेहयति-ते ) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्निह 4 P. ( स्निहति, स्निग्ध ) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं हि स्निह्यते स्निह्यते इति स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यतामगोः U. 6. (where स्निह्यताः may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —Caus. ( स्नेहयति-ते ) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [ स्निह-क ] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पद्यमानं स्निग्धं तदयमे स्निग्धमभिजातनाम Ms. 59; स्निग्धवेजी-सार्वे 18; Si. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, repellent; जनकनि हस्तस्निग्धविद्युत्प्रिया न ममोद्विज्ञो V. 4. 1. Ms. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जन-पदवृक्षोच्चैः पविमानः Ms. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्ध-गन्धोदनिधिं R. 1. 36, Ms. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धवृक्षायां बहु वसति रामगिरिभ्रमेणु (चक्रे) Ms. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विद्वेः स्निग्धैर्दण्डकृतमापे हेतवता यति निश्चितः H. 2. 190; or स स्निग्धस्तु प्रलाभा-चारयति यः Subhā. h.; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —य 1 Oil —2 Bee's-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —Comp. —जनः an affectionate or friendly person a friend; स्निग्ध-जनसंबन्धकं हि दुःखं सद्योदेवं भवति S. 3. —संयुक्तः a kind of rice of quick growth. —वृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रा-त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता-श्च 1 Oiliness. —2 Bluntness. —3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.



सु 2 P. ( सौति, सुत ) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

सुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

सु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface ( in general ). ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सङ्ग after acc. dual ).

सु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

सुया A daughter-in-law ; सनुपास्यत पुत्रभोगयथा सुषयेषाविद्विषेद्विषः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

सुसु 4 P. ( सुसुति ) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

सुह 4 P. ( सुहति, सुह्य or सुह ) To vomit.

सुह, सुहा-दिः f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [ सिंह-वत् ] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहद्वारिष्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 6 also ) ; अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity ( one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaiśeṣikaś ). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substances. -5 Oil ; निर्विहविष्यस्नेहः स दक्षातमुपेयिवात् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 ( where the word has sense 1 also ), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, imbricated, greased. -अमुदुतिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -हेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रसुतिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. ( -यः ) a lamp. -बीजः the Pīyāla tree. -प्लुः phlegm. -भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रसः samsam. -रसिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमदित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; ( भवति ) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं हृद्यतो वाप्यमुपेयं Mo. 12. -संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहक m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [ सिंह-गिह्य लु लुट् वा ] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguent. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिक a. ( नी f. ) [ स्नेह-गिनि ] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्ने 1 P. ( स्नायति ) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेगद्य 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्नेह 1 A. ( स्नेते, स्नेदित ) 1 To throb, palpitate ; अस्नेदित्वा वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्नेदः [ स्ने-वत् ] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मन्दस्नेदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशत् Kh. 2. 61.

स्नेदनं [ स्ने-लुट् ] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षि-स्नेदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1 ; so अधरं, बाहुं, शरीरं &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्नेदित p. p. [ स्ने-कृ ] 1 Throbbled, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध 1 A. ( स्पर्धते ) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्धितं च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्मैतत् स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [ स्पर्ध-अ ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धां शुद्ध-धीर्ब्रह्ममयत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिक a. ( नी f. ) 1 Rivaling, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु चिदुनेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. ( स्पर्शते ) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [ स्पर्श, स्पृह वा-वत् ] 1 Touch, contact ( in all senses ) ; तदिदं स्पर्शः क्षमं रश्मिं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact ( in astr. ). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin ( स्पर्श ) ; स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters ( from ह् to द् ) ; काद्यो मताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. जो An nchoaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as ' philosopher's stone '. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. -स्नेदः, -स्नेदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. ( नी f. ) [ स्पर्श स्पर्श-वा लुट् ] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Afflicting, inducing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the ' skin '.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्ध m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ध 1 A. ( स्पर्धते ) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श 1 U. ( स्पर्शते ) 1 To obstruct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, catty.

स्पर्शः [ स्पर्श-अच् ] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पर्शे ज्ञानैर्गन्वति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20 ; see अपस्पर्श also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals ( for reward ), or the fight itself.

स्पृह a. [ स्पृह-क नि-इङ्मावः ] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पृहे जाते प्रसूये K. ' when it was br ad day-break ' ; स्पृहाक्षतिः R. 18. 30 ; स्पृहार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -ह ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. ( स्पृह-कृ means ' to make clear or distinct, expain, elucidate. ) -Comp. -अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा woman whose howevident signs of pregnancy. -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषित, -वक्तु a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पृहयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृष्ट 5 P. ( स्पृणोति ) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3



To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

सृष्टा 6 P. (सृष्टि, पश्य, असृष्ट-  
असृष्टि-असृष्टि, सृष्टि-सृष्टि, सृष्टि-सृष्टि,  
सृष्टि) 1 To touch; सृष्टिनि यत्रो हति H.  
3. 14. कर्णे परं सृष्टि हति परं सृष्टि  
Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on,  
stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पश्य-  
र्ह तद्वर्गमिदं Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere  
or cling to, come in contact with. -4  
To wash or sprinkle with water;  
Ma. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2.  
14; B. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain,  
reach a particular state; महोक्तं  
वत्सलः सृष्टिनि B. 3. 32; विनाप्य-  
र्हति: सृष्टिनि बहुमानोक्तपदं H. 1. 175.  
-7 To act upon, influence, affect,  
move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6.  
95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To  
take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial  
offering). -Pass To be polluted,  
defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -Caus.  
(सृष्टिनि) 1 To cause to touch. -2  
To give, present; मा: कोदितः सृष्टिनि  
वदोक्तं B. 2. 49.

सृष्टा a. (At the end of comp.)  
Who or what touches, touching,  
affecting, piercing; 'ममसृष्टा, हृदि-  
सृष्टा &c.

सृष्टि The prickly night-shade.

सृष्ट a. Tangible.

सृष्ट p. p. [सृष्ट-क] 1 Touched,  
felt with the hand. -2 Come in con-  
tact with, touching. -3 Reaching,  
applying or extending to; असृष्टपुष्पा-  
न्तरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized;  
Me. 69; अनसृष्ट R. 10. 19. -5  
Tainted, defiled; Ma. 8. 205. -6  
Formed by the complete contact of  
the organs of speech (the letters of  
the five classes); अवांसृष्टा यनसृष्टी-  
बन्धेनसृष्टा: काला सृष्टा: 1 शेषा: सृष्टा हल:  
शोका निशेधावुपदानतः Sik. 38. -  
Touch.

सृष्टासृष्टि n., सृष्टासृष्ट Touching  
one another.

सृष्टि, सृष्टिका f. Touch, contact;  
तद्वत्स्य असृष्टरिसृष्टिका शाश्वतोसि  
Mk. 3.

सृष्ट 10 U. (सृष्टिनि) To wish,  
long for, desire for, yearn, envy  
(with dat.); सृष्ट्यामि बहु दुर्ललिता-  
वासं S. 7; तपःकृशायां सृष्टिनि K.;  
न मेधिलेयः सृष्ट्यामि भवे दिवो नाप्यल-  
केभ्यारव B. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

सृष्टनं [सृष्ट-क] The act of de-  
siring.

सृष्टनीच a. [सृष्ट-अनीच] To be de-  
sired or longed for, enviable, dear-  
able; अहो वतासं सृष्टनीचनीचः Ku. 3.  
20; देवा सन्धेय जनता: सृष्टनीचसिद्धि:  
Mā. 10. 21; परपरणे सृष्टनीचशोभं न

वेदिवं हंसमोजविषत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7.  
66; U. 7. 40.

सृष्ट्याल a. [सृष्ट-आल] Disposed  
to be desirous or envious of, long-  
ing or eager for, covetous (with dat.  
or loc.); भोवेयः सृष्ट्यालशो न हि वयं  
Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु सृष्ट्यालरेव R.  
14. 45.

सृष्टा [सृष्ट-अ] Desire, eager de-  
sire, ardent wish, longing, envy,  
covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यति पुत्रे-  
भ्यः पुत्रिणः सृष्टा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

सृष्ट्याल = सृष्ट्याल q. v.

सृष्ट्या a. Desirable, enviable. -वा:  
The wild citron tree.

सृष्ट 9 P. (सृष्टि) To hurt, kill.  
सृष्टि m. See सृष्टि.

सृष्ट 1 P. (सृष्टि) To burst, ex-  
pand.

सृष्टः A snake's: expanded hood;  
of. कट-वा. -ही Alum.

सृष्टा 1 A snake's expanded hood.  
-2 Alum.

सृष्टिका: A crystal, quartz;  
अपयतमले हि ममसि सृष्टिकमवाचि रज-  
निकरगमस्यः सुष्ठं प्रविशतुप्रदेस्युगः K.  
-का Sulphate of alumina or alum.  
-Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru.  
-अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa.  
-भिह m. camphor. -अन्नः camphor.  
-अमरः, -आमरः, -मणि m., -शिला a  
crystal stone. -यम a. crystalline,  
transparent. -स्कन्धः a crystal  
column.

सृष्टिकारि: सृष्टिकारिका f. Sulphate  
of alumina.

सृष्टिकी Alum.

सृष्टि 1. 1 P. (सृष्टि) To burst,  
open, expand. -11. 10 U. (सृष्टिनि)  
To jest or joke with, laugh at.

सृष्टि 1 P., 10 U. (सृष्टि, सृष्टिनि)  
To laugh at, joke with, deride.

सृष्ट See सृष्टि.

सृष्टनं Trembling, quivering, throb-  
bing.

सृष्ट 1 P. (सृष्टि) To tremble,  
quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or  
-Caus. (सृष्टिनि) To cause to  
tremble or shake.

सृष्टाकः A drop of water. -कं  
Crystal.

सृष्टाक a. (की f.) Crystalline.  
-कं A crystal.

सृष्टाकं Crystal.

सृष्टि p. p. Split open, burst, ex-  
panded, made to gape.

सृष्ट 1 A. (सृष्टि, सृष्टि) 1 To  
grow large or fat, to become big or  
bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

paau; सृष्टुर्गते तयोः कोपा: पस्काये सृष्ट-  
लायकं Bk. 14. 109 -Caus. (सृष्टिनि)  
To cause to grow large, augment,  
increase; तावत्सृष्टवता शक्तीर्वाणां आ-  
किरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76,  
15. 99.

सृष्ट p. p. Increased, enlarged,  
swollen.

सृष्टि f. [सृष्ट-महि किन् वलीप:] 1  
Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase,  
growth.

सृष्टि: p. p. [सृष्ट-क सृष्टिमात्र:] 1  
Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2  
Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3  
Many, numerous, much, copious,  
plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted,  
joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6  
Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7  
Affected by hereditary disease. (सृष्टि  
लीक means 'to augment or enlarge').

सृष्टि: f. 1 Growth, increase,  
enlargement. -2 Abundance, copious-  
ness, plenty; धनधारद्वयं च सृष्टिनि  
सदा मे वर्तते सृष्टि. -3 Prosperity.

सृष्टा a. [सृष्ट-क Up. 2. 13] 1  
Large, great, increased, expanded;  
सृष्टाकुलरक्तमपदिनिर्धु &c. Mā. 5. 23,  
Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv.  
5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. -र 1  
Swelling, increase, enlargement,  
growth. -2 A bubble (in gold).  
-3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing,  
quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5  
Twanging. -र Abundance, much,  
plenty. (सृष्टि 1. to swell out, ex-  
pand, spread out, increase, multiply;  
सृष्टिगवा विदुलीभवंति मुहुः सृष्टिभवंत-  
पदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to be-  
come manifest).

सृष्टनं Throbbing, shaking, trem-  
bling.

सृष्टलः [सृष्ट-वत्] Throbbing,  
palpitation, beat, trembling.

सृष्टनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2  
Causing to shake about or move. -3  
Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting  
or stroking (as a horse), gentle  
rubbing.

सृष्टि f. Buttocks, hips; अंतासृष्टि-  
कृष्टपिशाचवपुर्बहुलभापुष्पपूतीनि जग्वा  
Mā. 5. 16.

सृष्ट 10 U. (सृष्टिनि) 1 To  
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3  
To love. -4 To never.

सृष्ट 10 U. (सृष्टिनि) To hurt  
&c.; see सृष्ट above.

सृष्ट a. (compar. सृष्ट, superl.  
सृष्ट) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2  
Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

सृष्ट 1. 6 P., 1 U. (सृष्टि, सृष्टिनि)  
सृष्टि 1 To burst or split open, break,  
forth, be suddenly rent asunder



cleave, split, break ; बाह्य देवि स्फुटति इत्यर्थे संज्ञे वेदवधः U. 3. 58 ; स्फुटति न सा मगतिरिति न Gt. 7 ; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom ; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिद्वय-बलनाथ Gt. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kā. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; दुरागः स्फुटुर्भातः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट अ. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटवरागपर-नतर्पकं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वर्णः K. P. 1 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; Mo. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कर्णवर्षाः स्फुटकोरयेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; युक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्युमस्य Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटदृश्यलीलमभवत्सु-तनाः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रवित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Load. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -दा The expanded hood of a snake. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. -सार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वस्त्रली the heart-plant. -साराः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -दृश्यगतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट-पुट] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -री f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटितं p. p. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mā. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower) ; U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट I. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः a. fire. -कारः the sound of a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतनिद्राभ्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16 ; स्फुरता वामके-नपि वृक्षिष्यमवलम्ब्यते Mā. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशोभी चक्र पुस्तके बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुरद्वरणासायु-तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitoh, strangle, become agitated ; इतं प्रवि-ष्टं कर्णं स्फुरते Kām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्तुद्वयभा-वर्षे Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं वशा ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; युक्तास्फु-रतिं को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिपूय वृद्धां Mu 1. 8 ; रचितरश्मिरसूत्रां दुष्टिमीये प्रदीपे स्फु-रति निरदसादीं कापि राधां जगत् Gt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुरत् कुचकुं-भवेदपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gt. 10 ; (तथा) स्फुरत्प्रभासं बलया च-काशे Ku. 1. 24, r. 3. 60, 5. 51. Mo. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति-ते, स्फुरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अय to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुर [स्फुर भाव वत्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुट-पुट] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उत्तरा a shooting meteor acrolite.

स्फुरितं p. p. 1 Trembling, throb- bing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Mā. 2. 10. -न 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुरति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फुर्यन्तेव स एव संयति नम स्पृष्टारभिरस्थिते Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्युः = स्फुर्यु below.

स्फुर्युः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुर्य. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुर्युः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुर्यनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति) 1 To trem- ble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुरल A tent.

स्फुरलने Trembling, throbbing, pal- pitation.

स्फुरलिङ्गः -गं, स्फुरलिङ्गा A spark of fire ; स्फुरलिङ्गावस्थया चक्षिराधारेण इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुरलिङ्गिनी One of the seven tou- gues of fire.

स्फुरतिः f. [स्फुर्य-स्फुर वा क्ति] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, open- ing. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फुरतिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -m A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाशुपत).

स्फुर्यत् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फुरत् a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट करणे वत्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो गन्ध- र परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैचारजैः प्रधान-भूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यजनकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनि-रिति व्यवहारः कुतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयसूत्रे). -5 The



eternal sound recognised by the Mimamsakas. —Comp. —बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. —नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. —2 Winnowing grain. —3 Croaking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. —4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्पर्ध A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ma. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. —Comp. —वर्तलिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्वु See स्तु.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to preterit, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूलैर्यज्ञांसि Si. 18. 15. —2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा *q. v.*); भृशं विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रवीणं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनय-स्त्वमीदृशे H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्म-मघि अच्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. —2 Love. —3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पशुसुख एव माधवः Ku. 4. 23, 42, 43. —Comp. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail —2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारः, —कूपकः, —गुहः, —मंदिरे the female organ. —अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —आकुल, —आतुर, —आर्त, —उत्सुक *a.* pinning with love, love-sick, smit with love. —आसन्नः saliva. —क-मेन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुहा an epithet of Vishnu. —छत्रं the clitoris. —वशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). —स्वजः 1. the male organ. —2 a fabulous fish. —3. N. of a musical instrument. (—जं) the female organ. (—जा) a bright moon-light night. —मिया an epithet of Rati. —भासित *a.* inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the Śārikā bird. —बहुभा 1. an epithet of Spring. —2. of Anuruddha. —वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासन an epithet of Śiva. —सखः the moon. —स्वभः the male

organ. —स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of Śiva.

स्मरणं [स्म-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनःसि पुनश्च यत् R. 10. 29. —2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मनः Gīt. 1. —3 Memory. —4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति श्रुस्मरणात् (opp. स्मृति). —5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. —6 Remembering with regret, regretting. —7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined: —यद्यनुमन्वयस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. —Comp. —अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. —2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. —अपरवर्तकः a turtle, tortoise. —अयोग्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —पदवी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Śmara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनमस्तेऽप्यं करोति वज्रमास्मनाः n. —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Reminding. —कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [स्मृती विहितः, स्मृतिर्वेत्त्यति वा अच्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. —2 Being within memory. —3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कस्मैस्मार्तविवाहाग्नौ कुर्वति प्रत्यहं शुद्धे Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. —4 Legal. —5 Following or professing the law-books. —6 Domestic (as fire). —तः 1 A Brahmana well-versed in traditional law. —2 One who follows the traditional law. —3 N. of a sect. —तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आसत् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाञ्जुस्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. —2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. —Caus. (स्मययति) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. —2 To laugh at, deride. —3 To satirise (स्मययते in this sense). —Desid. (स्मितवित्) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. —2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेजयिवजिताय R. 5. 10; प्रभवः स्मयद्वितः Bb. 3. 2, 69; Mv. 2. 22. स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. —2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलसस्मितं &c. —Comp. —दृष्ट *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome wo-

man. —दृश्य *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; समविस्मिता स्मितदृष्टमाह Ku. 7. 47. —शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेटयति) 1 To elight, adorn, deapiae. —2 To love. —3 To go.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ 1. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. —2 To protect, defend. —3 To live. —II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि स्मरन्मनोरां तत्र गोदा-वरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपतिष्ठावयोर्धर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरारम्भेऽ-भीष्टदेवता Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. —2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत्सुंदरी-कांशं सवाह्याम्यंतरः छाचि. —3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. —4 To declare, regard, consider; Pt. 1. 30. —5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with *gen.*); स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः स्मरसुंदरीम्; Ki. 5. 28; कश्चिद्धृष्टः स्मरसि रसिके रवं हितस्य प्रियेति Ms. 85; Mu. 5. 11; भवत्याः स्मरनात्यर्थमपि नः सावरं मम Bk. 8. 118. —Caus. (स्मरयति) नै, बुस्मरयति ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन प्रहिय-याभियोगेन स्मरयसि मे पूर्वविश्यांसौदासिर्मी Māl. 1; sometimes with *two acc.*; अपि चंद्रगुप्तद्वारा अतिकांतपाथिवयुगात् स्मरयति प्रकृताः Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्त्रमेव स्मरिता वयं U. 6. 31. —2 To give information. —3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. —Desid. (स्मर्यते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. —2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; Ku. 2. 7. —3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. —4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिच्] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अथत्पाम क-पुत्रधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं न V. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृ-त्युपस्मृतौ ह्यमो ह्यो श्लोको U. 6; 4. 2. —2 Thinking of, calling to mind. —3 What was delivered by human au-  
thors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. स्मृति). —4 A code of laws, law-book. —5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृताः. —6 Desire, wish. —7 Understanding. —Comp. —अन्य *a.* another law-book. —अपेत्



१. forgotten.—2. inconsistent with Smṛiti.—3. (hence) illegal, unjust.—उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical.—पथा, विषयः the object of memory; स्मृति-पथः, विषयं गन्तुं to be dead; Bb. 3. 37, 38.—अवधारणः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection.—नवः *a.* legal work.—अज्ञः loss or failure of memory.—रोगः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32.—विभ्रमः confusion of memory.—विरुद्ध *a.* illegal.—विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality.—2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोधः परिहरति S. 8.—शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest.—2. legal science.—शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person).—शेषित्वं temporary loss of memory.—साक्ष्य *a.* capable of being proved by law.—हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मिन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य बृहद्विस्मयितं स्वया महाजना स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mā. 10. 6.—2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसितविस्मयस्मेरतरो Mā. 1. 28.—3 Proud.—4 Evident.—Comp.—विहिरा a peacock.

स्वद् 1 A. (स्वन्दे, सस्वन्दे, अस्वन्द-अस्वन्द-अस्वन्दिते, स्वस्वन्दिते, स्वस्वित्ते, स्वस्वित्ते, स्वस्वित्ते, स्वस्वित्ते; the *s* of स्व् is changed to *v* after a preposition ending in *r* or *z*) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अथि वलद्विषि स्वस्वमानं मरद्वित्तव किमपि लिङ्गो मञ्जु हञ्जु ध्वजः Bv. 1. 5.—2 To shed, pour forth.—3 To run, flee.

स्वद् 1. Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वद्वा [स्वन्द-वा] 1 Flowing, trickling.—2 Going rapidly, moving.—3 A car, chariot.

स्वद्वा *a.* (वा or नी *f.*) [स्वन्द-स्वु-स्वुद्वा] 1 Galing quickly, fleet; flowing.—2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वद्वा नो चतुरणा Ki. 15. 16.—नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मरूपं पविशति गजः स्वद्वालोकोभितः S. 1. 33.—2 Air, wind.—3 A kind of tree (निमिश).—न 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing.—2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly.—3 Water.—Comp.—अरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वद्वा निहा A drop of saliva.

स्वन्दित्व *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mā. 8. 3; U. 1. 35.—2 Rushing.—3 Going.

स्वन्दित्वा 1 Saliva.—2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्वप् *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped.—2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्वप् 1 P., 10 U. (स्वपति, स्वपति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout.—2 To go.—3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वप्मन्तकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सन्नाजित्)

स्वपि (मी) कः [स्वप् ईह] 1 A cloud.—2 An ant-hill.—3 A kind of tree.—4 Time.

स्वपिका Indigo.

स्वप्ति *ind.* (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अम् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance.—Comp.—वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism.—वादिन् *m.*, a sceptic.

स्वप्तिः See स्वप्ति.

स्वप्ति *p. p.* [स्विकर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासततितं तु जालनिविहस्वप्ति लम्बा विषा Mā. 5. 10.—2 Pierced.—3 Woven together, joined.—नः A sack.

स्वप्ति *f.* [स्वित् भावे क्ति] 1 Sewing, stitching.—2 Needle-work.—3 A sack.—4 Lineage, family.—5 Offspring.

स्वप्ति [स्वित् नह] 1 A ray of light.—2 The sun.—3 A bag, sack.

स्वप्ति A sack, bag.

स्वप्ति A ray of light (also *m.*).—न 1 Water.—2 Happiness.

स्वप्ति *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing.—2 Auspicious, propitious.—नः 1 A ray of light.—2 The sun.—3 A sack.—न 1 Happiness, pleasure.

स्वप्ति 1 A. (स्वप्ति, स्वप्ति) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाक्षत्रकरिणी ग्रहं त्रिपक्षिच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गङ्गादेव स्वप्तिरे हस्वत् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61.—2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हस्वत् देवि रुद्राणि हृदयं स्वप्तिरे देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20 v. 1.—3 To hang down.—4 To go.—5 To be pleased.—Caus. (स्वप्ति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नाक्षत्रपक्षिच्छेदिनामपि R. 6. 75.—2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mā. 3. 8.

स्वप्ति Falling, sleeping.

स्वप्ति [स्वप्ति च्चि स्वर] 1 Falling.—2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्वप्ति *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्वप्ति-नि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे स्वप्तिनि येकस्वप्तिनिवाः पर्यकुला

मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30.—2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्वप्ति *p. p.* [स्वप्ति-क] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्वप्ति शरं चापमपि स्वप्तितात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकचलं स्वप्तिं स्वप्तिं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Mo. 63.—2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्वप्तिस्वप्ति Mk. 4. 8; स्वप्तिता-वतिनात्रोल्लिखिततलो वाह्य चोरोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30.—3 Loosed.—4 Let go, relaxed.—5 Pendulous, hanging down.—6 Separated.—Comp.—अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed.—2. a swooning, fainting.

स्वप्ति *f.* 1 Falling, lipping.—2 A slip.—3 Loosening, slackening.

स्वप्ति 1 A. (स्वप्ति) To confide or trust.

स्वप्ति *f.* [स्वप्ति-स्वप्ति-क्ति नि] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्वप्तिमपि गिरिव्याघः स्वप्ति धुनोत्पथि-रक्षका S. 7. 24.—2 A garland (in general).—Comp.—दामन (स्वप्तिमन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland.—धरः *a.* wearing a garland; Glt. 12. (—) *N.* of a metre.

स्वप्ति *a.* (वी *f.*) (compar. स्वप्तिस्वप्ति) 1 Wearing a garland or chaplet; आयुष्माभरणः स्वप्ति इति स्वप्ति-दुक्कलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्वप्ति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्वप्ति A rope, string, cord.

स्वप्ति Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्वप्ति 1 A. (स्वप्ति, स्वप्ति) To confide; see स्वप्ति.—With वि. 1. to be confident!—2. to rest secure.

स्वप्ति [स्वप्ति-अ] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing.—2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुली स्वप्तिनी सा स्वप्ति नेत्रजलधरेः Rām.—3 A fountain, spring.

स्वप्ति [स्वप्ति-र] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing.—2 Sweat.—3 Urine.

स्वप्ति *a.* (स्वप्ति *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c.—Comp.—गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries.—2. a cow miscarrying by accident.—स्वप्तिः a market, fair.

स्वप्ति 1 A stream, river; वापीस्वित्त्व स्वप्तिनि R. 17. 64; Mā. 9. 24.—2 The region of the spleen.

स्वप्ति *m.* [स्वप्ति-वृ] 1 A maker.—2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या स्वप्तिः स्वप्तिरा S. 1. 1; तत्स्वप्तिरेकाति-7. 27.—3 *N.* of Siva.

स्वप्ति A couch, sofa (for reclining), bed; स्वप्तिस्वप्तिस्वप्ति विषसाद K.; Mā. 2.



साह *ind.* Quokly, speedily.

साह: Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

साहक *a.* (विका *f.*) [सु निष्पुल्ल] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

सिह 1 U. (सिहयतिने) To injure, harm, ruin.

सिह 1 P. (सिहति) To hurt, kill.

सिह 1 P. (सिहति) To hurt, kill.

सिह 4 P. (सिहति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स 1 P. (सवति, सुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवारणेनोदं Rām. —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडित च धूपडे सोमिते चरुधुपत् Bk. 15. 56, 17, 18. —3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; बवते नह्य तस्यापि मित्रभांडारयो यथा Bhāg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. —5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —Caus. (सावयतिने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्सावयेदुक्त् Ms. 4. 169.

सुत *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामसुतसुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

सुति *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटसुतिमुतिभिरसमिधोदमेतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुवाःसुति-सोतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44. Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरसुतिसुरभय (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A Stream —4 Ved. A path, road.

सुतन: N. of a district; पंथः सुतन-सुतसिद्धे Sk.; (It was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey—from Pataliputra q. v.; of. न हि देवदत्तः सुतने संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते पुण्यवनेकत्र दृष्टाचनेकस्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

सुतनी Natron.

सुतन *a.* (रुनी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Srughna. —2 Residing on Srughna. —रुनः An inhabitant of Srughna. —रुनः The gate leading to, Srughna; of. P. IV 3. 86.

सुत *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. —Comp. —ग्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुतः—वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —Comp. —हस्ता N. of Siva.

सु *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

सु 1 A. (सुते) To go, move.

सु 1 P. (सायति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see अ.

स्रोतः A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्र-तसि] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र स्रग्ता U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतः स्तुष्टाभट्टिगजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणे ति तन् V. 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutriment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; नियुह्य सर्वस्रोतसि Rām. —7 The trunk of an elephant. —Comp. —अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रूपं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; क्षीरोरंध्रस्यनितसुभ्रमं वृत्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written स्रोतीरूप also q. v.). —नह *f.* —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहा पथिनिकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् सुगुतुष्णिका-यः S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सकतलीन-ईसिमधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Si. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमश्रुत्वं कुह S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा हव तत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्व-पुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. —2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वर्णयानि न कलु कमलं पुष्पति स्वामभिरण्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वा भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादुक्तः U. 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रेण भार्या शूद्रेण सा च स्वा च विशाः, स्मृतः Me. 3. 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 N. of Vishṇu. —स्वः, —स्वः 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. —2 (In slg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; of. वर. —Comp. —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —अक्षरः one's own handwriting. —अक्षिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वधिक्षिकारममसा Me. 1; स्वधिक्षिकारभूसा S. 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व-चनीयतापि हि वरं वदती न सेवाजलिः Mk. 3. 11. \*कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि-द्धिमतः S. 4. \*पतिता, \*भट्टका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub-ject to her; अथ सा निधेतावाच्य राच्य स्वाधीनभट्टका; निजसाह रतिज्ञाते क्षातं मंडनवाद्यया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अव्यापः 1. self-recitation, mut-tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sa-cred books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en-joined to be resumed after suspen-sion. \*अधिष्म *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood intring his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अव्यापिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, —अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वाधुभूत्येकसाराय नमः ज्ञातार तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुभूय *a.* 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one-self. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. —2. a cavern —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. —2. having its own, or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or sim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्या) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; स्वः स्वाधि समीक्षने Si. 2. 65) स्वार्थास्ततः सुवृत्ता वणाविक्रियेव V. 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे निष्, स्वार्थे कमत्तया &c.; Bv. 1-79 (where both senses are intended). \*अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being वर्यानुमान. \*वदित *a.* 1. cleve, in one's own affairs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. \*वराः \*परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. \*विशतः frustration of one's object. \*सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आद्य *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. \*आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. \*सुखः an epithet of Bṛhishnu. —उद्वः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्य one's own business or interest. —कुलकः a fish. —गतस् *ind.* to one-self, aside (theatrical language). —सुद *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wan-ton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—स्व) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—इ) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छवं दलद्वारावदन्त-वं विवंतो विवधत् सुजितं मिलिद्वारः Bv. 1.



15. —अ a. self-born. (—जा) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जे) blood. —अज्ज 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रवक्ष्येतात् स्वजनमनुयुक्तं स्ववसिता 8. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनमाये Don. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kinsman. —तत्र a. 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. —2. of age, full grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जा, °बन्धुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ma. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमेष्ठं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश a. 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts —भटः 1. one's own warrior. —2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāṣ. ; so कुटिलं, युद्धं, चक्रं, चरलं, कठिनं &c. °उक्तिः f. 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विभावो स्वकिंचित्स्ववर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्दिश्ववती Kāv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Śiva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —बोनि a. related on the mother's side. (—m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—f.) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज m. 1. the Supreme Being. —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप a. 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—रं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy allied असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वक्ष a. 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहित a. 1. self impelled. —2. alert, active. —वातिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति a. living by one's own exertions. —संतुत a. self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्था 1. self abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —ह्य a. 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mā. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (ह्यं) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाद्य यजेद्भयं कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph; see under हस्. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक a. One's own, own.

स्वकीय a. 1. One's own, own. —2. Of one's own family. —य One's own wife.

स्वतत् ind. 1. Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2. From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, —सिद्ध a. self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वदे 1. Self-existence. —2. Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वं-क्-न् 1 P. (स्-ङ्गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ a. [मुद्र अच्च् वा] 1. Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छसुकफलं &c. —2. White. —3. Beautiful. —4. Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छः White Dūrvā grass. —च्छं 1. A pearl. —2. Pure chalk. —Comp. —पथं talc. —वातुः pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वञ्ज 1. A. (स्वजते); the स being changed to ज after prepositions ending in इ or उ 1. To embrace, clasp; कथाचिदाच्युषं चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पश्यंश्चस्वजं मूर्ध्नि चोपजग्रौ K. 13. 70. —2. To encircle, twist round.

स्वभाः An embrace.

स्वजने The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्-स्वा-इवति-ते) 1. To go. —2. To finish.

स्वद् 1. 1. A. (स्वदे, स्वादे) 1. To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); पञ्चदश स्वदेऽस्युपः Kāśikā; अपा हि तुताय न वादिधारा स्वादुः सुमधिः स्वदे तुताय

N. 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखदुरं प्रमदायः Si. 10. 23. —2. To taste, relish, eat. —3. To please. —4. To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयिते) 1. To cause to taste or eat. —2. To taste. —3. To sweeten.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित p. p. Tasted, eaten. —व An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ma. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्व-आ धृशे दस् वा] 1. One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2. One's own will or pleasure. —3. The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंप्रदत्तराः R. 1. 66, Ma. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4. The food offered to the Manes personified. —5. Food or oblation in general. —6. One's own portion or share. —7. A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. —8. N. of Māyā or illusion. —ind. An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); वितुः स्वधा Sk. —Comp. —कर a. offering oblations to the Pitris. —कार the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि त. दूदं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निबन्धन a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris. —मियाः 1. Agni or fire. —2. black sesamum. —ह्व m. 1. a deceased or defied ancestor. —2. a god, deity.

स्वधितिः m. f., स्वधेती An axe.

स्वच् 1 P. (स्वन्ति) 1. To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेरथा सस्वचुः Bk. 14. 3; देवताः कीचकारे स्वरुपं स्वनस्वनि-लोदताः Ak. —2. To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. —3. To sing. —Caus. (स्वन्व-ति-ते) 1. To cause to resound. —2. To sound. —3. To adorn (स्वायति) in this sense).

स्वन्न [स्व-अन्] Sonad, noise; शिवादेरस्वन्नं पञ्चाद् हुज्जे विक्रमेति at R. 12, 39; शंसस्वना &c. —Comp. —उरताः ह्वा rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sonad, noise.

स्वनिक a. Sounding; as in वायिस्व-निका 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वमित a. [स्व-कर्ति क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1. The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तमित. —2. Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपति, सुष; pass. ह्यपते; desid. मुद्रपति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1. To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिरणसंघः सुखं स्वपति चैवधिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपति केनवाः Bh. 2. 76. —2. To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3. To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19,



—*Caus.* (स्वपयति ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. —*WITH* अव, -नि, -य, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः *Mā. 7*; *Ku. 2. 42*; *R. 11. 44*.

स्वप्नः *Sleep ng, dreaming, sleep.*

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भवे नृ] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा विवस्वतो ब्रूया भगवत् *K. 12. 81*, *7. 61*, *12. 70*; *Ka. 2. 8*. —2 A dream, dreaming, स्वप्ने ब्रजालसदृशा खलु जीवलोकः *Sānti. 2. 2*; स्वप्ना तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु *S. 6. 9*, *B. 10. 60*. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उत्पन्न *a. 1.* resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं निमैतनं a sleeping-room, bedroom. —दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —अविमर्श *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms. 12. 122*. —मयं च the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. —शैल *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

समग्र *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.  
स्वप्नेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind. 1* Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विवस्वतोपि स्वयं स्वयं हेतुमत्प्रामाण्यं *Ka. 2. 50*; स्वयं नस्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा ज्ञानं तस्य कतेति *Śubhāsh. 1*; *R. 1. 70*; *3. 20*, *2. 56*; *Ms. 5. 39*. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेव स्वयंत एवेति धामा कुलपात्रावो निःस्नेहाः पञ्चकः *K. —Comp.* —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f. 1.* voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law). —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (—ता) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्रह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (—ह) self-choice, self-election; *Ka. 3. 7*, *Mā. 6. 7*. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (—यः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. —भू *N.* of Brahman; स्वयं स्वयं भूयो इति ब्रह्मणामां येनास्ति यत् सततं ब्रह्मकर्मदाता *Bh. 1. 1*. —भूयः 1 the first man. —2. *N.* of Brahman. —3. of Siva. —सू *a.* self-existent. (—सू) 1 *N.* of Brahman. —2. of Viṣṇu. —3

of Siva. —4. of Kālā or time personified. —5 of Kāśadeva. —6. a Jaina deified saint. —7. the female breast. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः *N.* of Siva. —चरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-mariage. —चरः a maiden who chooses her own husband. —भेदः *N.* of Siva.

स्वर् 10 *U.* (स्वयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind. 1* Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्ग्यः, स्वर्भानुः, &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhman in his daily prayers, see शाङ्गि. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, —गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तकः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —दृष्ट *m. 1.* an epithet of Indra. —2. (—Aymi). —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्नदी) the celestial Ganges. —मन्त्रः a kind of precious stone. —मानु *N.* of Rāhu; तस्येव पराये स्वर्भानुमन्त्रं चिरेण च । हिमाञ्जलाद्युद्यते तस्मद्विष्णुः स्फुटं कले *Si. 2. 49*. —सुदः the sun. —मयं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —वधू *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेद्यः a courtesan of heaven, a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वेद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिन्धुः = स्वर्गा.

स्वरः [स्व-अह्, स्व-अध्वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice; स्वरं तत्त्वमस्य द्रष्टुं त्वं प्रजल्पितायामनिजातवाचि *Ku. 1. 45*. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven: — निषादश्चमाधारश्चजङ्गमश्चैवता ॥ पञ्चमश्चैव सप्त तेषां देवताः स्वरः *Ak.*) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित *q. q. v. v.*). —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —रा *N.* of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (musical). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. (—यः) the production of sound. —उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामा the musical scale, gamut. —वचनं *N.* of the Sāma-veda. —चद composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *रू* or *लू* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e. g. वर्ष pronounced वरिष). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; *Pt. 5. 54*. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flutel pipe. —शून्य *a.* without music, notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अथ एवैव स्वस्वयोगः *Mā. 1. 3*; *U. 3*; पर्वतकाशस्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रुते *M. 5*. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं सुदुर्गिरः श्लिष्टं च तंदीप्स्वम् *Mk. 3. 5*. —, the gamut. —संघिः the coalition of vowels. —सामग्र *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial season.

स्वरत्तु *a. 1* Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वर्गं जातोऽस्य इत्थं] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सप्तहारः स्वरितः *P. I. 2. 31*; see *Sk.* thereon.

स्वर्कः [स्व-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुत्तु *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकारं निर्वाचयिष्ये *S. 7*. —*Comp.* —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain Sumeru. —द्व, —प्रद्व *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटादयनदुर्गमोऽपि नोपजितः *Bh. 3. 11*. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. —ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body. —दधू, —ह्री *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गह्रीणां परिवर्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गादणस्य भोगश्चेन हवि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —म 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयार्त्तं *S. 7. 34*; *Me. 30*, *Ku. 2. 45*. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a. 1* Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Me. 4. 13, 5. 48*.



स्वार्जिकः, स्वार्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre. nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुद्र अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -Comp. -अंगः the Argyvadhya tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-वरः) N. of Garuda. -कारः, -कृत् *a.* goldsmith. -कैरिकं *a.* kind of red chalk. चूडः 1. the blue jay. -2. a cock. -जं tin. -दीधितिः fire. -पक्षः N. Garuda. -वक्त्रा the celestial Ganges. -वाटकः borax. -वृषपः the Champaka tree. -बंधः a deposit of gold. -विंदुः N. of Vishnu. -धुंगारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं *a.* kind of mineral substance. -यूथी, -यूथिका yellow jasmine. -रेखः, -लेखः a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1. a gold merchant. -2. a money-changer. वर्णः turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्च 1 *A.* (स्वर्चे) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 *P.* (स्वल्ति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुद्र अल्प प्रा स] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short, स्वल्पं तथायु Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. -व्ययः very little-expenditure, stinginess. -वीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. or स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; of. इशुर.

स्वस् *f.* [सु-अस् कृत्; Up. 2. 97] 1 A sister; स्वस्तरमादाय विदमनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वस्मत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 *A.* (स्वस्ते) See स्वस्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.).; स्वस्ति भावते S. 2; स्वस्वस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recit-

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brahmana after presentation of offerings; प्रस्थानिकं स्वस्वयमं प्रबुध्य R. 2. 70. -दः, -भायः an epithet of Siva. -ह्रस्वः 1. a letter. -2. a Brahmana. -3. a bard; panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वास्तं शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mytical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितस्वस्तिकमभिर्विभूभिः Māl. 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins. स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्तीयः स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया, स्वस्तेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [हृदये आगतं हृदय आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवैः M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीता प्रीतिप्रमुखश्च न स्वागतं व्याजहार Mo. 4; स्वागतं स्वागच्छिकारान् प्रभावैरवलोक्य वा। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्याः प्रातेभ्यः प्राञ्चपिक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वाङ्गिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छर्यं [स्वच्छदस्य भावः अर्थः] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छद्येन, स्वाच्छद्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं [स्वतन्त्रस्य भावः अर्थः] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कश्चित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.). Free will

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनेव अतति अन्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा स्त्रीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An anapicous constellation. -4 The star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसेपुङ्गतं सम्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः -स्वादनं [स्वादः स्वादश्च एव] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादिन् *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादित् *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वाद् *q. v.*); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्स्मिन् सदा साङ्गिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वाद् *q. v.*); काव्यामृतर-सास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद-उण्] (डु or डी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृपा क्षुद्र-स्यास्ये पिबति सालिलं स्वादु सुरभिः Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -डुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अंशः sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance -2. molasses. -घम्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. -फलः the jujube. (-लः) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसः 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the Satāvatī plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -सुर्द 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वा-यच्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं वच्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्यां किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापद्.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभावा-दागतः वच्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां त्वन्य कर्मणा। सुमुष्टं सहजं तेजो हविषेव ह-विर्भुजा R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभास्य Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्मर्थे मिति दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights. *m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A



lord, master; **रघुवाम्रिनः** **सहचरिणः** Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor. -6 A learned Brahmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kṛtīkeya. -8 Of Vāṇsp. -9 Of Śiva. -10 Of the sage Vāṭeṭyāsna. -11 Of Garuḍa. -**सम्प.** -उपहारकः a horse. -**व्याप्य** the business of a king or master. -**वर्जितः** N. of Parasarhna. -**पाल** m. du. the owner and the keeper ( of cattle ); Ms. 8. 5. -**पतिः** the state of a lord or owner, owner-ship. -**मूल** a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -**वास्तव्य** affection for the husband or lord. -**सद्भाषः** 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -**सेवा** 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता - १ Ownership, master-  
ship, proprietary right. २-Lordship,  
sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वास्थ्य 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वावंमुद ०. ( वी. फ. ) 1 Relating to Brahman ; Ks. 2. 1. —2 Descended from Brahman ; S. 7. 9. —३ An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman ).

स्वारसिक a. ( कौ. ) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness ( said of a poetical composition ).

स्वारस्य 1 Possessing natural  
flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance,  
fitness.

स्वाराज् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven,  
Indra's heaven. -2 Identification  
with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, सवारोचिष m. N. of the  
second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षणं Peculier characteristics,  
natural disposition ; Ms. 9. 19.

इदाल्पः ( ल्पि f. 1 Little, small.  
-2 Few. -ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness.

-3 Smallness of number.  
स्वास्थ्य 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resolute-

ness, firmness. -3 Sound state  
health. -4 Prosperity, well-being,  
comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfac-  
tion, spirits ; लब्धं मया वशात् S. 4.

स्वाहा । An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of Agni. —ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods ( with dat. ) : इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. —Comp. —कारः utterance of the exclamation स्वाहा; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितामेवमन्त्रान्तुल्यामि स्वाहाणि तानि. —पतिः. —रिषः Agni or fire. —दुष्क m. a god, deity.

स्विद् ind. A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense ; कास्मिद्वयं क्वं गच्छति मानिपरिस्फुट-  
मस्मिन्मनसि S. 5. 13 ; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with न. उत वा &c. ; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60 ; see **आश्चे** also.

स्विद् 1. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विद्यति or स्विष्य)  
To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कृणोति  
वेद्यति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77;  
Mā. 1. 35; स स्वं पृथिवीं कंषते जुलक्ष-  
स्वाण्वति स्विद्यति Gt. 11. —II. 1 A.  
स्वेद्ये, स्विष्य or स्वाद्यति 1 To be anointed.  
-2 To be greasy or unctuous; Mā. 5.  
17. -3 To be disturbed. —Caus. (स्वेद-  
यतिने) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To  
beat.

सिक्क *p. p.* [ सिक्क ] 1 Perspiring,  
covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3  
Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः. *f.* 1 Tak-  
ing, accepting. -2 Assenting, agree-  
ing, promising, an assent, a promise.  
-3 Espousal, wedding, marriage ;  
S. 5.

स्वीय a. Own, one's own : लोका-  
लोकविस्तारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विद्युद् यशः  
S. D. 97.

स्फुट् १ P. (स्फुटति) १ To spread,  
extend. - २ To forget.

सु 1 P. (स्वगुति; desid. सिस्वारेणति,  
मुसुपति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To

praise. -३ To pain or be pained. -४ To go. -WITH. अभि, -य to sound. -य to pain ( Atm. ); Bk. 9. 28.

स्व 9 P. ( रुणाति ) To hurt, kill.

स्वच्छ 1 A (संकेते) To Ho.

स्वेदः [ स्विद्यते इति ] 1 Heat, ex-  
piration ; अंगुलिस्वेदनं दूषणरक्षणम्  
V. १. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour.  
-Comp. -उर्ध्व, -उदकं, -जलं per-  
spiration. -शूयकः a cooling breeze  
(sucking up sweat). -ज a. generated  
by warm vapour or sweat ( said of  
insects ).

रोदनं [ स्निग्ध-निष्-स्युह् ] 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 Causing to sweat.-3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदयिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan.-2  
Kitchen.

होदनी A frying-pan, canoe-pan.

स्वेर [ स्वस्व इत्य, ईदृ-अच् इति ] । 1 Fol-  
lowing one's own will or fancy,  
self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled,  
unrestrained ; वृत्तमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिव  
मुखसंनिभमपि S. 5. 11 ; अस्वाहतेः स्वैर-  
गतेः स तत्त्वाः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, un-  
reserved, confidential ; as in स्वैरालाप  
Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle ; Mu.  
1. 2. -4 Doll, lazy. -5 Dependent on  
one's will, voluntary, optional. -†  
Wilfulness, wantonness. -† ind. 1 At  
will or pleasure, as one likes, at  
perfect ease ; सार्था स्वेरं स्वकर्तव्येषु चे-  
द्वैशमादिववाप्ति R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's  
own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slow-  
ly, gently, mildly ; U. 3. 2. -4  
Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly,  
(opp. शरः) ; दत्तास्वैरं गज इति किल  
आहतं सत्सवादा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp.  
-आलापः confidential talk. -द्वय-  
-इति, -आचारः a. acting as one likes,  
following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरता - स्व Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

हैरेजी A loose or unchaste woman,  
a wanton woman, an adulteress ; Y.  
1. 67.

ह्वैरिन् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिंध्या See सेरंधी.

**स्वोरसः** The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोदशीयं Happiness, prosperity  
(especially as regards future life.)



ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह सत् जायामधुः तस्य ह परितनारदो गृह उच्यते &c. *Ait. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Anapilousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —ह 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—m. also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [ हन् अन्-पूर्वो वणमिः ] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेद्वानमात् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्वातचर्या मत्ताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोधते समामधये हंसमधये वको पचा Subbāsh. B. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly toward the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; s. g. सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपात्रं कष्टं हंसो पचा श्रीरामचंद्रमहायत् Pt. 1; हंसो हि श्रीरामावृते हनिमा भर्तृशरणा S. 6. 27; गीरश्रीरामिभेको हंसालस्ये स्वमेव तद्वदे चेत् विश्वमिमांसाधुमान्; कुः श्रुतं पालियेति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). —2 The Supreme soul, Brahman. —3 The individual soul (जीवाम्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An unambitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Envy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —हः (m. pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Drina. —Comp. —अंशु a. white. —अंशुः vermilion. —अशिरा an epithet of Sarasvati. —अशिरा silver. —आरुहः N. of Brahman. —आरुहा a female goose. —आरुहः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for असकूट). —गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गन्धवा a sweetly speaking woman. —गन्धिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. —2 N. or Brahman. —गूलः—हंस the soft feathers of down of a goose. —हंसवृक्ष aloe-wood. —नाहः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; नं हंसमना मन्वो कोकिलानां संयुता नितंवे कुर्वन्ती वा स्वात् सा हंसना हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —मुवन् m. a young goose or swan. —रघः, —रघवः epithets of Brahman. —राजा a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहं brass. —मेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (हंसुर or पादकरक); सखित हंस सखिभ्यमपाशयणद्विह हंसकमुषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंशो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंशो विष्णुमखिलचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयस्व रत्नान् Chandr. 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middle class; हंशो ब्राह्मणमा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हंशः The calling of elephants.

हंसा, हंसे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंसे कंचनमाले अहं हंदिनी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हृद् 1 P. (हृति, हृति) To shine, be bright.

हृद् [ हृद्-हृत् रेतस् ] A market, a fair. —Comp. —चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3. turmeric.

हृद्दी A small market or fair.

हृद् 1 P. (हृति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

हृत् 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine. (हृत्तेन and हृत्ता are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंगालिका च चंद्रवर्षणा हृत्तात् परिणेतुमाश्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; चानराजं चारयानाम हृत्तेन मयुरेज च Rām. —Comp. —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v. because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हृदिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हृदि (हि)नः, हृदिः A man of the lowest caste.

हृद्दी A bone. —Comp. —अं marrow.

हंसा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंसे हंसे हंसवर्णे मीर्या चेदीं सखीं प्रीति Ak. —f. A large earthen vessel (?).

हंसिका, हंसी An earthen pot.

हंसे *ind.* See हंसा *ind.*

हृद् 1 A. (हृत्ते, हृत्ते) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —*Desid.* (जिहृति). —

हृत्तं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृत्तं Excrement, ordure.

हृत् 2 P. (हृति, जवान, जयवीत् जयविह-अहत; हनिष्यति. हंत्, हन्; *pass.* हन्ते *caus.* पातयतिने; *desid.* जिहृति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; जयय दूषणकरत्रिमूर्धनो रण हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसेव मद्वः Bh. 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमशुचिता नो विष्णुहन्ता मेघराजीव विषं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict



torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; नृणां छिद्धिं भज कर्मां जहि मद् Bh. 2. 77.-5 To remove, take away, destroy; अभोजिनीयननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हतिं नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18.-6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विज्जेनो सदस्युपि नैरपि हन्मन्मात्रः पराक्रमस्तमजनान् परिश्य-जन्ति Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37.-9 To raise; तमस्तु हन्तस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32.-10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कज हनि कृतादरी S. D. 7; or तथैव रेणु नानेन सङ्गुणजितसकृतिः। हरक्षेत्रे विमिश्रि- हतिं संयति सादर K. P. 7. (given as an instance of the दोष called अतन्मयत्व). -Caus. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363 -With अति to injure excessively. -अन्तर् to strike in the middle.

हन् *p. p.* [हन्-क] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Mn. 3. 1. -3 Lost perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; ययं हस्तान्वेषात् हन्ता; S. 1. 24.-6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हृ. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' 'worthless'; अद्ययद्दुःखादेर्द हतददयं सप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6; Mā. 9. 28; कु-यद्युपयुक्तो हतजातिलोमश्च R. 14. 65; हतविधिलासतानां वा विविचो विपाकाः Si. 11. 64. -हन् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. -आश *n.* 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, despairing. -2 weak, powerless. -3 cruel, merciless. -4 barren. -5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कन्दकु *a.* freed from thorns or roses. -चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. -त्विष *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव, -चौर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. -बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्ख; a dolt, blockhead. -रथ; a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. -लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -शेष *a.* surviving. -श्री, -सपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साधस *a.* freed from fear.

हस्तक *a.* [हन् हव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कर्त्तृ] Miserable, ill bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितान्ते नञ् निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहत-केन Mn. 2. 7; हृतिताः रथ परिभूताः रथ-रानहतकेन U. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिर्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हस्तु 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यत्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in घृणहत्या, गो-हत्या &c.

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in हन्तृहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन्. &c.

हन्तः Killing, slaying.

हन्तम् [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हन्तृ 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हन्तृ *m.* (जी. *f.*) [हन्-न्तृ] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हृत् 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनु-भू *m. f.* [हन्-उत्तृ चीत्वे वा उन्त्] The chin. -हु *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः, locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नृ)मत् *m. N.* of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his life. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हनुवः A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, hurry (oh !); हन्त भो लब्धे मयत् स्वास्थ्ये S. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीत-कं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हन्त ते धामाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !); हन्त धिक् सामधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्वराभिहन्त इमरामि U. 1; काचमूह्येन विक्रीतो हन्त चित्तामणिमयः Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benefic- tion. -5 It is often used as an inces- pative particle; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word alas !, tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a.

neat; निवीति हन्तकारेण मनुष्यास्तर्प-येद्य.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation ex-pressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हन्वा (भा) The lowering of cattle.

-Comp. -रवः lowering of cattle.

हन् 1 P. (हन्ति, हन्ति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय-विषय-अच्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296. R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अय. -3 The number seven; -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody.) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. -अ-यसः a superintendent of horses. -अरि, the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरुहः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. -आसनी the gum-oliha- num tree. -वृष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कविद्व *a.* versed in the science of horse and their manage-ment, training &c. -ग्रोवः N. of a form of Vishnu: (-व) N. of Durgā, -गुः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -हिषत् *m.* the buffalo. -विषः barley. -विषयः the Kharjūr tree. -मारः -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारजः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः an epi- thet of Kubera -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. -संयः हन्तं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंजयः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर *a.* (ह-रि *f.*) [ह-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अथहरः Ki. 5. 60; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attract- ing, captivating. -5 Claiming, en- titled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; Ms. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 60. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50; 3. 40, 67, &c. -7. -2 N. of Agni, or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The de- nominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi- sher. -Comp. -गोत्रे one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अथ गौत्रिदेव). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crea- gem', the moon. -तेजस्व *n.* quick- silver. -नेत्रः 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. -शेखरः 'Siva's creat', the Ganges. -सुहः Skanda; R. 11. 83.



हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva. हरणं [ ह मवे ह्युट् ] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्या-हरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in मणहारणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= योक्तृ q. v.). -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ ह-र ] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुर्यं हरिश्चन्द्रैः प्रजिघातय पुरंदरः R. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिश्चन्द्रः दुर्बलतमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वतैः चाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -कति a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वेणु q. v. -केलाः N. of Siva. -नयं a kind of sandal. -चन्दनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतयो मंदारः परजितकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -ताला (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dūrvā grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालिका a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासा a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Sravastā. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossom of the Nāgakesara tree. -हृः a tree. -हृरं N. of a celebrated Thithi or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) a owl. -पर्णं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -प्रिया 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool. -3. a madman. -5. Siva. (-र्ष) 1. the root Ustra. -2. a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -मुञ्ज m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. -इक्षः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्गु 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. -दिक्षु f. the east. -चीनं yellow orpiment. -हरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संतीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -इक्षु 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (क दुभः) Mā. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [ हरि-संज्ञायाम् कर् ] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -3 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (नीर् f.) [ ह-र ] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्चापि विंश पंचभेदोऽयं मेव। कथ्यः खट्वा रुश्चैव पृथु सुस्तथा Kālikā P. ); आप वसन्तं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kionara. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; कथं हरिणकानां जीविनं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चक्रितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called त्रिभिर्गी q. v.). -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-dar. -Oomp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-रः) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिनं हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. [ ह इति ] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the ann, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वतैः चाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिर्हरितामिनेवरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -m. n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिग्गत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्मः green or yellowish Kusagrass with broad leaves. -पर्णं a radish. -मणिः (हरिमणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green colour-ed.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [ ह-रत् ] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यं तदा कमलिनीहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Oomp. -अश्मन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [ हरि शतवर्षं द्रवति दुग्धौ-ह ] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Oomp. -आम a. of a yellow colour. (-मः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha: -सुगमाशुसुगम हरिद्राग उच्यते).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [ He was the son of Tri-sanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-pretia Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of



Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]  
**हरितकी** The yellow myrobalan tree.

**हरेणुः** 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A cropser sowing as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lanka. —**हृः** *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

**हरेणुकः** Pease, pulse.

**हर्तु** *a.* ( *श्री* *f.* ) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m.* 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The ann.

**हर्मन्** *n.* Gaping, yawning.

**हर्मित** *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

**हर्म्य** [ *हृष्य* *हृद* *च* ] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; *हर्म्यं* समस्तः काकोऽपि नष्टा-वते Subhāsh. ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरणिरभं-दिकाधोतहर्म्यं Ms. 7; Rs. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. —*Comp.* —*अंगनं* —*जं* the courtyard of a palace. —*स्थलं* the room of a palace.

**हर्तु** 1 P. ( *हर्ति* ) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

**हर्षतः** 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

**हर्षः** [ *हृष्य* ] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; *हर्षो* *हर्षो* *हृष्य* *वसतिः* *हर्षावास्तु* वाग्यः P. R. 1. 22; सद्योऽपिः सौम्यहर्षनिःस्वने R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in *रोमहर्ष* *q. v.* -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; *हर्षस्त्विष्टावा-तिर्मनःप्रसादोऽङ्गनद्वयविकारः* S. D. 195; or *हृष्यादप्यविजग्मा हृष्यविशेषो हर्षः* R. 9. —*Comp.* —*अप्लित* *a.* full of joy,

happy; so *हर्षविष्ट*. —*उत्कर्षः* excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. —*उद्भवः* rise of joy. —*कर* *a.* gratifying, delighting. —*जड* *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —*विवर्धन* *a.* increasing joy. —*स्वनः* a cry or shout of joy.

**हर्षक** *a.* ( *हर्षा* or *हर्षा* *f.* ) [ *हृष्य* *ण्वत्* ] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

**हर्षण** *a.* ( *ग* or *जी* *f.* ) [ *हृष्य* *ण्वत्* ] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —*यः* 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —*जं* Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; *हृद्-दाम्यहर्षाव सुहृदा हर्षमाव च* Mb.

**हर्षविलु** *a.* [ *हृष्य* *ण्वत्* ] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n.* Gold. —*m.* A son.

**हर्षित** *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

**हर्षुलः** 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

**हल** 1 P. ( *हलति*, *हलित* ) To plough.

**हल** [ *हल* *च* *अर्थे* *करणे* *क* ] 1 A plough; *वहति वपुषि विशदे वसन जलदाभम्* । *हल-हृतिभीतिमिलितययुनाभम्*; or *हलं कलपते* Gt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. —*Comp.* —*आयुषः* an epithet of Balarām. —*वर*, —*युत्* *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; *केसव पुनहलवर-रूप जय जयदीप्त हरे* Gt. 1; *अंत्यवस्ते सति हलवृत्तो मेवके वाससीव* Me. 59. —*युति*, —*युति* *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —*हतिः* *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

**हला** 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —*ind.* A vocative particle; ( only in theatrical language ); *हला हाकुले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ* S. 1; cf. *हं* also.

**हलिः** 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

**हलिन** *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. —*Comp.* —*मिषः* the Kadamba tree. ( *य* ) spirituous liquor.

**हलिन्री** A number of ploughs.

**हलीनः** The teak tree.

**हलीषा** The handle of a plough.

**हल्य** *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —*रुनं* 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

**हल्या** A number of ploughs.

**हलाहः** A spotted or variegated horse.

**हलाहलं** 1 = *हल* ( *ला* ) *हल*. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

**हलके** The red lotus.

**हलनं** Rolling or torsing about (as in sleep).

**हलीशं** ( *च* ) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; ( described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

**हलीशकः** Dancing in a ring.

**हवः** [ *हु* *अ*, *हे* *अ* *स* *प* *पू* *श* *वा* ] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

**हवनं** [ *हु* *मा* *वे* *हृद* ] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. —*Comp.* —*आयुत्* *m.* fire.

**हवनी** = *हविनी* *q. v.*

**हवनीय** *a.* [ *हु* *कर्मणि* *अनी* *वृ* ] Sacrificial. —*यं* 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

**हविनी** A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

**हविषम्** *a.* Possessed of oblations.

**हविष्यं** [ *हविषे* *हितं* *यत्* ] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. —*Comp.* —*अन्नं* food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —*जागिन*, —*हुक्* *m.* fire.

**हविष्** *n.* [ *हवते* *हु* *कर्मणि* *हलि* ] 1 An oblation of burnt offerings in general; *वहति विविधैर्हविर्वा हविः* S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —*अन्नं* ( *हविर्-हने* ) devouring clarified butter or oblations. ( *वा* ) fire. —*वंश* ( *हविर्-वंश* ) the Samit tree. —*गृहं* ( *हविर्गृहं* ) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —*युक्* *m.* ( *हविर्युक्* ) fire; *अम्बानितमरुतस्या स्वाहवेव हविर्युजं* R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. —*यज्ञा* ( *हविर्-यज्ञा* ) a kind of sacrifice. —*याजिन्* ( *हविर्याजिन्* ) *m.* a priest.

**हव्य** *a.* [ *हु* *कर्मणि* *यत्* ] To be offered in oblations. —*यं* 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods ( *opp.* *हव्य* *q. v.* ). -3 An oblation in general. —*Comp.* —*आसः* fire. —*कव्यं* oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of



deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation ooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह्, —वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (eently) हसति यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तश्चिञ्चिमुने हरात वरतिमि-रमतिचोर Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14 93. —2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with soo.) ; यमवाप्य विवर्धुः प्रभुं हसति घामपि शक्तमर्तुका N. 2. 16. —3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहमेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71 —4 To resemble ; श्रिय हमाद्रिः कमलानि सस्मिन्ने Ki. 8. 44. —5 To jest, joke. —6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्भुजं वसुदेवः. —7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; भास्वा-ह्वयेयति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. —Caus. (हसयति) To cause to smile ; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. —2 Derision. —3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —Comp. —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. —2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* [ हस्-कर्तरि क ] 1 Laughed, laughing. —2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. —2 Joke, jesting. —3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [ हस्-तन् इट् Up. 3. 86 ] 1 The hand ; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयेज्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami' ; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनि-हितां कुरु &c. ; शंभुना वृत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand' ; हस्ते-कु (हस्तेक्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तकेकं किं दर्शये मेष्टते Karpūr. 'eight requires no mirror'. —2 The trunk of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 36. —3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. —4 The fore-arm, orbit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). —5 Hand-writing, signature ; धनी चोपगतं दृष्ट्वा स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319 ; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature ; धार्यतामयं प्रिया-याः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. —6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. —7 Help, assistance, support ; वारणा खेदं

कुशाग्र्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्वृत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. —8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c. ; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचास्परे Ak. ; रतिचिह्नितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेद्व्याः मति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेव वहेः V. 4 10. —स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. —Comp. —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अङ्ग्रे the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अङ्गुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलम्बः, —आलम्बनं support of the hand ; वृत्त हस्तावलम्बे प्राप्ते Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करतलामलकफलव-द्विल्लं जगद्बालोक्तया K. 43. —आशपः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं) ; V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. —2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; स्वं प्राचर्यमे हस्तगतता मनेभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्रहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल *q. v.* —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand ; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. —पृच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्त्तिन्, —रथ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. —2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand ; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनर्मितो चालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —विचं perfuming the body with unguents. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. —2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96 —मिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. —2 hire, wage. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. —2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता Thethirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ता-हस्ति जग्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्ति *a.* (नी *f.*) [ हस्तः शृङ्गादौ-द्वयस्य इति ] 1 Having hands. —2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant ; Ma. 7. 96, 12 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds: भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). —Comp. —अध्वयः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुषदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —अरौहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यः 1. a lion. —2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānchi. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. —2. a man. —चरिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —हस्तः 1. the trunk of an elephant. —2. a peg or jecting from a wall. (—तं) 1. ivory. —2. a radish. —द्वतकं a radish —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, एकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीति विडिमाः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठः H. 2. 86. —मज्जः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मलः 1. N. of *Airāvata*. —2. of *Gaṇḍa*. —3. or *Sankha*, the eighth of the chief *Nāgas*. —4. a heap of ashes. —5 a shower of dust. —6 froat. —यूथ, —यं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. —2. a hook for driving elephants. —वज्रं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं *q. v.* ; अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant a trunk.

हस्तिन (न) पुं *N.* of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata ; its other names are: —गजाह्व, नागसाङ्घ, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. —2 A kind of drug and perfume. —3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite) ; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनित्यविंबा स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा घृशाला । कामोत्सुका गान्धरतिप्रिया च नितान्तमोक्षी (निर्वचयार्थं) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand —2 Done with the hand, manual. —3 Given with the hand.

हृष *a.* 1 Smiling. —2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हृहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हृहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva ; cf. हाहा.



हा ind. A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा मिथे जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा वितः कासि हे सुधु Bk. 6. 11; हा वस्ते मालति कासि Māl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-द्वारायस्य धर्मद्वारा मियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; pass. हायते; desid. जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहोथा विद्ययात् स्फुटमिह भवद्वाधवर्यं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मृत जहीहि धना-गमत्पुणं कुरु तनुबुद्धि मनसि विदुषां Moba M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य तयोर्होरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. -Pass. (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणे: Bk. 14. 35; जनयिष्या सुतं तस्यं ब्राह्मण्यदेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); पशुजो हीयते चंद्राः समुद्रोऽपि तथा-विधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in law-suit); मृतमप्यनुपपस्यते हीयते पृथ्वारता Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -Caus. (हाययति) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -Desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हाणि f. [ हा-किन् तस्य निः ] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; कश्चित् स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यवहाणि K. P. 1. 4 it does not cease to be a Kāvya &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; प्रासोद्भूतलसिकथेन का हाणिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हाणिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हाणिः क्रममात्रा तथा बुद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा, कार्य. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहाणि

R. 13. 16. -Comp. —कर n. causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88. हायनं Cansing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक a. (की f.) Golden. —कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -Comp. —गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [ हा-करणे बळ ] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. —नः A demon.

हात्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः —नं A year. —नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ ह-कर्मणि बळ ] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांडुरोयमंसार्वतल्लंभहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. —आवलिः —ली f. a string of pearls; तरुणोस्तन एव शोभने मजिहारावलिराम-णीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकाचित-काचिदाम Git. 11. —गुडि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. —गुडि f. a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचायैव कते हरिगुडि Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. —हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [ ह-प्बुल ] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. —रिः f. 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. —कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. —तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहरः Spirituous liquor. —रा A grape.

हारिण a. (णी f.) Belonging to deer. —णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् a. (णी f.) [ हाते अस्यस्य इति, ह-णिनि वा ] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; बाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि नीत, रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; चिष्टपहारिणि हरी Bk. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rouge, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दे [ हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः ] 1 Affection, love; अमर्यशून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहार्देन न विदित्वाद्वाः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हादिन् n. Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्दद्या वाणराजहार्यं Kn. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसहि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Kn. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. —र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhṭaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [ हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण् ] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. —भूत m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the burning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव शुरुः सुदारु-णानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दुष्टय! ननु संति भवादृशानि धृषो मुखेनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हालाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिस्वा हालामभिमतरसा रेतली-चर्माका Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. —ला A small mouse. —ली Spirituous liquor. —लं 1 = हाल-हल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [ हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य येद वा उक ट्वा वा ] 1 A ploughman



an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough ( as a plough-ox ). -3 One who fights with a plough.

**हालिनी** A kind of large house-lizard.

**हाली** A wife's younger sister.

**हालुः** A tooth.

**हावः** [ हि-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा ] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दुःखि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13; जयः सरागं नद्युतः सहावे Bk. 3. 43; ( हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—श्रीविरचकसंयुक्तो भू-नेनादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषलकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ ) see S. D. 127 also.

**हावकः** 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

**हासः** [ हस्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्पतयेव तेजुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

**हासकः** A buffoon, merry-andrew.

**हासिका** 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

**हास्य** *a.* [ हस्-पठ् ] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -स्य 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:— विकृता-कारवाचेषवेष्टादेः कृदकाञ्चवेत् । हास्यो हासस्याधि-भावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हासस्याधिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमयदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पदवी, -मार्गो ridicule, derision; कृदेपीतिविशुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दृशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

**हासस्** *m.* The moon.

**हास्तिकः** An elephant-driver or rider. -कं A herd of elephant; Si. 5. 30.

**हास्तिक** N. of Hastināpura q. v.

**हाह ( हा ) लं** Deadly poison.

**हाहन्** *m.* A Gandharva. ?

**हाहा** *m.* N. of a Gandharva.

—*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, ( it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा ). -Comp. -कारा 1.

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2. the din or uproar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहो.

**हि** *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देवप्रयोगमधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवसते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानमेव भूयर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रगुणु-रुष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मद्नेनाचार्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

**हि** 5 P. ( हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति, *desid.* जिषीषति ) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed.

**हिंस** 1, 7 P., 10 U. [ हिंसति, हिंस्ति, हिंसयति-त्ते, हिंसित ] 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं स्ते दुष्कृतं या हिंस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

**हिंसक** *a.* [ हिंस्-पठ् ] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -का 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brahmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

**हिंसन-ना** [ हिंस्-ल्यट् ] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

**हिंसा** [ हिंस्-अ ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt ( said to be of three kinds:—वाचिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental' ); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अभिचार q. v ). -प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. -रत *a.* delighting in mischief. -रन्ति *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

**हिंसारः** 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

**हिंसालु** [ हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु ] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालु also ).

**हिंसित** *a.* Injured, hurt. -न्तं Injury, hurt.

**हिंसीरः** [ हिंस्-ईत् ] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird ( लग ). -3 A mischievous fellow.

**हिंस्य** *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

**हिंस** *a.* [ हिंस्-र ] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -ज्ञः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -Comp. -पशुः a beast of prey. -यंत्र 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

**हिंसकः** A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

**हिंसा** 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

**हिक्** I. 1 U. ( हिक्कति-त्ते, हिक्कित ) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. ( हिक्कयते ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**हिक्का** 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hicough.

**हिंकारः** 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

**हिंगु** *m., n.* [ हिंमं गच्छति गम्-ङ्-नि० ] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant ( *Asa foetida* ) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. -निर्घोसः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

**हिंगुलः** -लं

**हिंगुलि**

**हिंगुल** *m. n.*

Vermilion.

**हिंगुलिका** The prickly nightshade.

**हिंगुली** The egg plant.

**हिजः, हिजलः** N. of a tree ( commonly called Hijjal ).

**हिंजीरः** A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

**हिदिम्बः** N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -जा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. -जित्, -विष्वक्, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

**हिद्** 1 A. ( हिदते, हिंति ) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

**हिदने** [ हिंस्-ल्यट् ] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse.

-3 Writing.

**हिदिकः** An astrologer.

**हिदि ( डी ) र** 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. -र The pomegranate.



हिंदी N. of Durga.

हित *a.* [धा. क. हि. क. व.] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहरि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशुते स किंयुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबंधित *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेयित, -अर्थि *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman -एषित *a.* desiring another's welfare, well wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service faithfully, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रा) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt. 1. 315. -कायः desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारि, -कृत *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -उद्दि *a.* friendly-minded, a well wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादि *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदु N. of a tribe.

हिदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śālavāsa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि. म.] Cold, frigid, fro-ly, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himalaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66 16 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. -अभिलयं silver. -अचलः -अग्निः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. -जा, -तनया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges. -अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिला a cold wind. -अञ्जं a lotus. -अरतिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. -आनं an epithet of Pārvatī. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरः the tawny grape. -उत्तरा a kind of sugar. -उद्भवः the plant called Zedoary. -उन्नतः the moon. -करः 1. the moon; छुटति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Git. 7. -2. camphor. -कुटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himālaya. -गः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvatī. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -वोषितिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -द्युतिः the moon. -द्रुमः the Nimba tree. -द्रु *m.* the sun. -धातुः the Himālaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* litten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पातः cold rain; Pt. 3. -प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. -भारः, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुकः -का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -अथः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हास्तकः the maraby date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -म The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. -पुरं N. of Oahdhiprastra, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges.

हिम 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small oordamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Repukā.

हिमानी [मद् हिम, आद् हि] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगधुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेतु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिमः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरण्यः N. of Rāhu.

हिरण [हन्त्युद नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्यमी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्य [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ma. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ma. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -एषा One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -असुरः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyakāshpu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth].

-कस *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. -द *a.* giving or granting gold; Ma. 4. 230. (-यः) the ocean. (-वा) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -बाहू 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the river Sopa. -विदुः fire. -रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Śiva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णा a river. -बाहू 1. the river Sopa. -2. N. of Śiva.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरण्य ind Ved. 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.



हिल्बला: *f. pl. N.* of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah !); हतचिह्नसितानां ही चिह्नो विपाका Si. 11. 64; or ही चिह्नं लक्षणेनोच्ये Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [ हा-क्त तस्य ना ईदम् ] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; ( with instr. or in comp. ); गुणहीना न गोभते निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः Subhāsh.; eo दृश्यं, गतिं, उत्साहं &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from ( with abl. ). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनतिरिक्तगान्त्रो वा तत्तत्पदमपेक्षतः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; ( Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अश्ववादी क्रियाद्विधी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः । आहृतप्रपञ्चायै च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः ). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (—नी) a small ant. —कर्मेन *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, —ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —कृत *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —बाह्वः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —बाह्वि *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्यं associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [ ह-क नि० ] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Śrīhara, the author of the Naisadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. —रः, —र 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; ( occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरितः ). -Comp. —अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुक्तं A kind of rum ( distilled from molasses ).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. ( जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* ह्यते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुह्वयति ) 1 To offer or present ( as an oblation to fire ); make an offering to or in honour of a deity ( with acc. ); sacrifice; योमंत्रयुतां तनुमयहोषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुषीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुषि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [ हु-क्त ] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. —तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. —अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6 (—*m.*) a sacrificial fire. —अज्ञः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयित भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. —सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अज्ञः the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna ( होलिका ). —आज्ञः fire; प्रक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्निं R. 2. 71. —जातवेदस *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —युक् *m.* fire; नैऋत्यादिहुतयुज इव चिकन्युयिष्ठम् V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9; —मिया Svāhā the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुरतपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Ra. 1. 27. —होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (—मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुइ 1 P. ( होइति ) To go. -11. 6 P. ( हुइति ) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुजेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird ( शूकर ) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुक् 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड 1 A. ( हुंडते ) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हम् *ind.* A particle ( originally an imitative sound ) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तत्पुत्रला सीतति हम्. -2 Doubt; चिन्तो हुं मे चो हुं. -3 Assent;

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. ( In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम् ). ( हुंङ्क means ' to utter the sound hum, ' ' to roar, grunt, bellow, ' as in अहुंङ्क ' to roar in return ; ' अहुंङ्कते घनवर्चनं न हि गोमायुतानि केसरि Si. 16. 25 ). -Comp. —कारः, —कुतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound ' hum ' ; वृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; सतहुंकारांसिन्ः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेण च धृष्टा सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कुतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुच्छे 1 P. ( हुच्छति ) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुच्छेन Dishonesty, cunning.

हुं 1 P. ( होति ) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु ( हु ) *m.* A kind of Gandharva, *हु ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief ( oh ! ah ! alas &c. ).

हुइ 1 A. ( हुइते ) To go.

हुणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुहितमनुष्टुप्चिह्नकप्रस्थार्थं नारिकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, ( probably current in the country of the Hūṇas ). —णाः *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people; हुणावरोधानं R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* [ हे-क्त संवसारणं ] Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* [ हे-क्ति संवसारणं ] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहुति q. v.

हुम् &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. ( हरति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहर्षति, अहत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तु, हुत; *pass.* हियते ) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, ( often used with two accusatives in this sense ); अजं ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोपविश्वेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शंका Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.



334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy ; तथापि हर्ते तां लोकानामुज्जता वना Bv. 1. 39 ; R. 15. 24 ; Mo. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue ; enchant ; येतो न कश्य हर्ते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157 ; ये भावा हृदयं हर्ति 1. 103 ; तवास्मि गीतरामेण हारिणा प्रसभे हृतः S. 1. 5 ; हर्ति मे हरिषाहनविह्वलं V. 3. 6 ; सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21 ; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60 ; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain ; ततो विशं द्यो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153 ; स हर्तुं सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess ; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse ; Bk. 5. 71 ; Si. 93. -10 To marry ; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.) ; भृत्यं भृत्येन वामारं हारयति Sk. ; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवर्ति Me. 4 ; Ms. 8. 114 ; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —Desid. (जिहीर्षति) 2 To wish to take &c. —II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. [ हृ-क् ] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided ; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. —Comp. —अधिकार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. —दूष, -घन a. spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृति f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ ( हि ) णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वपाद्य तस्मिन्नपि वृद्धाशिना कथं न परया धर्णी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; विद्योपि वज्रायुधधूषणाया हणीयते वीरवती न क्षमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृषी ( णि ) या 1 Consure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि वारयतपतामसो ज्ञोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. —Comp. —आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. —सद a. 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived, designed. -2. cherished. (—तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहा spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृल्लासः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. —पेटकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोका heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये विंध्यशरीरिवाहताः Ku. 4. 25 ; so अयोहृदया R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast ; बाण-भिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science ; अन्व, अन्व &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. —Comp. —आत्मन् m. a heron. —आविष्ट a. heart-rending, heart-piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -ति f.) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. —उदका heaving of the heart. —कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहेन a. heart-captivating. —चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease ; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विष्ट, -वेष्टिन् a. heart-piercing. —वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. —स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome ; Māl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3 ; पल्लवी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; कञ्चु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. —सं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि ( दी ) का N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [ हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत् ] 1 Heartly, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. —Comp. —गंधा the Bilva tree. —गंधा

the great flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष्ट 1, 4 P. ( हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित ) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं रचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body) ; हृषितास्तनूवहाः Dk. ; हृष्यंति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —Caus. (हर्षयति) 2 Top lease, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित p. p. [ हृष्-क् वा इत् ] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [ हृष-ई-क् ] An organ of sense. —Comp. —हृशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; cf seq. ; ( हृषीकर्णोद्विगण्याहस्तेषामिदं वतो म-वान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो स्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb. ).

हृष्ट p. p. [ हृष्-क् ] Pleased, rejoiced (—हृषित). —Comp. —खिन्न, -मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प a. contented, pleased. —हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः f. [ हृष्-क्तिन् ] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho ! ) ; हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविमेवमंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेद् 1 P. ( हेदति ) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेटा 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेह 1 A. ( हेदते ) To disregard, slight, neglect. —II. 1 P. ( हेदति ) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेहः Disregard, slight. —Comp. —जङ्गर, displeasure.

हेडाबुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [ हृ-करणे किन्ति ] 1 A weapon, a missile ; समविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A



ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

**हेतुः** [ हि-तृ Up. 1. 73 ] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुच्यते K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me, 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech ; it is thus defined ; हेतोर्हेतुमतां सार्थमर्थो हेतुरच्यते. [ N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c. ]. -**Comp.** -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason', a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : -सम्बन्धित्वार or अनिकातिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यविषय and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपपत्त्यसः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

**हेतुक** *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) -काः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

**हेतुता-त्वं** Causation, the existence of cause.

**हेतुमत्** *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

**हेमं** [ हि-मन् ] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

**हेमन्** *n.* [ हि-मन्ति ] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -**Comp.** -अम *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. ( -मः ) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Viṣṇu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अग्नौ the mountain *Sumeru*. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमांभोजयति सलिलं मानसस्याद्वान् Mo. 62 अं

भोजं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44.

-आहः 1. the wild *Champaka* tree.

-2. the *Dhatturu* plant. -कवल् coral.

-करा, -कर्तृ, -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किं

जलकं the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुम्भा

a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant

bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती).

-केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the *Chitraka* plant. -केशः N. of

Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named *Renuka*. -गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*.

-गौरः the *Asoka* tree. -उज्ज्वला covered

with gold. ( -जं ) gold covering.

-उज्ज्वला fire. -तारः the thorn-apple.

-तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्ध, -दुग्धकः

the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the

mountain *Meru*. -पुष्पः 1. the

soka tree. -2. the *Lodhra* tree.

-3. the *Champaka* tree. ( -नः ) 1. the

*Asoka* flower. -2. the flower of

China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine.

-य ( व ) लं a pearl. -माला the wife

of Yama. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -यू-

षिका the golden or yellow jasmine.

-रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शङ्खः N. of

Viṣṇu. -शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2.

a golden summit. -तारं blue vitriol.

-सूचं, -सूचकं a kind of necklace ;

( Mar. गेफ ).

**हेमकं** Gold.

**हेमलः** 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touch-

stone. -3 A chameleon.

**हेमय** *a.* Golden.

**हेमन्तः** -न्तं One of the six seasons,

cold or winter season ( comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पीव ) ; नक्षत्र-

लोदूमसस्वरम्भः प्रकृल्लोभः परिपक्वशालः ।

विलीनपद्मः पतत्सुषारो हेमन्तकालः सधुपाग-

तः मिये Ra. 4. 1. -**Comp.** -नाथः the

wood apple tree.

**हेमन्ती** Winter.

**हेय** *a.* Fit to be left or aban-

doned.

**हेरं** [ हि-रन् ] 1 A kind of crown or

diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoni-  
cal illusion.

**हेरंबः** [ हे शिवं रंजति रं-अञ् अलुक्समा-

ट्. ] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo.

-3 A boatful hero. -**Comp.** -जननी

N. of Pārvatī ( mother of Ganesa ).

**हेरिकः** A spy, secret emissary.

**हेरुकः** An attendant on Siva.

**हेल्** 1 A ( हिलते ) To disregard ; see

हेह्.

**हेलनं** -ना 1 Disregarding, slight-

ing, contempt, insulting. -2 Sport-

ing amorously, wanton dalliance.

**हेला** [ हेह्-भावे-दृश्य लः ] 1 Contempt,

disrespect, insult ; St. 12. 72. -2 ( *a* )

Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. ( *b* )

Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Māl. 9.

43. -3 Strong sexual desire ;

मौढेच्छयाऽतिरुद्धानां नारीणां सुतोत्सवे ।

शृंगारशब्दस्वरूपज्ञेयं सा परिकीर्तिता ।

-4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलना

'easily', without any difficulty or

trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause

in a note or shaking ( as in music ).

**हेला कः** A horse-dealer.

**हेलिः** [ हिल्-दृ ] The sun. -*f.*

Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

**हेवाकः** Ardent or intense desire,

eagerness ; ( this word, like the

word लट् *q. v.*, is used only by

later writers like Kalhana, Bil-

hana, and is probably derived from

Persian or Arabic ) ; आरम्भसासीचद्वद्

निविद्याश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेष्टाहकणितवलय

संततं राजलक्ष्मी Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf.

हेवाकिन् below.

**हेवाकस** *a.* High, intense, ardent ;

हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोसिध्वाकारकृत्

D. R. 2. 31 ; ( might the word here

not be derived from हेवाक ? ).

**हेवाकिन्** *a.* Ardently desirous of,

eager for ( in comp. ) ; जायते महता-

महो निरुपमप्रधानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्य-

महत्त्वयोगविष्णुना वार्ता विपत्तावापि Ka-

lhana.

**हेव्** 1 A ( हियते, हेषित ) To neigh ( as a

horse ) ; to bray, roar ( in general ).

**हेवा, हेपा, हेवितं** Neighing, braying ;

रथांगसंकीर्तितमन्वहेवाः Ki. 16. 8.

**हेविन्** *m.* A horse.

**हेहे** *ind.* A vocative particle used

in addressing or calling out loudly.

**हे** *ind.* A vocative particle.

**हेतुक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ हेतो प्रसृतः ठ् ]

1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumenta-

tive, rationalistic. -काः 1 A logi-

cal reasoner, an arguer. -2 A fol-

lower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines.

-3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

**हेम** *a.* ( मी *f.* ) [ हिम-हेमन्-अञ् ] 1

Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by

frost ; सुनालिनी हेममिषोपपातं R. 16.

7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हेमं

विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku.

6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour.

-मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -मं Hoar-

frost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva.

-**Comp.** -सुव्वा, -सुव्विका a golden coin.

**हेमन्** *a.* ( मी *f.* ) [ हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते मनो वा

अण् तलोपः ] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si.

6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to

winter, *i. e.* long ( as nights ) ; Si. 6.

77. -3 Growing in or suitable for

winter ; हेमनेनिषसनेः सुमयमाः R. 19.

41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -मः

1 The month *Mārgaśīraha*. -2 The

winter season ( = हेमन्त *q. v.* ).



हैमंतिक *a.* [ हेमंते काले भवः ठञ् ] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. —क A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमंत.

हैमवत *a.* ( नी f. ) [ हिमवतो अदूर-भवे देशः तस्येवं वा अण् ] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i. e. Himālaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bbāratavaraha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flux. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयग्रीव [ ह्योगोदोहात् मनं ह्यस्य गो ख नि० ] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हे-यंग्रीवमाराय घोषवृद्धालुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. —यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya ( who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v. ). ): हेहयस्सहरणाश्च हेहयस्स च कर्तारिमहर्षसुधतः R. 11. 74. हेहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of auspice.

होह् 1. I A ( होहते ) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. ( होहति ) To go.

होहः A raft, float.

होह् *m.* A robber.

होहं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* ( नी f. ) [ ह-वृत् ] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहृतं वा इतिर्वा च होत्री S. 1. 1. —*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the R̥gveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; B. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्र [ ह-वृत् ] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation ( aaghee ). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva.; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [ होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ ] Belonging to an oblation. —यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [ ह-मन् ] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, ( one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v. ). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. —*Comp* —अग्निः the sacrificial fire. —कुण्डं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. —तुरगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —घ्राणं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. —धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. —वेला the time for offering oblations. —शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमिः [ ह-वृत् छ ] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [ होमोऽस्यस्य इति ] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. —स्यं Ghee.

होरा [ ह-वृत् ] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-feast celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four — days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna ( commonly called Holi ). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होही, हो *ind.* A vocative particle ( ho ! holla ! ).

होह् 1 P. ( होहति ) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [ होतुरिदं अण् ] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A ( हुते, हुत ) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive ( one ) of; अधयमीष्टार्थज्ञात्राणि यमस्याहोष्ट विकर्म Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one ( with dat. ); गोपी कुष्णाय हुते Sk.

हुवः —वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हल 1 P. ( हलति ) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [ गते महति नि० ] Yesterday. —*Comp* —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* ( नी f. ) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. —*Comp*.

—दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्य 1 P. ( ह्यति ) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्योया Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, oreak.

ह्यः [ ह्य-अच् नि० ] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. —*Comp*.

—ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्येनो 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्येगः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac ( derived from Greek ).

ह्य 10 P. ( ह्ययति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, oreak.

ह्य 1 P. ( ह्यति, ह्यति ) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4 78.

—*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish. ह्यति *p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्यसिन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्यसिष्ठ *a.* ( Superl. of ह्यस् ) Shortest, smallest.

ह्यसीयस् *a.* ( Compar. of ह्यस् ) Shorter, smaller.

ह्यस् *a.* [ ह्य-वृत् ] ( compar. ह्यसीयस्, superl. ह्यसिष्ठ ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short ( opp. to दीर्घ in prosody ).

—स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. —स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron.

—*Comp* —अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort ( Arka ). —अंग *a.* dwarfish; short-bodied. ( —यः ) a dwarf. —गर्म, the Kusa grass —दर्भः, कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. —द्वग् gum olibanum. —बाहुक *a.* short-armed.

—मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —मूलः the short red cane.

ह्यस्वक *a.* See ह्यस्.

ह्यसः [ ह्य-वृत् ] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ma. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्यसक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्य 1 A ( ह्यते ) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्यदः [ ह्य-मावे वच् ] Noise, sound; इंदुभीर्नां ह्यदः Ki. 16. 8; so षड्द्विदः &c.

ह्यदिक् *a.* Sounding, roaring.



ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रीणीयते See ह्रीणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रीणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. ह्रीणीया.

ह्री 3 P. [ जिह्रति, ह्रीण-ह्रीति ] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed ( used by itself or withable. or gen. ); जिह्रम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह युवसमीपं गतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 18 ; R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. -Caus. ( हेययति-ते ) To put to shame ( fig. also ) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं हेययतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; हेयिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यः Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री f. 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपद्मादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रीयमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रद्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीसज्जकंटी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ a. overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Mc. 68 -निरासः shamelessness. -यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ ह्री-कक् ] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. ह्रीकु a. [ ह्री-उन् कुक् च ] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीति p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67. हेयणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीष्ट [ ह्रीच्छति ] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीविरं -लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति, ह्रीहति ) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रीप् 1 A. ( ह्रीपते ) To go.

ह्रीष् 1 A. ( ह्रीषते ) 1 To neigh ( as a horse ), whinny. -2 To go, creep

ह्रीषा, ह्रीषितं Neighing.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति ) To go.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति ) To cover, hide.

ह्रीति f. Joy, gladness ; ( ह्रीतिः f. also in this sense. )

ह्रीप् 10 P. ( ह्रीपयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति ) To sound.

ह्रीहृ 1 A. ( ह्रीहते, ह्रीह or ह्रीहति ) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. ( ह्रीहयति ) To gladden, delight.

ह्रीहृ, ह्रीहृकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also ह्रीहृकः.

ह्रीहृनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्रीहृन a. Delighting, pleasing &c. ह्रीहृनी See ह्रीहृनी.

ह्रीहृ, ह्रीहृ See ह्रीहृ, ह्रीहृ.

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. ( ह्रीहृयति-ते, but ह्रीहृयति only with prepositions ) To shake, move, cause to tremble ( especially with वि ).

ह्रीहृ 1 P. ( ह्रीहति ) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्रीहृ 1 U. ( ह्रीहति-ते, ह्रीहृव, ह्रीहृवे, अह्रीहृत, अह्रीहृत, ह्रीहृयति-ते, ह्रीहृत, ह्रीहृत ; pass. ह्रीहृते ; caus. ह्रीहृयति-ते ; desid. ह्रीहृयति-ते ) 1 To call by name ; तं पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुमियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्रीहृ 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.









# APPENDIX I.

## SANSKRIT PROSODY.

### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrūta-bodha, Vāṇibhāṣaṇa, Vṛtta-darpana, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of पद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, औ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an Anusvāra or Visarga, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ

in अं or अः. (The consonants व & ह as also ऋ & ॠ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

साङ्ख्यारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गो च युरुभवेत् ।  
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मन्त्रियुल्लिख्य नकारो  
भादियुः पुनरदिलुः ।  
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः  
सोऽन्युः कथितोऽल्लुः ॥  
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यति लाघवम् ।  
भजसा गौरवं यति मनो तु युल्लाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ∪ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows :—

य ∪ — — (Bacchius)  
र ∪ — — (Amphimacer)  
त — — ∪ (Anti-bacchius)  
भ — — ∪ (Daetylus)  
ज ∪ — — (Amphibrachys)  
स — — — (Anspæstus)  
म — — — (Mollosus)  
न ∪ — — (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (∪) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are  $2^{26}$  or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Līlāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre; e. g. म, स stands for म, र, म, न; so लो, for ल, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted



in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

### SECTION A.

*Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.*

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. न्यौ चेत् कन्या ।

Sch. G. ग, म.

Ex. भास्वकन्या सैका धन्या ।

यस्याः कृले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

*Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.*

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भूगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।

Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.

Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।

यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

*Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.*

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वौ चेतनमध्यमा ।

Sch. G. त, य.

Ex. मुनिपुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।

आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।

Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)

Ex. श्रीदीवी द्वीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।

एधते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥

Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।

Sch. G. न, य.

Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनम् ।

अधरलुधोर्मि मधुरिपरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।

Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)

Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।

जगन्मंडलस्य छिनर्त्यधकारम् ॥

*Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.*

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज् जु गाः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. मुरारिनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।

व्रजैगनयनानां ततान् मुदयुधैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्तौस्थानमदलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. रगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतीद्रान्मद-  
लेखा ।

लम्बाभूतपुरशत्रौ कस्तुरिरसच्चर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।

Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)

Ex. रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः ।

व्यधित मधुमती मधुमयनमुदम् ॥

*Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु त्रैयं सर्वत्र

लघु पंचमम् ।

द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं

दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थविब संपूकौ वागर्थ-

प्रतिपत्तये ।

जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥

R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।

Sch. G. न, म, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. रविस्तुतपरितरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ॥

व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जगौ लगौ ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताधि-

पन्नयोः ।

भुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भर्वाबुराशि-

तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भासलगां माणवकम् ।

Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)

Ex. चंचलचूर्डं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः

कलिरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं

माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वश्रेणी

शाकश्रापः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिर्ये

गौमध्यस्थः कृष्णोभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लौ रगौ समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडाग-  
सद्व ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र  
मत्सरेण ॥

*Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.*

(रुहती)

(1) भुजगशिखृता.

Def. भुजगशिखृता नौ मः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)

Ex. षट्पतनिकटक्षीणी भुजगशिखृ-  
भृता यासीत् ।

मुरारिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा  
साधुत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजरेभुजंगसंगती ।

Sch. G. स, ज, र. (3. 6.)

Ex. तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-  
संगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकरक्षपलः सदैव  
तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्धमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4.)

Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्मणि-  
मध्यस्फतिरुचा ।

चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाक नवतै  
स्मेरमुखः ॥

*Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.*

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिष्ठता  
विपिनगता ।

मुरारिपुणा रतिरुहणा परिरमिता  
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. द्वेया मत्ता मभसगुहटा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)

Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली

कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।

उदीर्यतीव्रजनरामाः

कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धे-

यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भाक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हर्षालिरुवारा

रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

*Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.*

(त्रिष्टुभ्).

(1) ईश्वरवज्रा.

Def. स्याद्विद्वज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।



Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)  
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरि सत्यकरण धृत्वा  
रुष्टेद्रवजाहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।  
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं  
चक्रे स नो रसद्व चक्रपाणिः ॥

## (2) उपेद्रवजा.

Def. उपेद्रवजा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।  
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)  
Ex. उपेद्रवजादिपाणिच्छटाभि-  
र्विधुषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।  
स्मराभि गोपीभिर्गुणस्वमानं  
सुरहृष्टले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

## (3) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्षभाजौ  
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।  
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथिनाद्यु  
वर्दनि जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When ईद्रवजा and उपेद्रवजा  
are mixed in one stanza, the metre is  
called उपजाति. It is said to have 14  
varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा  
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।  
पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी वगाह्य  
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥  
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18 ;  
Ku. 3 ; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed  
in one stanza, the metre is still called  
उपजाति ; e. g. in the following verse  
from Māgha there is a combination  
of वंशस्थ and ईद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वभनिषादिनां प्रगे  
गजो दूपाणामथ तोणाद्बहिः ।  
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-  
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

## (4) दोषक.

Def. दोषकमिच्छति भवितव्यादौ ।  
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)  
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः  
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।  
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री  
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥  
Si. 4. 45.

## (5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भो न्लो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-  
तम् ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)  
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः  
प्रौढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।  
वोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-  
कीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥  
Si. 4. 62.

## (6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रातरेर्नरलगे रथोद्धता ।  
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)  
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षित्रीश्वरो  
रामध्वरविद्यानशांतये ।

काकपक्षधरमेव याचित-  
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥  
R. 11. 1.  
See Ku. 8 also.

## (7) वातोर्मि.

Def. वातोर्मिं गदिता म्यो तगौ गः ।  
Sch. G. म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)  
Ex. ध्याता दुरितः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य  
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।  
संसरिऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां  
वातोर्मिं पोतामित्राभोधिमध्ये ॥

## (8) शालिनी.

Def. भासौ गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।  
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)  
Ex. अंधो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विषते  
धर्मं दत्ते काममयं च स्यते ।  
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना  
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

## (9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभनेर्गुरुणा च  
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)  
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरैर्दान्  
स स्वर्णवस्त्रहाय महीन्द्रः ।  
तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रिदृष्टु-  
नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम् ॥  
N. 6. 1.  
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

*Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.*

## (जगती)

## (1) ईद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चेद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।  
Sch. G. ईद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थ-  
बिल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below )  
except that its first syl-  
lable is long:—The Gaps  
are त, ज, ज, र.  
Ex. देव्येद्रवंशामिहर्दार्णदीधितिः  
पीतांबरौऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।  
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं  
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

## (2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगर्दति रनमसैः ।  
Sch. G. र, न, म, स (4. 8.)  
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरै  
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनेः ।  
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकृतं सरसे  
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

## (3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अभ्यर्ग्यैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ  
सौ ॥  
Sch. G. म, म, स, म (4. 8.)  
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां  
तापच्छंदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।  
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रांशुले  
कलीलोलो हरितदुर्ब्यास्ता वः ॥  
See Ki. 5. 23.

## (4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)  
समीरशिशिः शिरस्तु वसतां  
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।  
विभर्ति, जनयन्त्ययं मुदमपा-  
मपायधवलं बलाहकतनीः ॥  
Si. 4. 54.

## (5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (6. 7.)  
Ex. स्फुटसुषुषमामर्कदमनोर्ज्ञं  
वजललनानयनलिलिनीपीतम् ।  
तव मुखतामरसं सुरशत्रो  
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

## (6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)  
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः  
प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज युनिम् ।  
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकचने  
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य पुरोः ॥  
R. 8. 97.  
See Si. 6. 71.

## (7) हुताविलंबित.

Def. हुताविलंबितमाह नभो भरो ।  
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)  
Ex. युनिष्ठताप्रणयस्थितिरधिना  
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।  
मनसिजेन सखि प्रहरिष्यता  
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशिनः ॥  
S. 6.

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

## (8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नैरो रौ प्रभा ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)  
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि प्रुषधिया-  
मतनुत रतयेव सैतानकः ।  
तरुणपरभूतः स्वर्नं रागिणा  
मतनुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥  
Si. 6. 67.  
also Ki. 5. 21.

## (9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (6. 7.)  
Ex. विहगाः कर्द्वशरभाविह गाः  
कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।  
भ्रमयन्नुपेति मुहुरभ्रमयं  
पवनश्च धूतनवनपवनः ॥  
Si. 4. 36.  
Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

## (10) धुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्विंशकरीः ।  
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)  
Ex. धनेर्निष्कलीनाः कूलीना भवन्ति  
धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।  
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके  
धनान्यजैयध्वं धनान्यजैयध्वम् ॥



(11) मणिमाला.

- Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना पुहवक्त्रे।  
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)  
Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलब्धे  
जातप्रतिविम्बा शोणा मणिमाला।  
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-  
मास्ता नम चित्ते ध्वातं शमयती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

- Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरो।  
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)  
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने  
मधुरससौरभसारलोदुपः।  
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-  
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित.)

- Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरो।  
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)  
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोमवं  
पिनाकिना भयमनोरथा सती।  
निर्मिद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती  
प्रियेयु सोभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥  
Ku. 5. 1.  
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

- Def. बाणाशेष्ठिच्छा वैश्वदेवी ममौ यो।  
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)  
Ex. अर्चामन्त्रेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-  
मद्वेतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या।  
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते  
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) रुग्निणी.

- Def. कीर्तितैषा चतुरोफिका रुग्निणी।  
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)  
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता  
शातकुम्भद्रपालकृता शोभते।  
नव्यमेघच्छविः पतिबासा हरे-  
स्यैरास्ता जयायोरासि रुग्निणी ॥  
See Si. 4. 42.

*Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

- Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)  
Ex. यमुनाविहारकृतके कलहंसो  
व्रजकामिनीकमलनीकृतकेलिः।  
जनचित्तहारिकलकटनिनादः  
प्रमदं तनातु तव नन्दनूजः ॥  
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

- Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततो गः क्षमा।  
Sch. G. न, न, त, न, ग (7. 6.)  
Ex. इह दुराधिगमेः किंचिद्विभागमेः

सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यंतरम्।  
अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्व्यापिनं  
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मशोभिः परम् ॥  
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

- Def. त्रयाशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम्।  
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)  
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं  
सम्राजश्ररणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम्।  
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक-  
मौलिस्त्रकच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥  
R. 4. 88.  
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

- Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)  
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ श्रुत्वानमुं  
तपस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते।  
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहानिशं  
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥  
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

- Def. वेदैर्धर्मो यस्या मत्तमयूरीः।  
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)  
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय  
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायेः।  
सम्यगदृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां  
यश्चोपासते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥  
Ki. 18. 28;  
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)

- Def. जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरं चतुर्ग्रहेः।  
Sch. G. ज, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)  
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते  
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम्।  
अपधाणि प्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला  
विभाषरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥  
M. 4. 13.  
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

*Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.*

(शकरी)

(1) अपराजिता.

- Def. ननरसलघुगेः स्वरेपरजिता।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)  
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा  
यदुनिचयचमूः परेपरजिता।  
व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिपुव्रजं  
स जयति जगतां गतिरुद्वजः ॥

(2) भस्त्रबाधा.

- Def. म्त्तो म्त्तो गावक्षप्रहरितिरसंवाधा।  
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग (5. 9.)  
Ex. वीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्तिसे  
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धराणिरियमसंवाधा।  
धर्मास्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंवाधः  
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिणः ॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

- Def. सजसा यलो च सह मेन पथ्या  
मता।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)  
Ex. स्थगयत्यमुः क्षमितचानकार्तस्वराः  
जलदास्तद्विलुलितकांतस्वराः।  
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः  
सवितुः कचित्कपिशयति चामी  
कराः ॥  
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीकृता.)

- Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा।  
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)  
Ex. अनतिचिराज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-  
स्थितबहुबुदबुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम्।  
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-  
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥  
Si. 4. 41

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

- Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका।  
Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)  
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका  
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता।  
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो  
मधुमयनयुगस्मरणमाविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसयेनी or कुटिल.)

- Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा भौ य्नो  
गौ।  
Sch. G. म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)  
Ex. नीनोच्छ्रायं मुहुराशिशिरस्मैकै-  
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरमागा रत्नेः।  
ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति  
हंसयेनी  
मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-  
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,  
उद्वर्षिणी, सिंहनादा.)

- Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगौ  
गः।  
Sch. G. न, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)  
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिरः पतितोषधाना-  
माभिष्कृताङ्गपुरःसर एकोतः।  
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाम्नां  
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदुर्गारेषु ॥  
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

- Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता  
वासंतीयम्।  
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)  
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भुङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्वीतैः  
श्रीस्वदादिरद्भुतवर्णमैर्दोबोलैः।  
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्वस्त्रोद्भासैः  
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥



Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

## (अतिशक्ती.)

## (1) तुणक.

Def. तुणकं समानिकापदद्वयं विनातिमम्।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भुंगधुरितं  
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितुणकम् ।  
राचिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि  
माधवे  
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलाविधेः॥

## (2) मालिनी.

Def. मनमययुद्धेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौघ्रदी मेघमुक्तं  
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जङ्घुकन्यावतीर्णा ।  
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः  
अवणकदु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदुः॥  
R. 6. 85.

## (3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ खेळी-  
लाखिलः ।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कान्तिं पश्यत्यति पर्वाकाशे देशे  
स्वाप्सीः  
कान्तिं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूण चंद्रं मत्वा  
रात्री वेत् ।  
छुत्सामः प्राटश्चेतश्चतो राहुः क्रूरः  
प्राद्यात्  
तस्माद् ध्वाते हर्षस्यति शम्भ्येकान्ति  
कर्तव्या ॥ Sar. K.

## (4) शशिकला.

Def. ग्रहनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short  
syllables except the last).Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला  
ब्रजयुवतिलसद्वलिकगमनगता ।  
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं  
व्यतनुत विततरमसपारितरलम् ॥Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

## (अटि.)

## (1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजो रजौ रगौ च  
वृत्तम् ।Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or  
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. विद्रुमाशुणाधरोष्ठशोमिषेषुबाधहृष्ट-  
बल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग।  
त्वां सदेव बाधुवेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद् देव  
बन्धुपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोप-  
वेश ॥

## (2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वर्द्धितं पंचचामरम्  
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पंच-  
चामरं वर्द्धत्Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or  
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. सुखसुलभं रूपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते  
लसद्द्विजानयुषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल-  
सम् ।सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरमपंचचामर-  
सुरात्ममरिचीजितं सदाच्युतं  
भजामि तम् ।

## (3) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरमजरैर्वेदा भवति बाणिनी  
गयुक्तैः ।

Sch. G. नं, ज, म, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु नमानेनैव नटु बाणि  
नी तिर्य्यं  
तच्चरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवि-  
तम् ।  
भबजलराशिपारकरणसमं सुकुंदं  
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि  
नित्यम् ॥Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

## (अत्यष्टि.)

## (1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा तु दिक्स्वैरभवति  
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. स, सं, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10.7.)

Ex. इति घातपुराधिमत्सरात् सरसि  
मज्जेन  
धियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलां-  
गभासः ।  
अवलोक्य तदेव यादवानपरवारि-  
राशेः  
शिशिरतररोचिषाम्यपां ततिषु मंकदु-  
मीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71.

## (2) नर्दटक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु  
नर्दटकम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8.9.)

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्ज्वलबुधराः  
शिशिरसमीरणपञ्चतनुतनवारि-  
कणाः ।  
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-  
मदकलनीलकंठकलहेमुखराः  
कुसुमः ॥  
M&l. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

## (3) पृच्छी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुप्रहयतिश्च पृच्छी  
गुरुः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8.9.)

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमित-  
स्तदीयद्विधा-  
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां  
गणाः शरिते ।  
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तस-  
वर्तके-  
रहो विततघूर्जितं भरसहं च  
सिन्धोर्वधुः ॥  
Bh. 2. 76.

## (4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतबुधिरसनगेर्भो मनो नौ  
गधुग्मम् ।

Sch. G. मं, म, न, न, त, ग, ग (4.6.7.)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिर्दि-  
दीवराक्षी  
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकवरी निःश्वसंती  
विशालम् ।  
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिधुरिति त्रितिद्वी-  
सहाया  
त्यक्त्वा गेहं हटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं  
जगाम ।  
Pad. D. 1.(The whole of the "Meghadhita"  
is written in this metre.)

## (5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिक्पुनर्वंशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगेः ।

Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10.7.)

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुखि  
ज्योतिषि रौप्यामिसिधु पुरः प्रतिफलति  
मुहुः ।  
व्रीहमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः  
कांचनकंदराक्ष तक्षणीरिह नयति  
रविः ॥  
Si. 4. 67.

## (6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्रेष्टिञ्जला यमनसंभलागः  
शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6.11.)

Ex. दिगंते भूयते मद्मालिनगंडाः  
करटिनः  
करिण्यः काशण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः  
खल युगाः ।  
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां  
पुनरयं  
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्  
मुगपातिः ॥  
Bv. 1. 2.

## (7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः वडूवेदेह्यैर्हरिणी  
मत्ता ।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6.4.7.)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पदादेश्वलीकम-  
पेतु ते  
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा  
बलवानभूत् ।  
प्रबलतमसामेवंभाषाः हृषेष्ट हि  
वृत्तयः  
स्रजमपि शिरस्स्यचः क्षिप्ता धुनो-  
त्यहिशंकया ॥  
S. 7. 24.Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

## (धाति.)

## (1) कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्यादधुतत्वथैः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता  
मनो नयो यो ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5.6.7.)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारि-  
मिर्दाक्षिणात्ये.



वर्ततेः खेलद्विः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता  
मंदमंदम् ।  
भृंगालीः गीतैः किसलयकरोल्लोसि-  
नैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं  
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणे-  
श्वकार ॥

## (2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नयरलघुयुता क्रीर्तिता  
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Ex. शंकेऽग्राधिमञ्जु जगति मृगहृशां  
साररूपं यदासी-  
दाकृष्येवं व्रजयुवनिसभा वेधसा  
सा व्यधापि ।  
नैतादृक् चेतुः कथमुदधिसुतामंतरे-  
णाच्युतस्य  
प्रीतिं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-  
दुतायाम् ॥

## (3) नंदन.

Def. नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्न-  
दनम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलील-  
मांदोलितं  
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपूत-  
पृथ्वीतलम् ।  
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-  
स्मारकं  
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय  
वृंदावनम् ॥

## (4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-  
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविद्युदां  
प्रगृह्य प्रियां  
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे सक्रमय्य  
भिर्य वैरिणः ।  
रविस्तसहितेन तेनानुयातः  
ससौमित्रिणा  
भुजबिजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः  
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥  
R. 12. 104.

## (5) शार्दूलललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुमिः  
शार्दूलललितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)

Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं  
शार्दूलललितं  
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु हरि चेत्य-  
प्रभृतिषु ।  
संतोषं परमं तु देवानिबह्वैः त्रैलोक्यशरणं  
भयो नः स तनोत्वपात्महिमा  
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

## (अतिधृति.)

## (1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्वैर्यमो न्यसौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-  
विस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)

Ex. कंदबामोदाख्या विपिनपवनः  
केकिनः कान्तकेकाः  
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा  
दुर्दुरा हृत्तनादाः ।  
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-  
विस्फूर्जिता चेतुः  
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ द्युजदलनो  
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यतु ॥

## (2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः  
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)

Ex. वेदानेषु यमाद्वेकपुरुषं व्याप्य  
स्थितं रोदसी  
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो  
यथार्थाक्षरः ।  
अंतर्गच्छ मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-  
दिभिर्भुग्यते  
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो  
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥  
V. 1. 1.

## (3) सुमधुरा.

Def. द्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रतु-  
रसंस्कृता सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वक्षसि न च  
ते जिह्वा निपतिता  
मध्याह्ने वक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा  
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।  
दीप्ताम्रौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपांसि स च  
ते दग्धो भवति नो  
चारित्र्याश्चारुदन्तं चलयसि न ते  
देहं हरति भूः ॥  
Mk. 9. 21.

## (4) सुरसा.

Def. द्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरसुनि-  
करणैराह सुरसाय ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)

Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-  
रंभरमसात्  
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका  
कृष्टहृदयाः ।  
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां  
प्राप्य सुरसां  
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं  
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

## (कृति.)

## (1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता  
तदा खलु गीतिका ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग  
(5. 7. 8.)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन  
मनोमा

रमणीयवेषुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन  
सुखावहा ।  
बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा  
तव रागिणं  
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-  
चामरगीतिका ॥

## (2) सुवदना.

Def. होया सप्तश्रवद्भिर्मरमनययुता  
म्लौ गः सुवदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग

(7. 7. 6.)

Ex. उज्जुंगास्तुंगकूलं धृतमदसलिलाः  
प्रस्यंदि सलिलं  
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखाः  
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।  
स्रोतः स्वातावसीदत्तदुग्दुग्दुशनैरु-  
त्सादिततटाः  
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः  
पास्यंति शनशः ॥  
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

## (प्रकृति.)

## (1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. मजभजजा जयौ नरपते कथिता  
धुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-  
रंगजन्मनः  
प्रमथितप्रभुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य  
धुरां महीधृता ।  
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः  
समन्तं धृतश्रिय-  
श्रिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्वर तदा-  
ज्भवदंतरं महत् ॥  
Si. 3. 82.

## (2) जगधरा.

Def. प्रप्रेष्यान् वयेण त्रिमुनिययिता  
जगधरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहृतं  
या हविर्या च होत्री  
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तश्रुतिविषययुगा  
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।  
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया  
प्राणिनः प्राणवतः  
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-  
भिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥  
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

## (आकृति.)

## हंसी.

Def. मो गो नाश्रवतारो गो गो वसुधुवन-  
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)



Ex. सार्धं कानि नैकानि सौ विकचकमल-  
मधु सुरभिषिचंती  
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फितप्रमदसरसतर-  
मलघु रसंती ।  
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-  
तरलपरागे  
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-  
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

*Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.*

( विकृति. )

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजमजभा जभौ लघुयुल्लुघुयेस्तु  
गदितेयमद्रितनया ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग  
( 11. 12. )  
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभम-  
महप्रदुजो  
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां  
गनिरशेषमान्यमहिमा  
धुवनहिवावतारचतुरश्राचरधरो-  
ज्वतीर्ण इह हि  
सितिविलयेऽस्ति कंसशामनस्तवेति  
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

*Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.*

( संस्कृति. )

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मौ  
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी  
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य  
( 5. 7. 11. )

*Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.*

( अतिकृति. )

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भौ स्मौ. नननाङ्गाविधु-  
शरवस्तुमुनिविरातिरिह भवेत्  
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग  
( 5. 5. 8. 7. )

*Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.*

( उत्कृति. )

धुर्जंगाविर्भूत.

Def. वल्लीशाश्वेष्टेदोषेन ममतमयुगनर-  
सलगेधुर्जंगाविर्भूतम् ।  
Sch. G. मे, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग  
( 8. 11. 7. )

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *nagana*s or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

*raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडदृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलालीकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुम-स्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Dandaka.

## SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. ( Half equal Metres. )

( 1 ) अपरचक्र.

( Sometimes called बैतालीय. )

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे  
तदपरचक्रमिदं नजो जरो ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)  
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)  
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-  
स्तमपरचक्रमवैत्य माधवम् ।  
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता ।  
वज्रवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

( 2 ) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दूले  
भो युजि भाद्रगुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)  
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)  
Ex. मुरवेरिपुस्तनुतां धृदं  
हेमनिभांश्चकचंदनलितम् ।  
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा  
शारदनीरधरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

( 3 ) पुष्पिताग्रा.

( Also called औपच्छंदसिक. )

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो  
युजि तु नजो जग्राश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)  
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)  
Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपध्वानं  
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांभूव ।  
शशि न इव दिवातनस्य लेखा  
किरणपरिक्षियधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥  
Ku. 4. 46.

( 4 ) वियोगिनी.

( Also called बैतालीय or सुंदरी. )

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे  
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।  
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)  
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)  
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-  
मविवेकः परमापदो पदम् ।  
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं  
गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥  
Ki. 2. 30.

( 5 ) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।  
भाषिह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)  
भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)  
Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजराजा  
केशवर्षशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।

रभसाच्च गुरुन् गणयंती  
कालिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

( 6 ) हरिणपूता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विषमे गुरु-  
युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणपूता ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)  
न, भ, र (even quarter)  
Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणपूता  
बलिमनोज्ञातटा तरणेः सुता ।  
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी  
विहरतो हरति स्म होमनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अपरचक्र or औप-  
च्छंदसिक and बैतालीय or वियोगिनी are  
usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section  
D). But they are sometimes defined  
in the Gapa scheme, and are, there-  
fore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

## SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त. ( Unequal Metres. )

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलो च  
नसजगुरुकाप्यनंतरम् ।  
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्वरथो  
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)  
न, स, ज, ग (second " )  
भ, न, ज, ल, ग (third " )  
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth " )  
Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन  
रुचिरवदनाश्लोचकम् ।  
कृतिराहितमभिराधासितुं  
विधिवत्तपोसि विद्धे धनंजयः ॥  
Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is men-  
tioned wherein the third quarter has  
भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which  
every quarter of the stanza differs  
in the number of syllables, are in-  
cluded under the general name  
' Gāthā '. The same name is appli-  
cable to stanzas consisting of any  
number of quarters other than four.  
As in the case of उपजाति, any two or  
more quarters of a regular metre  
may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त  
or विषमवृत्त.

## SECTION D.

जाति. ( Metres regulated by the  
number of syllabic instants. )

( a ) The most common variety  
of such metres is *अर्ध*. It is said  
to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला  
जघमचपला च ।  
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आयोगीतिर्नवैव  
वातायाः ॥



Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पदि प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।  
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश  
सार्थाः ॥  
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तु-  
वत्सलाः साध्यः ।  
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि सद्युद्गाः ।  
प्रापयत्यब्धिम् ।  
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्या-सप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति  
यत्र हंसगते  
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृत-  
वाणि भाषते ॥  
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-  
मिमामुकीकृतुम् ।  
यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि  
तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥  
Br. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि  
प्रयुक्तं चेत्  
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते  
महाकवयः ॥  
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे  
मुरारातिम् ।  
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशा  
गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरि-  
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः  
संस्पृतिर्भक्त्या ।  
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे  
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्रादुर्लभेति अधिकगुरु तादृक्  
पराधर्मायागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधुकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-  
न्नावरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।  
नासेवन्ते रसव-  
न्नावरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥  
Si. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gāṇa scheme.

(6) वैतालीय.

Def. बह्विविधेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च  
समे स्युर्निरतराः ॥  
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला  
वैतालीयेऽने रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-  
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।  
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि  
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥  
Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं  
मुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रण and यण instead of

रण and ल, य only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-  
मथ संभाव्य पराकर्म बिभेदे ।  
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार  
स्थिरदंष्ट्राप्रमुखं महेंद्रसूतः ॥  
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विरोगिनी or हृदी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालमारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो लघावः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विभ्रुजक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मृद जहीहि धनागमनुज्ञां  
कुरु तदुद्वेगं मनसि विनृणां ।  
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं  
चित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥

(Moha M.)



## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

**आर्यभट्ट** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

**उद्भट** One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Paṇḍit or Saṅghapātri of king Jayapīḍa of Kāshmir ( 779-813 A. D. ).

**कल्पट** Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

**कल्हण** The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार ; also of the poems नलोद्भव and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म  
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।  
स विजयया रविकीर्तिः  
कविताम्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinātha's explanation on Me. 14, निखुल and विक्रमाय were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinātha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to विक्रमाय.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is

it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Kori in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**कौमेय** A well-known poet of Kāshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**जगद्धर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Venī-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

**जगन्नाथपण्डित** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रत्नगणपरा treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics ; his other works are मामिनीविलास, the five laharis (गंगा, पार्वती, दुष्या, अमृत, कङ्कणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career,—therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जयदेव** Author of that charming lyric poem the Gītāgovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kindu-

vilva in the Vīrabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇsena who is identified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**द्विज** Author of the Dasakumāracharita and Kāvyaḍarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavachārya.

**पञ्जलि** The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारायण** ( मृदुनारायण ) Author of the Venī-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ज्ञानालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. ( Rāj. T. 5. 34 ).

**बाण** The well-known author of the Harsha-charita, Kādambari and Chandikāsataka. Pārvatīpariṇaya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen T'sang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha-charita.

**बिल्हण** Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramāṅkadeva-charita and of Chānapanchāśikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

**भट्टि** A son of Śrī Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śrīdharsena or of Narendra



the son of Sṛidhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

**भर्तृहरि** Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākyapadiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlecchhas in 544 A.D., we must suppose Bhārtṛhari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

**भवभूति** The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttararāmacharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir ( 693-729 A. D. ). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

**भारवि** Author of the Kirātārjūniya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

**बाण** Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.

**मयूर** Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

**मम्मट** N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

**हरारि** Author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara ( who flourished in the 9th century ) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.

**रत्नाकर** Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman ( 855-884 A.D. ).

**राजशेखर** Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla-Bhārata and Vidhasāla-bhāṇjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.

**बराहमिहिर** A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

**विक्रम** See कालिदास.

**विशाखदत्त** Author of the Mudrārākṣasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

**शंकर** The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारिरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A.D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars ( Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c. ) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākṣasa.

**सुबंधु** The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

**श्रीहर्ष** The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. ( Wilson says that Śrīharṣa succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvalī, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvalī must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Daśarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century. )

**हर्ष** The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvalī is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.



## APPENDIX III.

### On important Geographical names in ancient India.

**अंग** N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

**अंग** N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the river Godāvari and Krishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,); and its capital अंगनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

**अवन्ति** N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayint, also called Avantipur or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālvā. In the time of the Mahābhārata the county extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahl or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

**अश्मक** An old name of Travancore.

**आनर्त** See सौराष्ट्र.

**इन्द्रप्रस्थ** (also called इन्द्रिस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

**उत्कल** or ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cnttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

**कनकल** N. of a village near Haridvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

**कपिश** See under सुहृ.

**कलिंग** N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अंग also.

**कांची** See under द्रविड.

**कामरूप** An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadāntrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of 'Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शक्रज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

**कांबोज** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādek. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

**कुतल** N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

**कुक्षेत्र** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of

Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called समंतपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

**कुलू** N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

**कुशावती** or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defile of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rām-nagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेश-नरै, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

**केकय** The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu; Deśa q. v.

**केरल** The strip of land between the Western Ghāts and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānāra, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond The Kāveri.

**कोशल** N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayā (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala, and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have, therefore, signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Gauda and Baraitoh. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.



**कौशांबी** N. of the capital of the Vataa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

**कौशिकी** N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage कृष्णभृगु.

**गौड** or **गुड** Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

**चेडि** N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुर q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chhindail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabhalpur.

**चोल** N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Kar-nātaka.

**जनस्थान** 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravana. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nasik) stands in this tract.

**जालंधर** The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā (Sutlej and Beas.)

**ताम्रपर्णी** N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghāts, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

**ताम्रलिप्त** See under सुहृ

**त्रिगर्त** A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

**त्रिपुर-रि** N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabhalpur.

**दशपुर** See under अश्वि.

**दशार्ण** N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārpā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā-the modern Bhilsā-situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambari. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

**द्रविड** N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

**द्वारका** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**निषध** N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

**पंचवटी** See under जनस्थान.

**पंचाल** N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmapati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called 'Uttara Panchāla', which was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

**पद्मपुर** The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

**पद्मावती** Identified with the modern Narwar in Mālvā as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Luna, and Madhavar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

**पद्म** N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

**पाटलिपुत्र** N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soga (or Son). It was also called 'Kusomapura' or 'Pālibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

**पंड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 81. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

**पारसीक** The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुद्ध.

**पातलिपुत्र** One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably



the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

**प्रतिष्ठान** The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

**मगध** The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैशार- (or व्याहार)-गिरि. Its next capital was Pātali-putra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

**मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śtrasenaa towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

**महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

**महोदय** (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गावि-नगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it

was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

**मानस** A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माहिष्मती** See under चेदि.

**मिथिला** See under विदेह.

**मुरला** See under केरल.

**मेकल** The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

**लाट** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

**बंग** (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

**बलभी** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**बाह्यिक, बाहीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fetida.

**विदर्भ** The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Prastishāna of the southern part.

**विदिशा** See under दृशाण.

**विदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital

Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepāl north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepāl, all such places as Sītāmāri, Sītākunḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

**विराट** See मत्स्य.

**वृन्दावन** 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

**शक** N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacae of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

**शक्तिमत्** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepāl.

**आवस्ती** N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called चर्मपटन or चर्मपुरी.

**सह्य** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

**सिंधु** See under पञ्चावती.

**सिंधुदेश** The country of the upper Indus.

**सुखा** N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital तामलिष (also called तामलिष, तामलिष, तामलिषी and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

**साराष्ट्र** (Also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārka is called आनर्तनगरी or अम्बिरनगरी. The old Dwārka stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārka, and also near mount



Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhowasgar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātalipttra. It is

identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

इस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains

which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* ( वर्षवर्त ) ; it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.



## ADDENDA

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+अंशः—The distinguishing note of a Rāga.

+अंशकम्—The position of planets with reference to the Sun on a given day ; appropriate Lagna for marriage : अंशक. वैवाहिकं लग्नं Nārāyaṇa on Nai, 15.8.

अंशु + उदकम्—Dew-water

+अंशकुम्—The rope used for churning.

+अकर्मन्—(1) Same as अकर-णम् ; प्रतिषेधादकर्म Ms. 10.8.10 ;

(2) An action not sanctioned by law ; अकर्म च दारक्रिया या आधानोत्तरकाले ŚB. on Ms. 6.8.14.

(3) Neglecting to do an action ; अकर्मणि=प्रधानातिक्रमे

ŚB. on Ms. 6.3.3.

अकलङ्कः—Spotless

अकल्पनम्—Non-attribution.

अकल्माशः—N. of the son of the fourth Manu.

अकाण्डतण्डवम् Unwarranted fussing (sarcastically used to refer to exhibition of one's erudition)

अकाल-ज्ञः a. Untimely ; timed inappropriately ; अत्यारुढो हि नारी-णामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.

अकालिकम् ind. Suddenly अकालिकं कुरवो नामविषयन् Mb. 5. 32. 30.

अकिल्बिषः Sinless ; also cf. अकृत-किल्बिष one who has not committed any sin.

अकृतक Not created or natural ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. R.

अकृत्रिम Natural ; not man-made.

अक्कः Store-room ; अक्के चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् ।

अक्ता f. (Ved) Night.

अक्लान्त a. [न.त] Tireless.

अक्लीबम् ind. Without reservation ; true.

+अक्षः 1. Opening in a swing or palanquin ; 2. gambling.

अक्ष + वण्डः An axle-pole.

अक्ष + वृक्कर्मन् N. Calculation find the latitude.

अक्ष + विद् a. Adept in gambling.

अक्ष + शलाका Dicc.

अक्ष + शालिन् (शालिक.) Officer in charge of a gambling house.

अक्षय + नीवी f. A permanent charitable endowment (Buddhist Insc.)

अक्षय्य + भुज् m. Fire ; प्रदहेच्च हि. तं राजन् कक्षमक्षय्यभुज्यथा Mb. 13. 9. 21.

अक्षि + आमयः An eye-disease ; eye-sore.

अक्षि + श्रवस् Serpent ; also cf नयनश्रवस्.

अक्षि + संवित् Visual cognition.

अक्षि + सूत्रम् The level of the eye (Iconographic term).

अक्षि + स्पन्दनम् Eye-twitching.

अक्षौरिमम् A day or star unfit for shaving or cūḍākarma.

अक्षण्या + रज्जुः f. Diagonal line ; Śulba S.

अक्षण्या + स्तोमीया Name of an Iṣṭakā sacrifice, Ts., Śat. Br.

अखलः A good physician. Nigha.

अखिलिका N. of a plant (Momordaca charantia).

अग + जा Daughter of mountain, Pārvaṭi. अगजाननपद्मार्कं गजाननमह्निशं यनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुतास्महे.

अगजा + जानिः Śiva.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet ; अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावदग्ब इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

+अगतिः Evil path ; cf. अवयः

अगद + राजः good medicine ; श्रेयस्तनोत्पगदराज इवोपयुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगाध + सत्त्व a. possessing strong will power ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21.

अगुल्मकम्—disassarnaged (army) ; गुल्मीभूतमगुल्मकम् Śukra. 4. 870

अगोत्र a. without a source ; यत्तददेश्यमग्राह्यमगोत्रम् Muṇḍ 1. 1. 6.

+अग्निः. 1. Piṅgalā Nādi ; यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना mb. 14. 20. 10, 2. sky ; अग्निर्मूर्धा Muṇḍ 2. 1. 4.

अग्नि + कूतः Cashew-nut.

अग्नि + चूडः A wild bird with a red crest.

अग्नि + चूर्णन् Gun-powder

अग्नि + द्वारम् The entrance at the Āgneya koṇa of a house.

अग्नि + यानम् An aeroplane. व्योमयानं विमानं स्यादग्नियानं तदेव हि Agastyā Saṁhitā.

अग्नि + वेश्यः 1. N. of a teacher, Mbh. 2. N. of the 22nd Muhūrta.

अग्नि + सनुः Skanda cf. अग्निभूः ; सेनानीरग्निभूगुहः Amara.

अग्नि + सावणिः N. of a Manu.

अग्नि + होत्री f. A cow useful for Agnihotra. तामग्निहोत्रीमूपयो जगृहुर्ब्रह्म वादिनः Bhāg. 8. 8. 2.

अग्न्या The Tittira bird.

अग्रः Setting mountain.

+अग्रम् At the begining नैवेह किञ्चनाग्र आसीत् Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1.

अग्र + आसनम् First position of honour.

अग्र + उत्सर्गः Accepting a thing after leaving the first portion of it.

अग्र + देवी Chief queen ; also अग्रमहिषी.

अग्र + धान्यम् A cereal grain.

अग्र + निरूपणम् Predestination ; fore-casting ; prior decision.

अग्र + प्रदायिन् a. One who gives first. तेषामग्रप्रदायी स्याः कल्पोत्पायी प्रियंवदः Mb. 5. 135. 35.

अग्र + भावः Precedence.

अग्र + वक्त्रम् N. of a surgical instrument.

अग्र + हारः A colony of brahmins with Śiva and Viṣṇu temples on either ends. हरेः अयं हारः, हरस्य अयं हारः, हारश्च हारश्च हारी-प्रत्य सः ।

अग्न्या The tree myrobalans.

अघन A hollow mould.

अङ्क + अङ्कम् Water अङ्के मध्ये अङ्का शतपत्रादि चिह्नानि यस्य Tv.

अङ्ककारः A champion warrior ; त्वत्काङ्ककारविजये तव राम लङ्का... Bālarāmāyaṇa Act 8 ; गौरगुणैरहं कृतिभूतां जैत्राङ्ककारे Nai. 12. 84.



अङ्कित *a.* Marked, branded, calculated, numbered.....रावण-शराङ्कितकेतुर्गष्टि...Rv. XII.

+अङ्गम् *N.* of the sacred texts of the Jains.

अङ्ग+क्रमः The order in which various parts of a ritual are to be performed corresponding to their importance Ms. 5.I.14.

अङ्ग+जम् Blood.

+अङ्ग+भङ्गः The part of the body between arms and testicles.

अङ्गभूमि The blade of a knife or sword; यदङ्गभूमी वभतुः Nai. 16. 22.

अङ्ग+वस्त्रोत्था *f.* A louse.

अङ्ग+संहिता The phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in a word Ts. Prāt.

अङ्ग+सुप्तिः *f.* Non-functioning of the limbs of the body.

+अङ्गना Priyangu plant used in making perfumes and ointments.

अङ्गार+अवक्षेपणम् A shovel used in transferring or extinguishing coals.

अङ्गार+कर्करिः (रो) *f.* A thick cake baked on burning coals.

अङ्गार+घारिका A fire-pan (Angitti in Hindi).

अङ्गार+बुधः Balanites Aegiptiaca.

अङ्गिकरणिकः Perhaps a registrar of documents.

अङ्गिका A bodice.

अङ्गलीवेष्टः Finger ring.

अङ्गो Expression of anger or grief.

+अङ्गि A quarter of anything.

अङ्गि+कवचः Shoes.

अङ्गि+जः A śūdra.

अङ्गि+तन्धि The ankle; the ankle-bone.

अङ्गिकवारि The vertical tapering projection in the middle of a lamp around which the oil is poured.

अचिन्त्यः Quick-silver.

अचोदनम् Non-injunction. देश-कालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् Ms. 4. 2. 23.

अच्छ To obtain. अच्छशब्दो हि आप्तुमित्यर्थे वर्तते ŚB. on Ms. 10. 1. 9.

अच्युत+जल्लकिन् Name of a commentator on Amarakoṣa.

+अजमीढः *N.* of a son of Suhotra and author of some Rg. Vedic hymns.

अजनयोनिजः Dakṣa Prajāpati.

अजनाभस् An ancient name of Bhārata Varṣa (Bhāg. 11. 2. 24).

अजरकः (कम्) Indigestion.

अजहत्स्वार्थवृत्ति A word without surrendering its own connotation adding to the meaning of a compounded word.

अजादिः A gaṇa of Pāṇini.

अजित+केशकम्बलः *N.* of heretic teacher referred to in Buddhist texts.

अज्ञात+वस्तुशास्त्रम् Agnology

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Viprachitti; V.P.

+अञ्जलिका A kind of insect resembling a spider.

अञ्जलिकावेष्ट A fighting stratagem जानन्नञ्जलिकावेष्टं नापाक्रामत पाण्डवः Mb. 7. 26. 23.

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Yadu.

अञ्जिहिषा (Desid. of अंह्. 1P.) Desire of going; Bk.

+अट्टालः A tower. विष्कम्भ-चतुरश्रमट्टालकम् Kau. A. 1. 3.

अट्टाल *a.* High, lofty.

अङागमः (अट्+आगम) The augment अ prefixed to a verb to indicate past tense.

अङ्कः A deer.

अणु+व्रतानि *N.* of the twelve smaller vows of Jains.

अण्वम् *ved.* A small aperture in the instrument used for pressing Soma juice.

+अण्डकः A cupola; शोभनैः पत्रवल्लीभिरण्डकैश्च विभूषितः Matsya P. 269. 20.

अतन्त्र+त्वम् Superfluity; redun-

dance ऐन्द्रशब्दस्यातन्त्रत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 20.

अतनु *a.* not small; considerable वीतप्रभावतनुरप्यतनुप्रभावः Ki. 16.64

अतसिका Flax

अतिकल्यम् early morning

अतिकश *a.* (lit) beyond the whip, unmanagcable

अतिकामुकः A dog

अतिक्रान्ता The sixth stage in an elephant's rut period. अतिक्रान्ता-वस्थो गजपतिरिदं स्यावरचरं जगत्सर्वं हन्तुं समभिलषति क्रोधकलुषः; Matanga L. 9.17.

अतिक्रान्तिः Overflow, transgression

अतिगृहकम् A terrace, an annex to a house भूमीगृहांश्चेत्य-गृहान् गृहातिगृहकानपि Rām. 5.12.15.

अतिजित *a.* Completely conquered लोकं ह्यतिजितं कृत्वा Rām. 3.70.5.

अतिधेनु *a.* One who is possessed of best cows (P. 1.4.3. Comm.)

अतिनामन् *N.* of one of the Saptarṣis of the sixth Manvantara.

+अतिपातः Destruction.

अतिपातित *p. p.* 1. put off, delayed.—2 broken completely.

अतिपातुक Surpassing; रेवेलक्षा-लक्ष्मीं करेरतिपातुकैः Nai 19.5.

अतिपरिचयः Too much of familiarity; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा

अतिबाहुः Having extraordinary arms; *N.* of a Rṣi of the fourteenth Manvantara; *N.* of a Gandharva.

अतिभङ्गः An Iconographic pose with two or three bents; Mānava 67. 95-96.

अतियात *a.* over-speedy, Mb. 3. 201.9.

अतिरागः Over-enthusiasm.

अतिरेकः *a.* I. Surplus.—2 abundance—3. Difference Mb 3.52.3.

अतिरेचकः *N.* of a plant which is a strong pergative.

अतिरोगः Consumption.



अतिवर्तनम् *a.* Pardonable offence; दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः Ms. 8.290.

अतिविष्टित *a.* brave fighter; विस्त्रव्धानतिविष्टितान् Rām 4. 18.38. —2 one who transgresses the limits, Mb. 3.215.16.

अतिवैशस *a.* piercing, hurting very much, हिस्त्रावाचोऽतिवैशसाः Bhāg. 3. 19.21.

अतिसृष्टि Superior creation.

+अतल Cough Nigh.

+अत्कः Same as अक्क

अत्यन्त+अपह्नवः A total denial; complete contradiction or refusal.

अत्यन्त+सहचरित *a.* going together invariably (P, वार्त्तिक VIII. 1.15).

+अत्यन्तीन the state of lasting for a long time.

अत्यर्थ+वेदनः A variety of elephant sensible to slightest punishment; प्राजनाङ्कुशदण्डेभ्यो दूरादुद्विजते हि यः स्पृष्टोवा०यथेऽत्यर्थं स गजोऽत्यर्थवेदनः ॥ Mātanga L. 8.19.

अत्यस्त *a.* Cast, tossed, thrown over or beyond (P. II. 1.24, तरङ्गात्यस्तः-काशिका)

अत्याश्रमः Sanyāsa, Renunciation.

अत्याहारयमाण *a.* Undue interference in or extraction from. लोभादेलक्ष्चानुर्वर्ण्यमत्याहारयमाणः Kau. A. 1.

अत्रपु *a.* Not tinned.

अत्री Wife of Atri.—Comp.—चतुरहः *N.* of a sacrifice.

—जात; 1. The moon.—2. Datta.

—3. Duvāsas.

—भारद्वाजिका Marriage alliance of discendents of Atri and Bharadvāja.

अत्रिजात *a.* A man belonging to one of the three classes.

अत्वक्क *a.* skinless.

अथ+अतः—अन्तरम् now therefore अथास्ती धर्मजिज्ञासा Ms. 1.1.1

अथ+किम् how much more, so much more.

अथ+तु but, on the contrary.

+अदर्शनम् Illusion, Avyakta; अदर्शनादापतिताः पुनश्चादर्शनं गताः Mb. 11. 2. 13.

अदसीय *a.* Belonging to this or that.

अदुपव *a.* A word with अ as the penultimate letter

अदृष्ट+कल्पना Supposition of an uncognisable object or idea.

+अद्भुत One of the five proportions of measuring height wherein height is twice the breadth.

अद्भुत+रामायणम् *N.* of a Work ascribed to Vālmiki.

अद्भुत+शान्तिः F. I. N. of the 67th Pariṣiṣṭa of the Atharva Veda; 2. N. of one of the Vratas prescribed in the Purāṇās.

अद्रि+कटक the ridge of the mountain.

अद्रेष्य *a.* invisible.

अद्वारासङ्गः Not being held up at the entrance कार्याधिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. I. 19.26.

अद्वेष *a.* Not devided.

+अधम *a.* One who does not blow अधमः.....अधस्थाध्मानयोरपि Nm.

अधर+कण्टकः *a.* prickly plant.

अधः+वेदः Marrying a second wife when the first is alive.

अधिरोपः Accusation.

+अधिकरण 1. gathering place. Mb. 12-59.68.

2. A department Mb. 12.69.54.

अधिकरण+लेखकः *a.* official in charge of preparing documents and deeds; a Nazir.

+अधिगम news of having found out अपनेष्यामि सन्तापं तवाधिगमशंसनात् Rām V. 35,77.

अधिपुष्पलिका A betel nut tree.

अधिमलः The presiding deity of a sacrifice.

अधिमुक्तकः A variety of jasmine.

अधिमुक्तिका A pearl-shell.

अधिरुषित *a.* anointed with

some decorative paste मुखमधिरुषितपाण्डुगण्डलेखम् Ki. 10.46.

+अधिवासः Nativity Mb. 12.36.19.

+अधिष्ठानम् 1. Containing of अमित्राणामधिष्ठानाद्वधाद दुर्योधनस्य च Mb. 9.61.14.

अधिष्ठान+अधिकरणम् office of the local body.

अधोनिबन्धः The third stage in the rut season of an elephant Mātanga L. 1.9.14.

अध्ययनम् Teaching कृत्वा चाध्ययनं तेषां शिष्याणां शतमुत्तमम् Mb. 12.318.17.

अध्यवसिन् *a.* One who is confined to a place for observing some vow Mb. 12.64.6.

अध्यासित *a.* seated on, settled.

अध्युषित *a.* Inhabited, occupied.

+अध्यूढ The son of an unmarried body; अध्यूढश्च तथाऽपरः Mb. 13.49.4.

अध्वर्यु+काण्डम् *N.* of a collection of mantras intended for the Adhvaryu priests.

अनक् *a.* (ved) Blind.

+अनघ *a.* Tireless, not exhausted; Bhāg. 2.7 32.

अनघ+अष्टमी *N.* of a vrata; Bhaviṣyottara P. 55.

+अनङ्गः 1. Wind;—2. A goblin;—3. A shadow, cf. अनङ्गे मन्मथी वायो पिशाचच्छाययोरपि

अनन्तर straight, direct. अथवा अनन्तरकृतं किञ्चिदेव निदर्शनम् Mb. 12.305.9.

+अनन्य Not sharing with any body else. अनन्यां पृथिवीं भुङ्क्ते सर्वभूतहिते रतः Kau. A.

अनपग *a.* Not parting.

—अनपवृक्त *a.* Not relinquished or abandoned; नह्युपेतमनपवृक्तं सच्छक्यमुपेतुम् Ś.B. on Ms. 12.1.21.

अनपार्थ *a.* with a genuine cause, rightly,

अनभिधानम् 1. Non-expression of the desired meaning;



2. A word grammatically correct but not in use.

**अनभिवादकः** One who opposes or contradicts न खलु भवान्स्मत्संक-  
त्यानभिवादकः Avimāraka I.

**अनभ्यन्तर** *a.* Not familiar with; unused to अनभ्यन्तरे खत्वावां  
मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य S. 3.

**अनराल** *a.* Straight यस्नेहादन-  
रालानलनलीनोपघातपत्रं धृतम् U. 3.16.

**+अनलः** Anger; करिणां मुदे  
सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25.

**अनल+आत्मजः** N. of skanda

**अनवकाशिकः** one who performs  
penance by standing on one leg  
गात्रशय्या अशय्याश्च तथैवानवकाशिकाः  
Rām 3.6.3.

**अनवबलपतिः** *f.* Impossibility;  
incredibility.

**अनवगीत** *a.* Faultless प्रकृत्या-  
कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2.2.

**अनवद्याङ्गी** *a.* Woman with  
faultless bimbbs, (hence) an  
epithet of Devī.

**अनवद्यरागः** a variety of gems,  
Kau. A. 2. 11.

**अनवर** *a.* Not inferior.

**अनहंवादिन्** *a.* Free from pride.

**अनाक्रन्द** *a.* maddend with  
pain; इति लोकमनाक्रन्दं मोहशोक-  
परिप्लुतम् Mb. 12.331.35.

**अनाघात** *a.* not smelt; un-  
touched by hand अनाघातं पुष्पं  
किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 1.

**अनावर** *a.* without a covering  
for the head.

**अनारम्भः** Non-commencement.

**अनार्थता** unworthiness.

**अनावाप** one who does not  
acquire anything new.

**अनाश्वास** *a.* Undependable;  
कर्मण्यस्मिन्नाश्वासे घूमघृन्नात्मनां भवान्  
Bhāg. 18. 12.—ind. without  
leisure.

**+अनास्था** 1. Impatience.—2.  
Instability; Nārāyaṇa Com. on  
Nai. I. 88.

**अनिद** *a.* That which cannot  
be comprehended; इत्यभिष्टूय पुरुषं  
यद्रूपमनिदं यथा Bhāg. 10. 2. 42.

**+अनिमित्तं** Not a valid means  
of knowledge अनिमित्तं विद्यमानो-  
पलम्भनात् Ms. 1. 1. 4.

**+अनिमेष** A particular pose in  
sexual act.

**अनिरिण** *a.* Even, without ups  
and downs; तस्मिन् देशेत्वनिरिणे ते  
तु युद्धमरोचयन् Mb. 9. 55. 18.

**अनिर्वचनम्** Keeping silence;  
Śabara B. on MS, 10. 8. 52.

**अनिल+भद्रकः** *a.* Kind of  
chariot.

**अनिलम्भसमाधिः** Particular type  
of meditation (Buddh.)

**अनिविष्ट** *a.* Unmarried; कलत्रं  
स्वयमेनिविष्टः Avimāraka I

**अनिष्ठुर** *a.* Not harsh.

**अनिष्ण** *a.* Not clever or skilled.

**अनिसर्ग** *a.* Unnatural.

**अनीक+स्थानम्** a military post;  
Kau. A. 1. 16.

**अनीप्सित** *a.* Not desired.

**अनीर्षुः** *a.* Not envious, not  
venomous in thought; भृतपुत्रा भृता-  
मात्या भृतदाराह्यनीर्षवः Mb. 12, 221.  
31.

**+अनीह** *a.* Not exerting; to  
be at ease.

**अनुकच्छम्** Along or on the  
side of a marshy ground; आवि-  
भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम्  
Me. I. 21.

**अनुकल्पम्** 1. An inferior  
substitute;..... ध्वनिभिर्वैर्णैरनुकल्पैर्व्य-  
नोदयत्; Nai. 17. 12.

2. Similar; ग्रसितुं क्षममम्बुधीन्  
क्षणादनुकल्पाश्रितचण्डपावकम्; Yādvā-  
bhyudaya.

**अनुकूलित** *a.* One who is  
honoured; मन्त्रिणो नैगमाश्चैव यथार्ह-  
मनुकूलिताः Rām. 7. 74. 6.

**+अनुक्रम** Daily exercise अश्वान्  
रक्षत्यनुक्रमः Mb. 1. 1. 263.

**अनुक्षपम्** *ind.* Every night.

**अनुगीता** N. Of a portion of  
the 14th book of the Mb.

**अनुघट्ट** To rub lengthwise.

**अनुजनः** Attendants.

**+अनुज्ञात** *p.p.* Taught or im-

parted शिष्याणां...अनुज्ञातं ससंग्रहम्  
Mb, 12. 318. 24.

**अनुत्कट** *a.* Short, small.

**अनुत्तालः** A melodious note.

**अनुदिशम्** *ind.* At each direc-  
tion.

**अनुद्रष्टु** *a.* Well-wisher; अनुसूयु-  
रनुद्रष्टा सत्कृतस्ते पुरोहितः Rām. 2.  
100. 11.

**अनुद्य** *a.* Unutterable; P. III.  
1. 101. SK.

**अनुवृषित** *a.* (Ved.) flattered;  
puffed up.

**अनुनाथन** Entreaty; Supplication;  
युवाभ्यामनुनाथने मिथः; Nai. 16. 64.

**अनुनिशीथम्** *ind.* At midnight.

**अनुनेय** To be persuaded.

**+अनुपस्कृत** *a.* 1. Of unques-  
tioned wisdom; तस्मात्स्वधर्ममास्थाय  
सुव्रताः सत्यवादिनः । लोकस्य गुरवो भूत्वा  
ते भवन्त्यनुपस्कृताः ॥ Mb. 12. 11. 25.  
2. Keeping away self-interest;  
देहत्यागोऽनुपस्कृतः MS. 10. 62.

**अनुपात्ययः** To keep to an order;  
to do something by one's turn.

**अनुपालः** A keeper (of horses  
etc.)

**अनुप्रकीर्ण** *a.* Completely occupi-  
ed or covered सोत्कण्ठैरमरगणैरनु-  
प्रकीर्णान् Ki. 7. 2.

**अनुप्रभवः** Cycle of births and  
deaths.

**अनुप्रवण** *a.* Agreeable, pleasant;  
कौतूहलानुप्रवणा हर्षं जनयतीव मे ॥  
Mb. 12. 37. 3.

**अनुप्रहित** *a.* Fixed; प्रियैषिणानु-  
प्रहिताः शिवेन Ki. 17. 33.

**अनुभाजित** *a.* Worshipped.

**+अनुभू** (Ved.) To act favour-  
ably.

**अनुभावित** *a.* Experienced;  
protected.

**अनुभर्तु** *m.* Supporting, main-  
taining.

**अनुमन्त्रित** *a.* Consecrated.

**अनुमात्रा** Resolution.

**+अनुयुज्** To request; to  
implore धार्तराष्ट्रं सहामात्यं स्वयं सम-  
नुयुज्क्षमहे Mb. 5. 72. 3.

**अनुयुञ्जक** *a.* Jealous.



अनुराद्ध *a.* Accomplished, obtained.

अनुरुद्ध *a.* 1. Checked.

2. opposed, 3. pacified, soothed.

अनुलोम+ग Straight-moving.

अनुवाक A division of the Brāhmaṇa text.

अनुविषयः Taste of each dish

+अनुवृत् (Transitively used)

To serve, worship. सूर्यं चैवान्ववर्तत Rām. 7.10. 8.

अनुशाला An anti-chamber.

अनुशिष्ट *a.* 1. Well-trained;

तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहुः Br. Up.

1. 5. 17; 2. questioned; इति

तेनानुशिष्टस्तु वाचं मन्दमुदीरयन् Rām. 6.

30. 4; 3. Ordained; instructed;

अनुशिष्टोऽस्म्ययोध्यायां गुरुमध्ये महात्मना; Rām. 1. 26. 3.

अनुशायिन् *a.* Extending along

अनुश्रविक *a.* Gathered from Śāstras; Pat. Yoga 1. 18.

अनुषत्य *a.* (Ved) That which can be conformed to truth.

+अनुसमयः Doing different things in respect of different persons or contexts. There are three types of this—पदार्थानुसमय;

काण्डानुसमय and सनुदायानुसमय

+अनुसंधानम्. Research.

अनुसंधिः Inquiry; Nai. 3. 129.

अनुसंसृतिः Repetition of births

and deaths.

अनुसंस्था The practise of Sati.

अनुसृत *a.* 1. Followed; 2. flowing

or trickling; उष्णादितां सानु-

सृतान्नकण्ठीम् Rām. 5. 5. 25.

अनुक्यम् (Vedic) Vertibral

column.

अनुपय् To flood or fill up;

अनुपयामास विदभंजाश्रुती; Nai. 12. 69.

अनेक+पद *a.* Multi-numbered;

composed of many parts.

+अन्त Partition; तेजया कात्या-

यन्याज्जतं करवाणीति Bri. Up. 2.4.1.

अन्त+ओष्ठः Lower lip.

अन्त+चक्रम् Reading of omens

and augury; Kau. A.]

अन्त+परिच्छदः *a.* coating over a utensil like silverplating.

अन्तवान् The God of the space (दिगन्तानामीश्वरः); Mb. 3. 197. 5.

+अन्तरङ्गम् That which is

intimately connected in contrast

to that which is externally or

superficially connected अन्तरङ्ग-

बहिरङ्गयोस्तरङ्गं बलीयान् ŚB. on

Ms. 12. 2. 29.

अन्तर्जानुशयः One sleeping with hands between knees.

+अन्तर्मुख One whose vision is turned in wards (प्रत्यक्दृष्टिः).

अन्तर्वेशिकः Officer in charge of the harem. Kau. A. 1. 21.

+अन्तरं A welding of the pedestal with the base.

अन्तर्गभिगोण्यायः A proposition within another like the foetus within the womb of a female.

ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 62.

अन्तार *a.* [अन्त ऋ अण्] A cow-herd; Śabda. ch.

+अन्ध 1. Afflicted; अन्धः क्षुधान्धोप्यसौ Viś. Guṇa. 101.

2. blurred, made dimmer; नि-श्वासान्ध इवादशश्चन्द्रमा न प्रकाशते Rām. 3. 16. 13.

अन्नाद *a.* Eater of food. अहमन्नादः Tait. Up. 1. 7.

अन्नभट्टः *N.* of the author of the Tarkasangraha.

अन्यापदेश An indirect statement for somebody else.

अन्याय *a.* Mutual (same as अन्योन्य)

अन्वन्तः A couch or dais; Māna. 16. 43.

अन्वर्थनामन् One whose name is befitting his character.

+अन्वारम् To propitiate (Ved) अग्निमन्वारभामहे ।

अन्वाहार्य *a.* To be performed later.

अन्वय+वर्जितः A law-born person; mean fellow.....लक्ष्मीं प्राप्येवान्वयवर्जितः Rām.

अन्वयायिन् *a.* Descendent.

+अन्वित In keeping with or

befitting तपसा चान्वितो वेपः Rām. 5. 33. 13.

अन्वीक्षिक *a.* Protective; प्रजान्वी-क्षिकया बुद्ध्या श्रेयो ह्यस्य विचिन्तयन् Rām. 7. 3. 4.

अप्तिरत्तम् Fire (also अपां पित्तम्).

अपकीर्तिः Infamy, calumny.

अपकोष *a.* Removed from the sheath.

अपचायिन् *a.* Failing to show due respect.

अपटीक *a.* One who has no aid of a commentary; अपटीको जडो

माघे भृशं जाड्येन ताड्यते Śi; 2. One who has no covering or curtain (अ+पटीक).

अपथ्याशिन् *a.* One who takes injurious food.

+अपदश Without a fringe as a garment; तथा नान्यधृतं धार्यं न चाप-

दशमेव च Mb. 13. 104. 86.

+अपदानम् (अवदानम्) A legend on the former and future births of men.

+अपदेश Danger; अपदेशः पदे लक्ष्ये स्यात्प्रसिद्धनिमित्तयोः । औदार्यशौर्यं.

धैर्येषु निःसीमव्यपदेशयोः । Nām.

अपद्रुतम् To run away in a bent posture; Rām. 6. 40. 25.

+अपनी To misbehave; शत्रौ हि साहसं यत्तत्किमिवात्रापनीयते Rām. 6. 64. 10.

+अपनयः Immorality.

+अपनयन Wrong, injustice; शृणु राजन् स्थिरो भूत्वा तवापनयनो महान्;

Mb. 6. 49. 22.

+अपरान्तः Inhabitant of an island.

अपरापरम् *ind.* Further and further.

अपराक् *ind.* In the western direction.

अपरिस्थितः *a.* One who is unsteady, or wandering; Rām. 3. 60. 37.

अप्लीन *a.* Concealed; औपसात-मभयादप्लीनम् Ki. 9 ॥

अपवत्स *a.* without a calf.

अपवत्सय् (Denominative of अपवत्स) behaving as towards a



weaned calf; ये सपत्रास्सपत्रानां सर्वास्तानपवत्सयेत्.

अपवरः An inner room; A safe room; Nai. 18. 18. Mb. 12. 139. 140.

अपवर्णित *a.* Suspended or hung.  
+अपवर्गः cessation, end.

अपशूद्रः One who is not a Śūdra.

+अपष्टु Wrongly; अपष्टु पठतः पाठयमधिगोष्ठीं शठस्यते; Nai. 17. 96.  
अपसृज् 6 P. To have, abandon.  
अपस्वानः A storm.

+अपहार Collecting, obtaining Mb. 12. 192. 1.

अपाकीर्णं Cast away, rejected कुन्त्या त्वहमपाकीर्णो Mb. 5. 141. 4.

+अपाङ्ग End.

अपाठ्य *a.* Illegible.

अपाणिग्रहणम् Celibacy.

+अपादानम् Source, cause; Nai. 22. 141.

अपारवार *a.* Boundless; अपारवारमशोक्यं गाम्भीर्यात्सागरोपमम् Rām. 5. 38. 40.

अपास्त *a.* Discarded, abandoned.

अपिनद्ध *a.* Covered, concealed.

अपिपरिचलित *a.* Extremely harassed.

अपिस्वित् *ind.* An interrogation meaning "Is it so".

अपीत *a.* 1. Merged; लोकानपीतान् ददौ स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 8. 12. 2. Dead.

अपूर्तिः *f.* Non-completion.

अपूर्विन् *a.* One who has not enjoyed conjugal life before; अपूर्वी भार्यया चार्थी तरुणः प्रियदर्शनः Rām. 3. 18. 4.

अपृथक्त्वित् *a.* One who cannot differentiate; वर्णाश्रम-पृथक्त्वे च दृष्टार्थस्यापृथक्त्वित्; Mb. 12. 308. 177.

+अपेहि (Imper. 2nd Sing) Get away; अम्बष्ठापेहि मार्गान् Nārāyaṇīya.

अपोहित *a.* 1. Removed; न च

सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित् Ki. 2. 27. 2. Refuted in a debate.

अप्रकट *a.* Unmanifested, not exhibited.

अप्रत्ययता Infamy. Mb. 12. 158. 5.

अप्रचोदित *a.* Not induced, unasked.

अप्रज्ञात *a.* Not known, beyond cognisance; आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञात-मलक्षणम् Ms. 1. 5.

+अप्रतिम Improper; तस्मात्स्वया समारब्धं कर्मह्यप्रतिमं परे; Rām. 6. 12. 35.

अप्रतिषेधः An unconvincing objection; an invalid refutation.

+अप्रतिहत A kind of deity; अपराजिताप्रतिहत..... कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 4.

अप्रवृत्त *a.* 1. Not engaged in. 2. Not instituted. 3. improper.

अप्रसहिष्णु Unbearable, that which cannot be withstood जगत्प्रभोरप्रसहिष्णु वैष्णवम् (चक्रम्) Ku. 1. 54.

अप्रज्ञ *a.* Not Prājña; ignorant.

अप्रदेशिक *a.* Not suggestive of; 2. Not belonging to a particular locality.

अप्रधान्य *a.* Of no importance, secondary.

अप्रोक्षित *a.* Not sprinkled, not purified.

अप्रोटः A kind of bird.

अप्सु + योनिः *a.* Born from the water.

अबद्धवत् *a.* Not well coined, ungrammatical; यस्मिन्प्रतिश्लोकम-बद्धवत्यपि Bhāg. 1. 5. 11

अबधा *f.* Segment of the basis of a triangle.

अबाधित *a.* Undisproved, unaffected, unrefuted;

अबीज *a.* 1. Impotent, seedless. 2. Causeless; जः control over the mind; जा A kind of grape. जम् An unproductive seed.

+अभय The pose of the hand in an image indicating offer of protection.

अभय + वरहः Giver of protection

and boon; त्वदन्त्यः पाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगणः Saundaryalahārī.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.

अभवन्मतयोगः, संयोगः A combination which is desirable even if non-existing; See S.D. 575 ad. loc.

अभवनिः Non-birth; Ha. N.V. 7.

अभागिन् *a.* 1. Unused to; सहते यातनामेतामनर्थानामभागिनी Rām. 5. 16. 21; 2. having no share.

अभिकर्षणम् An agricultural implement.

अभिगृह्ण *a.* Covetous.

+अभिजित् N. of a son of Punarvasu.

अभिज्ञात *a.* One who has the knowledge of.

अभित्वरमाणकः A messenger.

अभिदेवनम् A plank on which play of dice is conducted; Mb.

अभिद्वग्ध *a.* Injured, teased.

+अभिधानम् A song; पट्टपाद-तन्त्रीमधुराभिधानम् Rām 4. 28. 36.

अभिधान + विप्रतिपत्तिः Incongruity of the word and what is meant by it; ŚB on Ms. 9. 3. 13.

+अभिनन्दः I.N. of a commentator on Amarakośa.—2 N. of the author of Yoga Vāsiṣṭhasāra.

अभिनव + कालिदास A modern Kālidāsa; a title given to a good poet; An appellation of Madhaviya Śankara Vijaya.

अभिनव + गुप्तः The celebrated commentator of Nāṭyaśāstra and Dhvanyāloka.

अभिनिष्यन्दः Trickling; ex-  
hulation.

अभिनुन्न *a.* Injured; दण्डकाष्ठा-  
भिनुन्नाङ्गी Mb. 14. 58. 29.

+अभिपन्न 1. Accepted or taken for granted (same as उपपन्न). —2. Protected Mb. 1. 50. 20.

अभिपातः 1. rising, darting to wards विषदभिपातलाघवेन 2. Fall, ruin.

अभिपूर्यम् That which has been completed; Av. 9. 5. 13.

अभिप्लुत *a.* 1. Overwhelmed 2. Accepted.



अभिमन्यमान *a.* Wishing to posses illegally ब्राह्मणकन्यामभिमन्यमानः kau. A. 1. 6.

+ अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

अभिरम्भित *a.* Seized by; कश्मलं महदभिरम्भितः Bhāg. 5. 8. 15.

अभिराधनम् Propitiation Mb. 3. 303. 14.

अभिलम्भनम् Acquisition; शशंस पित्रे तत्सर्वं वयोरुपाभिलम्भनम् Bhāg. 9. 3. 23.

अभिवक्तु *a.* One who speaks haughtily; Mb. 12. 180. 48.

अभिध्यात *a.* अभिशीत *a.* cold, chilly; विभावाम्यवपूर्वस्य P. VI. 1, 26 Kāśi.

अभिधुत *a.* Renowned.

अभिधैत्य Having faultless conduct.

अभिधवत *a.* 1 possessed by evil spirits. 2. Insulted, defeated. 3. Reviled, cursed.

+ अभिधङ्गः The state of mental agitation; उच्चारितं मे मनसोऽभिधङ्गात् Mb. 5. 30. 1.

अभिषिक्त *a.* Coronated, sprinkled, installed.

अभिषेचनम् Preparations for a coronation; Rām 2. 18. 36.

अभिष्टवः Praise; रामाभिष्टवसंयुक्ताः Rām 2. 6. 16.

अभिष्टुत *a.* 1. Praised, commended. 2. Consecrated; ओङ्काराभिष्टुतं सोमसलिलं पावनं पिबेत् y. 3. 306.

अभिसंहरणम् Replenishment Kau A. 5.

अभिसंहित *a.* Associated with; Rām 7. 80. 11.

अभिसमापन्नम् *a.* One who encounters or comes face to face; तुदत्यभिसमापन्नमङ्गल्यग्रेणलीलया Rām 3. 19. 3.

अभिसरी (रिः) *f.* Following; अमुरपुरवरे गच्छन्त्यभिसरीम् Pratimā 3. 7. 2. Going out to help.

+ अभिहारः Bringing near; अभिहारोऽभियोगे च...Nev.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Absense of any

more return; cessation of the cycle of birth and death; गतिस्त्वं वीतरागाणामभूयःसंनिवृत्तये R. 10. 27.

अभ्यवपद् To protect; ततस्तामभ्यवपत्तुकामो योगन्वरायणः Svapna.

अभ्यवमन् To insult, despise.

अभ्यवमन्ता One who insults.

अभ्यवहार *a.* Eatable; शुचीन्यभ्यवहाराणि मूलानि च फलानि च Rām 4.50.35.

अभ्यसनीय, अभ्यस्य *a.* pot. p. To be repeated, practised; Fit to be practised.

अभ्याकाश *ind.* Beneath the sky; unsheltered; अहःसुसततं तिष्ठेदभ्याकाशं निशां स्वप्न Mb. 12. 35. 38.

अभ्याचक्ष् 1. To speak. 2. To behold.

अभ्युपपन्न *a.* 1, Approached, reached. 2. Resorted to for protection from danger; अभ्युपन्नवत्सलः खलु तत्रभवानार्यं चारुदत्त इति श्रूयते Mk. 7.

अभ्यमु Wife of the elephant Airāvata; प्रेमास्पदाम्रमुः Hara-vijaya 31.29; अभ्रमुवल्लभः Nai. 1.108.

अभ्ययन्ती *f.* 1. Bringing in a cloudy weather. 2. N. of the krittikas.

+ अभ् (Ved) To be dangerous Rv. 8. 77. 10.

अमण्डित Unadorned.

अमत्सर *a.* Without envy; free from desires and hatred; यद्यद्रोचते विप्रेभ्यस्तत्तद्वादमत्सरः Ms. 3.231; भक्तैकवत्सलममत्सरहृत्सु भान्तम् Nārāyaṇīya 21. 5.

अमर + गुरुः Brihaspati, the planet jupiter.

अमर + चन्द्रः N. of the author of Bālabhāratam.

अमर + राजः N. of Indra

अमरी A heavenly lady; अमरीकबरीभारभमरीमुखरीकृतम् Kuval-1.

अमर्षित *a.* Not Thrashed, unsuppressed.

अमर्ष + वेधिता *f.* The quality of not hitting at the vital parts, or

of not wounding another's feelings (one of the 35 verbal qualities of a Tirthaṅkara).

अमा + सोमवारः The combination of Amāvāsyā and monday; व्रतम् A vow to be performed on that day.

अमा-हठः N. of a Snake-demon; Mb.

अमावसुः N. of a descendent of Purūravas.

अमित्रकम् 1. An unfriendly act. enemy; राजानमिममासाद्य मुहूर्त्तममित्रकम् Rām. 6. 63. 7.

अमुद्र Limitless; अमुद्रदारिद्र्यसमुद्रमना Nai 3. 8. 6.

अमूर्तरजस् A son of kuṣa by Vaidarbhi.

अमृज *a.* Without having a bath or toilet; परिविलष्टकवसनाममृजां राघवप्रियाम् Rām. 6. 81. 10.

अमृत + अंशुकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अमृत + अभ्रमुः The horse of Indra, Uccāiṣravas; अमृताभ्रभुवः पुरेव पुच्छम् Śi. 20. 43.

अमृत + उपस्तरणम् A palm full of water sipped before the food to clear the way or clean the receptacle for the nectar ie. food.

अमृत + करः—(किरण) nectar-rayed, the moon.

अमृत + तन्दनः A pavilion with 58 pillars (Matsya P. 270. 8)

अमृत + नादोपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad.

अमृत + बिनूपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad of the Atharva Veda.

अमृत-मतिः The moon; आप्यायस्यसौ लोकं वदनामृतमूर्तिना Bhāg. 4. 16. 9.

अमृतेशः N. of Śiva.

अमृषोद्यम् True statement; Bk. 6. 57.

अमोघ + अक्षी *f.* N. of Dākṣāyani

अमोघ + नन्दिनी N. of a Śikṣā text.



अमोघ + वर्षः N. of a cālukya prince.

अम्बर + अधिकारिन् An officer of the court in charge of clothes.

अम्बरीषकः One the firs that are concealed ; उदपानाः कुरुश्रेष्ठ तथैवाम्बरीषकाः ; Mb. 3. 15. 16.

अम्बु + कन्दः An acquatic plant.

अम्बु + कुक्कुटी An acquatic hen.

अम्बु + देवम्-देवतम् The astro-nomical mansion Pūrvāṣādhā.

अम्बु + नाथः The ocean.

अम्बु + पतिः Varuṇa.

अम्बु + वेग a. The flood of water ; यथानदीनां बहवोऽम्बुवेगाः Bg. 11. 28.

अम्बुजिनी The lotus creeper.

—कुटुम्बिनी M. The Sun.

अम्यय a. [अप् + मय] Watery ; consisting of water ; नह्यमयानि तीर्थाग्निं न देवा मृच्छिलामयाः Bhāg.

अयन + कलाः The correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation. Sūryasiddhānta.

अयन + ग्रहः A planet's longitude as connected for ecliptic deviation ; Ibid.

अयन + परिवृत्तिः Change of the Ayana ; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्गस्तशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on Ms. 6. 5. 37.

अयत्न + उपात्त a. obtained without any effort.

अयत्न + साध्य a. Which can be done without difficulty.

अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानम् To tell a bad news loudly or a good news in a low tone ; अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानं नामाप्रियस्योर्च्चः, प्रियस्य च नीचैः कथनम् Sk.

अयस् + कणपम् A kind of weapon which throws out iron-balls अयः कणपचक्राश्चभुशुङ्घ्युद्यतबाहवः Mb. 1.227.25.

अयस् + पिण्डः A canon-ball.

+अयोग Deviating from the practice of Yoga : दत्तस्त्वयोगादय योगनाथः Bhāg 6. 8. 16.

+अयोनि Of unknown source or parentage ; अयोनिं च विद्योनिं च

न गच्छेत विचक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 33.

अरकः Aspoke of a wheel.

अरडा f. N. of a Goddess (Gobhil).

अरण्य + पर्वन् A book of the Mahābhārata.

अरन्ध्रः a. Having no holes ; dense ; पयोमुच इवारन्ध्राः Ki. 15.40.

अरव Without noise

अरस 1. One who cannot appreciate fine-art ; किमस्या नाम स्यादरसपुरुषानादरशतैः N. 2. Without any vigour ; अरसोव्याधिजरा-विनाशधर्मा Bu. ch. 5. 12.

अरात् ind. At once ; immediately ; वर्तन्ति यदनीत्या ते तेन साकं पतन्त्यरात् Sukra. 4. 1266.

अराम a. Non-Rāmā ; displeasing.

अरि + केलिः Sport of a foe, sexual enjoyment ; अरिकेलिः शत्रुलीला स्त्रीरत्योश्चापि कीर्तितः Nm.

+अरित्र An armour (अरिभ्यः त्रायते) Nai. 12. 71.

अरीण Full ; स्वरमध्वरीणतकण्ठः ; Nai 6. 65.

+अरुज 1. That which destroys a disease. विषेभ्यः खलुसवभ्यः कर्णिकामरुजां स्थिराम् Śuśr. 2. Painless.

अरुण + केतुब्राह्मणम् N. of the Brāhmaṇa of Aruṇas and Ketūs.

अरुण + पराशराः N. of the followers of a Vedic Śākha ; ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 8.

अरुद्ध a. Not obstructed.

अरुन्धती + दर्शनम् One of the rituals in the marriage function when the bride is shown the star Arundhatī.

अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्याय Nyāya based on the custom showing the Arundhatī star as above the branch of a tree.

+अरूप A sacrifice not possessed of matter and Devatā.

अरुपिन् a. Shapeless, formless ; बाधायामुरसेत्यानामप्रमेयानरूपिणः Rām. 1. 21. 16.

अरोगत्वम् State of being free from disease.

+अर्क The sun-stone ; अर्कोऽर्कपर्णे स्फटिके Nai.

अर्क + ग्रहः The eclipse of the sun.

अर्क + प्रीवः N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + पुष्पोत्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + रेतोजः Revata, the son of Sūrya.

अर्क + लवणम् Saltpetre.

अर्घ + उपचयः The fall in price.

अर्घ + ईश्वरः Śiva.

अर्घ + निर्णयः Fixation of price.

अर्चनानस् N. of a Rīṣi belonging to the Atri family.

अर्जित m. Acquired, earned ; न मे पित्राजितं किञ्चिन्नमया किञ्चिदजितम् अस्ति मे हस्तिशैलाग्रे वस्तु पैतामहधनम् । Vedānta deśika.

अर्जुन + बदरः The fibre of the Arjuna plant.

अर्जुन + सखिः Kriṣṇa.

+अर्णस् Colour ; श्रीह्लीविभू-त्यात्मवदद्भुताणम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 44.

अर्णस् + जः Lotus ; न्यर्णोदर्णोजनाभः ;

अर्णस् + रुहम् Lotus ; वरगिरमुप-कर्णायमर्णोरुहाक्षी U. 7. 92.

अर्थः + अतिदेशः Extension of gender, number etc. to the objects (as against words), i.e. to treat a single object as though it were many.

अर्थः + अनुपपत्तिः f. The difficulty in construing a particular meaning.

अर्थ + अनुबन्धि Associated with material welfare ; तत्त्रिकालहितं वाक्यं धर्म्यमर्थानुबन्धि च Rām. 5. 51. 21.

अर्थ + अभिधान a. 1. A name which is connected with the purpose to be served by it ; अर्थभिधानं प्रयोजनसंबद्धमभिधानम् ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2. Expression of the desired meaning ; Vārtika 3. 1. 2. 5.

अर्थः + आतुरः One who is avariciously after wealth ; अर्था-तुराणां न गृहर्न वन्धुः ;

अर्थ + कार्यम् Monetary diffi.



culty. निर्वन्धसंजातरूपार्थकार्श्यमचिन्तयित्वा R. 5. 21.

अर्थः + काशिन् Appearing to be useful.

अर्थ + कित्त्रिषिन् *a.* Dishonest in money matters.

अर्थः + कोविदः *a.* Expert in political matters; उवाच रामो धर्मात्मा पुनरप्यर्थकोविदः Rām 6. 4. 8.

अर्थः + क्रिया 1. An implied act (as against an act ordained by words); ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 12. 2. A purposeful action; कारित्वम् the state of being a thing useful for an action.

अर्थः + गतिः Same as अर्थावगम (understanding the sense).

अर्थः + गुणाः Qualities pertaining to the meaning of a statement.

अर्थः + गुहम् A treasury.

अर्थः + चित्रम् Figure of speech based on the meanings.

अर्थः + दर्शकः An adjudicator.

अर्थः + दृश् *f.* Consideration of truth; क्षेमं त्रिलोकगुह्यर्थदृश् च यच्छन् Bhāg. 10. 86. 21.

अर्थः + द्वयविधानम् Injunction of two ideas; ŚB. on MS. 10.8. 70.

अर्थः + पदम् *N.* Of the Vārtika on Pāṇini; समुत्रवृत्त्यर्थपदं महार्थम् Rām. 7. 36. 45.

अर्थः + भावनम् Contemplating over a matter.

अर्थः + लक्षणम् As determined by the import as opposed to Śabdalaṣkaṇa.

अर्थः + विद्या Knowledge of worldly matters.

अर्थः + विपत्तिः Missing aim; समीक्ष्यतामर्थविपत्तिमार्गताम् Rām. 2. 19. 40.

अर्थः + विभावकः *a.* One who gives money.

अर्थ + विप्रकर्षः Ambiguity; the need to stretch the connotation of a word to get at the intended meaning.

अर्थ + शालिन् *a.* Wealthy.

अर्थ + संग्रहः A Mīmāṃsa work by Laugākṣī Bhāskara.

अर्थ + सतत्त्वम् Truth; किं पुनरत्रार्थसतत्त्वम् Mb. on P. VIII. 3. 72.

अर्थ + संपादनम् 1. Earning Wealth. 2. Achieving an object.

अर्थ + हानिः Loss of wealth.

अर्थ + हारिन् *a.* One who steals money.

अर्थत् + अधिगतम् Understood by implication.

अर्थत् + कृतम् Done due to the force of implication; न चार्थात्कृतं चौदकः प्रापयति ŚB. on MS. 5. 2. 8.

+ अर्थ्य 1. True, real; अर्थ्यं विज्ञापयन्नेव Rām. 6. 127. 25.

2. Adept in getting money; तमर्थमर्थशास्त्रज्ञाः प्रादुरर्थ्यश्च लक्ष्मण Rām. 3. 43. 33.

अर्थ + असिः A sword with a single edge; अर्धासिभिस्तथा खड्गैः Mb. 7. 137. 15.

अर्थ + कर्णः Radius of a circle; half the diameter.

अर्थ + चित्र *a.* A kind of marble-stone slightly transparent.

अर्थ + जीविका, — ज्या The sine of an arc.

अर्थ + पञ्चम *a.* Two and half.

अर्थ + प्राणम् A house-fitting resembling a bisected heart; मूलाग्रे कीलकं युक्तमर्धप्राणमिति स्मृतम्। Māna. 17. 99.

अर्थ + वायुः Partial paralysis.

अर्थ + मागधी *N.* of a dilect used in writing Jain Works of antiquity.

अर्थ + वृद्धिः Half the interest accrued on a sum; MS. 8. 150.

+ अर्धशतम् One hundred and fifty; MS. 8. 267.

अर्थ + समस्या A verse of which first half is spoken by one and the second half completed by another; Nai. 4. 101.

अर्थ + सहः An owl.

+ अर्थ्य To be accomplished; अघाते विष्णो विदुषा चिदर्थ्यः RV. 1. 156. 1.

अर्पित 1. Fixed, set in; द्रुमाणां विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमरिवापितम् Rām.

4. 1. 8.; R. 8. 88. 2. Poured in; हस्तापितैर्नयनवारिभिरेव (शशाप) R. 9. 78; 3. Transferred, made over; चित्रापितारम्भ इवावतस्थे Ku. 3. 42. 4. With प्रति—Given back प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इव Śāk.

अर्माः Ruins, rubbish; Vāj. 30. 11.

अर्वच् + वाहः A horseman; आगच्छन् गुह्यतरगर्वमर्ववाहैः Śiva. B. 24. 64.

अर्वाच् + तन *a.* Not reaching up to, posterior; प्रकृतिपुरुषयोरर्वाक्तनाभिः नामरूपाभौ Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

+ अर्हं Capable, powerful; न त्वां कुमि दशग्रीव भस्म भस्माहृतैजसा Rām. 5. 22. 20.

+ अर्हां Gold; Nighaṇṭu.

अलक्तक + अङ्क *a.* Marked with Alaktaka; अलक्तकाङ्कानि पदानि पादयोः Ku. 5.

+ अलक्षण Not Comprehensible; सेयं विष्णोर्महामाया... अलक्षणा यया Bhāg. 12. 6. 29.

अलक्षम् *a.* Of inauspicious import; अपसव्यं ग्रहाश्चक्रुरलक्ष्माणं दिवाकरम् Mb. 6. 102. 21.

अलंकार + मण्डपः The dressing room; the place where the idols of the temples are decorated.

अलमकः A frog (see अनिमिक) अलवण *a.* non-saline; without salt; Mb. 13. 114. 14.

अलस + गामिनी A lady with beautiful gait.

अलसिका Exhaustion due to perging.

अलाञ्छन *a.* Blemishless.

अलात + शान्तिः *f.* *N.* of the fourth pāda of Gauḍapādāś Māṇḍūkya Kārikā,

अलाबु + वीणा A lute of the shape of a gourd.

+ अलीक Worry; अलीकं मानसं त्वेकं Rām. 2. 19. 6.

अलुप्त + महिमन् *a.* of unaffected glory.

अलुप्त + यशस् *a.* of undiminished fame.

अलोक + व्रतम् Vows intended for spiritual emancipation as



opposed to material benefits;  
चरन्त्यलोकप्रतमवर्णं वने Bhāg. 8. 3. 7.

अलोकम,—अलोकिक *a.* Hairless.

+अलोल N, of a metre of 14 syllables.

अल्प+अक्षर A word containing smaller number of syllables than another; P. II. 2. 34.

अल्प+गोधूम A kind of wheat small in size.

अल्प+नासिकः A small vestibule or Corridor; Māna. 34. 106.

अल्प+पुण्य *a.* of negligible religious merits.

अल्प+सत्त्व *a.* A weakling.

अल्प+सार *a.* of little consequence.

अल्लकम् Seed of Coriander—  
का The plant Coriander.

अवतरम् *ind.* Farther away;  
Rv. 1. 129. 6.

अवकीलकः A missile or peg set inside; क्षुत्पिपासावकीलकम् Mb. 14. 45. 3.

अवकृत *a.* Protruding downwards; grown downwards.

+अवकीर्ण Chaotic; दृष्ट्वा तथावकीर्णं तु राष्ट्रम् Mb. 9. 41. 16.

अवगल् To fall down, slip down,  
सौवर्णं वलयमवागल्कराग्रात् Śi. 8. 34.

अवग्रह+धी Of intransigent or obstinate nature; कर्मण्यवग्रहधियो भगवन्विदामः Bhāg. 4. 7. 27.

अवघाटकम् A kind of necklace tapering in size; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अवघात See under अवहृत् ।

अवघुष्ट *a.* Announced, proclaimed in a disparaging manner.

अवघ्रात Smelled, kissed;

अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. 2. 20. 21.

अवघ्राणम् Causing to smell at.

अवचरः A groom; तुरगावचरं स बोधयित्वा Bu. Ch. 5. 68.

+अवचि To examine, Choose.

अवचिचीया Desire to collect;

प्रमदया कुसुमावचिचीयया Śi. 6. 10.

अवचूर्तिः, अवचूर्तिका A gloss or Tippiāi.

अवच्छटा A playful movement;

अवच्छटा कापि कटाक्षणस्य Nai. 16. 64.

अवच्छेद्य *a.* Fit to be separated;  
Categorised.

+अवतानः Tendril; लतावतानतः  
Mb. 3. 24. 26.

+अवत् To cross over; त्वया-  
वतीर्णोऽर्ण उताप्तकामः Bhāg.  
3. 24. 34.

अवतरण+यङ्गलम् A solemn  
welcoming.

+अवतरणिका Synopsis.

अवतार+उद्देशः The purpose  
of an incarnation.

अवतार+रहस्यम् The secret  
pertaining to an incarnation.

+अवतारणम् Descent, incarna-  
tion; पोष्यं पीलोममास्तीकमादिर्साव-  
तारणम् Mb. 1. 2. 42.

अवदान्तः Hyperenthera Mo-  
runga.

अवद्यत् *a.* Breaking off; शतशो  
विशिवानवद्यते Ki. 15. 48.

+अवधिः Mandate, authority;  
वयं तु भरतादेशावधिं कृत्वा हरीश्वर  
Rām. 4. 18. 25.

अवधि+ज्ञानम् A Jaina termino-  
logy for the third degree of  
knowledge by which what is  
not within the reach of the senses  
is perceived.

+अवहित (Ved) Plunged into,  
fallen in; त्रितः कूपेऽवहितो देवान् हवत  
Rv. 1. 105. 17.

+अवधारण Uttering (the  
name); न त्वां देवीमहं मन्ये राज्ञः  
संज्ञावधारणात् Rām. 5. 33. 10.

+अवधुत 1. Understood, made  
out. 2. (n. pl.) Sense organs  
(in Śāṅkhya Phil.)

अवध्यं 1. P. To disregard;

सोऽवध्यातः सुरैरेवम् Bhāg. 3. 12. 6.

अवध्यानम् Disregard; यथा तरे  
सदवध्यानमहः Bhāg. 5. 10. 24.

अवनि+जः The planet Mars.

अवनि+जा Sitā.

अवनि+भूत् A mountain, a  
monarch.

अवनि+सारा The plantain tree.

अवनिष्ठीब् To spit upon;

अवनिष्ठीवतो दर्पाद् द्वावोष्ठी छेदयेन्नृपः  
MS. 8. 282.

अवनेय *a.* To be taken into;  
अरण्ये मुनिभिर्जुष्टे अवनेया भविष्यति  
Rām. 7. 46. 9.

अवन्ति+मुन्दरीकया N. Of a  
work attributed to Daṇḍin.

अवन्तिका 1. The modern city  
of Ujjain. 2. The dialect of  
the Avantis.

अवन्ध्य+कोप *a.* One whose  
wrath is effective; अवन्ध्यकोपस्य  
विहन्तुरापदाम् Ki. 1.

अवपतित *a.* Fallen down from;  
फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. 2. 28. 12.

अवपानम् (Ved.) Drinking; माप  
स्थानं महिषैवावपानात् Rv. 10. 106. 2.

अवपोथिका Bolders used in  
throwing at enemies from the  
walls of a city or fortress.

अवप्लु 1. A. To leap down;  
स्वनिगमपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकतु-  
मवप्लुतो रथस्यः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37.

अवबोधित *a.* 1. Awakened, रामो  
रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23.

+अवभङ्ग *a.* Broken off, frac-  
tured.—ङ्गः 1. Breaking off  
2. Boring (of the nose or ear);  
Suśr.

+अवमर्दः 1. Clash, turmoil; न  
त्वां समासाध्य रणावमर्दे Rām. 5. 48. 6.  
2. A kind of eclipse.

अवमर्दिन् Slayer; महात्मनस्तस्य  
रणावमर्दिनः Rām. 5. 37. 65.

अवमर्शित *a.* Spoiled, destroyed;  
इति दक्षः कविर्यज्ञं भद्रद्रावमर्शितम्  
Bhāg. 4. 7. 48.

अवमूत्रयत् *a.* Soiling with urine;  
अवमूत्रयतो मेढ्रम् MS. 8. 282.

अवमेह Filth; कामं प्रयाहि जहि  
विश्रवसोऽवमेहम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 15.

अवयव+प्रसिद्धिः Etymological  
denotation of a part; न चावयव-  
प्रसिद्ध्या समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते ŚB. on  
MS. 6. 8. 41.

अवयुत्यनुवादः Reference to a  
thing in parts; एकं वृणीतइत्यवयु-  
त्यनुवादोऽयं त्रयाणामेव ŚB. on MS. 6.  
1. 43.

अवरक्षणी A rope for tying  
horses.



अवरोह To bring near ; जवाद-  
वरीकृतदूरदृक्पथः Nāi. 16. 26.

अवरुदित *a.* That which has  
been polluted by tears; अवक्षुताव-  
रुदितं तथा श्राद्धे च वर्जयेत् Mb. 13. 91.  
41.

अवरुद्ध Overwhelmed ; प्रहर्ष-  
णावरुद्धा सा Rām. 6. 113. 14.

+अवरोधः Binding force; प्रजा-  
नन्दावरोधेन गृहेषु लोकं नियमयत् Bhāg.  
5. 4. 14.

अवरोध+गृहः A harem.

अवरोध+जनः Ladies of the  
harem.

अवरोपितः 1. Turned out ;  
पुराहं वादिना राम राज्यात्स्वादवरोपितः  
Rām. 4. 8. 32. 2. Reduced,  
lessened; इतरेष्वगमाद्वर्मः पादशस्त्व-  
वरोपितः MS. 1. 82.

अवर्ण+संयोगः 1. The Combi-  
nation of two dissimilar sounds,  
2. No connection with any caste.

अवर्तमान *a.* Not belonging to  
the present time.

+अवलम्बित Clung to, caught  
hold of; समभिसृत्य रसादवलम्बितः  
Śi. 6. 10.

अवलेह्य *a.* Fit to be licked.

+अवलेखा Drawing, sketch.

अवलोक+लवः A side-glance.

अवशप्त Cursed.

अवशू 9. P. 1. To break.  
2. To be scattered around ;  
स तस्या महिमां दृष्ट्वा समन्तादवशीर्यत  
Rām. 1. 37. 13.

अवशीर्ण *a.* Broken, shattered.

अवषट्कार *a.* Without the per-  
formance of any Vedic rituals ;  
(lit.) without the utterance of  
Vāṣaṭ (repeated during sacri-  
fices).

+अवसन्न Extinguished, dead ;  
ततस्तेष्ववसन्नेषु सेनापतिषु पञ्चसु Rām.  
5. 46. 38.

अवसर+अन्वेषी One who is in  
search of an opportunity.

अवसर+प्रतीक्षी One who is  
waiting for an opportunity.

अवसायः One who terminates ;  
अवसायो भविष्यामि दुःखस्यास्य कदान्वहम्  
Bk. 6. 81.

+अवसायक *a.* Destructive ;  
अवसन्नपत्रिणः शम्भोः सायकैरवसायकैः  
Ki. 15. 37.

+अवस्कन्दः (in law) Accusa-  
tion.

अवस्कन्न *a.* 1. Spilt, ejected.  
2. Attacked.

अवस्कारः The frontal projection  
on an elephant's face ;  
Mātanga L. 5. 8. 12.

+अवस्थानम् 1. Support ;  
योऽवस्थानमनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 27. 16.  
2. Stability; अलम्बावस्थानः परिक्रा-  
मति Ibid. 5. 26. 17.

अवस्तात *a.* That which has  
been used for bathing.

अवस्फूर्जं To snort, fill with  
sound; Mb. 6. 7.

+अवहारः One who takes away ;  
न जीवस्यावहारो मां करोति सुखिनं यमः  
BK. 6. 81.

अवहवे (Ved.) To call down ;  
विशो अद्य मरुतामवह्वये RV. 5. 56. 1.  
अवाछिद् To tear off from.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent downwards ;

+अवाचीन 1. One who looks  
down; दुर्योधनमवाचीनं राज्यकामु-  
कमातुरम् Mb. 8. 8. 17. 2. Base,  
evil; बुद्धि तस्यापकर्षन्ति सोऽवाचीनानि  
पश्यति Mb. 5. 34. 81.

अवातल *a.* Not flatulent; Suśr.

अवान्तर+वाक्यम् A statement  
culled out of its context by  
omitting some parts of the  
original; न च महावाक्ये अवान्तर-  
वाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6.  
4. 25.

अवारित *a.* Unprevented—तम्  
ind. without obstruction.

अवारित+कवाट-द्वार *a.* Having  
open doors.

अवाह्य *a.* Unfit to carry.

अविकच *a.* Not blossomed,  
closed.

अविकारिन् *a.* 1. Unchanging.  
2. Faithful; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलान-  
भीरुनविकारिणः MS. 7. 190.

अविकार्य *a.* Unalterable ;  
अविकार्योऽयमुच्यते Bg. 2. 25.

अविक्रियात्मक *a.* Of unchang-  
ing nature.

अविक्षोभ्य *a.* 1. That which  
cannot be disturbed ; 2. In-  
vincible; अविक्षोभ्याणि रक्षांसि Rām.  
6. 5. 17.

अविक्षण्डित *a.* Undivided, un-  
disturbed.

अविगान—अविगीत *a.* Without a  
disturbing note or अपस्वर।

अविक्षण *a.* 1. Not clever.

2. Ignorant.

अविक्षित्य *a.* Incomprehensible;  
beyond understanding.

+अविच्छिन्न Ordinary, common;  
न विशेषेण गन्तव्यमविच्छिन्नेन वा पुनः  
Mb. 12. 152. 22.

अवितर्कित *a.* Unanticipated.

अवितर्क्य *a.* That which can-  
not be inferred.

अवित् *a.* A protector ; त्राता-  
रमिन्द्रमवितारमिन्द्रम् Mahānār. Up.  
20. 3.

अविद् ind. An exclamation  
meaning Oh ! ; Mk. 1.

अविद् *a.* One who is ignorant;  
अविदो भूरितमसो Bhāg. 3. 10. 20.

अविदूषक *a.* Innocent ; अहितं  
चापि पुरुषं न हिंस्युरविदूषकम् Rām.  
1. 7. 11.

अविदूस् *a.* Sheep's milk; P. IV.  
2. 36. Vart. 5.

अविनद्ध +नस्,—नास् *a.* (A bull)  
Whose nose is not bored.

अविधायक *a.* That which has  
not the force of an injunction ;  
न हि विधायकाविधायकयोरेकवाक्यत्वं  
भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 20.

अविनेय *a.* 1. Uncontrollable.  
2. A non-student.

अविनाशः Deathlessness, salva-  
tion ; अविनाशाय दिवं जगाम Bu.  
Ch. 2. 18.

अविनाशिन् One which has no  
destruction (Ātman).

अविनिर्णयः Indecision.

अविनीय Free from deceit or  
crime.

अविषयः Absence of a contrary  
proposition, uncontroverted



nature ; अविपर्ययाद्विशुद्धम् Sān. K 64.

अविप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Absence of difference ; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धेष्वविप्रतिपत्तिः इन्द्रियजयः Kau. A. 1. 6,

अविप्रवासः Close association.

अविप्रहत *a.* Untrodden.

अविभासित *a.* That which is not taken into account.

+ अविरल Huge, bulky; अविरल-वपुः सुरेन्द्रगोपः Ki. 10. 27.

अविरविकन्यायः A grammatical maxim by which अविः becomes अविक.

अविरहित *a.* Unseparated; never dissociated from; अविरहितमनेके-नाङ्गभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52.

+ अविलक्ष्य Concealed; unpreventable; अविलक्ष्यमस्त्रमपरम् Ki. 6. 40.

अविलुप्त *a.* Undiminished, undamaged.

अविवक्षित + वचनता The quality of vedic and tantric mantras which are not intended to convey their literal meaning.

अविवक्षित + वाच्य One of the varieties of suggestive poetry (Dhvani) where the literal meaning is not the one intended to be conveyed.

अविवेचक *a.* Undiscriminating.

अविवेचना Thoughtlessness.

अविशयः Absence of doubt; यदि वा अविशये नियमः; Ms. 8. 3. 31.

अविशेष + वचन *a.* A statement not conveying any particular detail; अविशेषितवचनः शब्दो न विशेषे व्यवस्थापितो भविष्यति Ms. 4. 3. 15.

अविश्रम्भः Lack of confidence, diffidence.

अविषक्त *a.* Unobstructed, unrestrained; तुभ्यं नमस्तेस्त्वविप्राः दृष्टये Bhāg. 10. 40. 12; अविषक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24.

अविषह्य *a.* 1. Indeterminable; सीमायामविषह्यायाम् Ms. 8. 265. 2. unbearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमिताम् Ki. 4. 30. 3. Inaccessible; चक्षुषामविषह्यम् Mb. 14. 20. 13.

अविसंवादः Non-contradiction; non-violation of one's promise.

अविहस्तः Courageous; अयं मृशमविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारदेशे Śiva B. 36.

अविहा *ind.* Alas !

अविहत *a.* That which is not prescribed or ordained.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव + ई] A lady in her monthly periods Un. 3. 158.

अवीचि + संशोषणः A particular type of Samādhi.

अवृष्टि + संरम्भ *a.* Without the preparation to rain; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Kū.

अवेक्षमाण *a.* Looking at; अवेक्षमाणश्च महीं सर्वा तामन्ववेक्षत Rām 5...

अवेदविद् Not knowing the Vedas.

अवेदविहित Not prescribed in the Vedas.

अवेदना Absence of pain.

अवैयात्यम् Having a sense of shame.

अवैशेषिक *a.* Not of consequence अवैशेषिकोऽयं हेतुः ŚB. on Ms. 11. 1. 1.

अव्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1. Faultless.—2 without the element of suggestion (in poetry).

अव्यतिरेकः Non-exception. *a.* unerring.

अव्यपदेश्य *a.* Indefinable.

अव्यपोह्य *a.* That cannot be disproved or denied.

+ अव्ययम् Welfare, kuśalavārtā; युधिष्ठिरमथापृच्छत्सर्वाश्च सुहृदोऽव्ययम् Bhāg 10. 83. 1.

अव्यवच्छिन्न *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

अव्यवसायः Want of determination or will.

अव्यवसायिन् *a.* Inactive, alert; बहुशाखाह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41.

अव्यविकन्यायः A grammatical maximum which limits the scope of अविरविकन्याय. Though Avi becomes Avika, the word Avikam formed from the latter to mean

'goat's flesh' has no corresponding form in Avi.

अव्याश्लेष Absence of any irregularity or initial trouble; अव्याश्लेषो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेहि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6.

अव्याज + करुणा Unreserved kindness; अव्याजकरुणामूर्तिः Lalitāsahasranāma.

अव्याहृतम् Keeping silence; अव्याहृतं व्याहृताच्छ्रेय आहुः Mb. 5. 36. 12.

अशितम् 1. That which is eaten; प्राहुरम्भक्षणं विप्राह्यशितं नाशितं च तत् Bhāg. 9. 4. 40. 2. The place where any body has eaten, अधिकरणवाचिनश्च P. II. 3. 68.

+ अशकुन Not serving as an omen; साह स्म नैवाशकुनीभवन्मे Nai. 3. 9.

अशठ *a.* Not obstinate, obedient; अजिहास्याशठस्य च दासवर्गस्य भागधेयम् MS. 3. 246. इदं ते नातपस्काय नाशठाय....Bg.

अशब्द + अर्थः 1. Sense not Conveyed by the word; 2. That which is not directly signified by an expression; अशब्दार्थोऽपि हि प्रतीयते ŚB. on Ms. 4. 1. 14.

अशाब्द *a.* Not conveyed by the Word; MS. 5. 1. 5.

अशिथिल *a.* 1. Not loose, tight. —2. Effective.

अशिशिर *a.* Hot—Comp.—करः—किरणः—रश्मिः ; The Sun ; नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुतैः Ki 5. 31.

अशीतल *a.* Hot ; दधत्युरोजद्वयमुर्वशीतलम् Śi. 9. 86.

अशीतिः + द्वयम् Eighty-two Pāṇas that Constitute the 7 Kāṇḍas of the Kṛiṣṇa Yajurveda.

अशुभ + उदकं Portending some calamity.

अशुभ + शंसनम् Conveying a bad news.

अशूकजा A variety of rice.

अशोक + ज Not born out of



grief, produced by joy; अशोकजैः...  
अशुबिन्दुभिः Rām. 6. 125. 42.

अशोभनम् Harm, fault; रामेण  
यदि ते पापे किञ्चित्कृतमशोभनम् Rām.  
2.38.7.

अशम + वर्षः 1. A hail-shower  
2. Showcoring stones (at an  
enemy).

अश्यानम् A variety of Agaru;  
Kau. A. 2.11.

अश्री Ill-luck,

अश्री + करम् Inauspicious.

अश्व + घासकायस्थ A Contractor  
to supply fodder for the horses.

अश्व + चर्या Looking after a  
horse; तस्याश्वचर्याकाकुत्स्थ  
... अंशुमानकरोत् Rām. 1.39.67.

अश्व + जीवनः Gram.

अश्व + मन्दुरा A stable.

अश्व + रिपुः A buffalo; Bhāva-  
prakāśa.

अश्व + सधर्मन् Behaving like  
horses; अश्वसधर्माणो हि पनुष्या  
Kau. A. 2.9.

अश्व + सूत्रम् A treatise on  
tending horses.

अश्वतर + रथ A chariot drawn  
by a she-mule.

अश्वत्य + नारायण Lord Nārāyaṇa  
Worshiped as in the form of the  
holy fig tree.

अश्वत्य + पूजा Worshipping of  
the fig tree as having all the Gods  
in it; मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो  
विष्णुरूपिणे, अग्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय  
ते नमः ।

अश्वत्य + प्रदक्षिणम् Going round  
a fig tree as a religious ritual.

अषडक्ष Same as अषडक्षिण without  
the suffix ईन which is  
स्वार्थे ।

अष्टन् + अङ्ग 1. The name of  
the Ayurvedic system consisting  
of eight limbs i.e. द्रव्याभिवान,  
गदनिश्चय, कायसौख्य, शल्यादि, भूतनिग्रह,  
विषनिग्रह, बालवैद्य and रसायनम् ।

2. (with reference to intellect)  
eight aspects of Buddhi i.e.  
शुश्रूषा, श्रवण, ग्रहण, धारणा, चिन्तन,  
ऊहणीह, अर्थविज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान ।

3. The eight parts of yogic  
practise. i.e. यम, नियम, प्राणायाम,  
प्रत्याहार, धारण, ध्यान and समाधि ।

अष्टन् + अधिकाराः Nine positions  
of power in a social set-up;  
namely जठ, स्थल, ग्राम, कुल, लेखनम्,  
ब्रह्मासनम्, दण्डविनियोगः, and  
पौरोहित्यम् ।

अष्टन् + अन्नानि The eight  
varieties of food; भोज्य, पेय,  
चोष्य, लेह्य, खाद्य, चर्व्य, निपेय, भक्ष्य ।

अष्टन् + आपाद्य Eight-fold,  
eight times; अष्टापाद्यं तु शुद्धस्य स्तेये  
भवति किल्बिषम् MS. 8.337.

अष्टन् + उपद्वीपानि The smaller  
islands numbering eight; स्वर्णप्रस्थ,  
चन्द्राशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मन्दरहरिण,  
पाञ्चजन्य, सिंहल and लङ्का ।

अष्टन् + कुलाचलाः The eight  
principal mountains; नील, निपद्य,  
माल्यवत्, मलय, विन्ध्य, गन्धमादन,  
हेमकूट and हिमालय ।

अष्टन् + मर्यादागिरयः Same as  
above.

अष्टन् + गन्धः Eight fragrant  
substances used in preparing  
the paste to fix stone idols in  
temples.

अष्टन् + तालम् An iconographic  
term to refer to the height of  
the idol which is eight times  
the measure of its face.

अष्टन् + देहाः Gross and subtle  
bodies which are eight in  
number; स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, कारण, महा-  
कारण, विराट्, हिरण्य, अव्याकृत,  
मूलप्रकृति ।

अष्टन् + नागाः 1. The eight  
serpents viz. Ananta, Vāsuki,  
Takṣaka, Karkoṭaka, Śaṅkha,  
Kulika, Padma and Maha-  
padma 2. The eight Quarter  
elephants.

अष्टन् + पञ्च a. Having eight  
side-pillars.

अष्टन् + प्रकृतयः The five ele-  
ments, Mind, Intellect and ego.

अष्टन् + प्रधानाः Eight principal  
officers of a state.

अष्टन् + भैरवाः Eight principal  
members of the retinue of Śiva.

अष्टन् + भोगाः Eight main  
ingrediants of a happy life;  
Anna, Uḍaka, Tāmbūla, Puṣpa,  
Candana, Vasana, Śayyā and  
Alaṅkāra.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलघृत An Āyur-  
vedic preparation.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलप्रश्न One of the  
methods adopted for Praśna  
Vicāra in Jyotiṣa.

अष्टन् + मधु Eight kinds of  
honey; माक्षिक, भ्रामर, शौद्र, पोतिका,  
छात्रक, अर्घ्य, औदाल and दाल ।

अष्टन् + महारसाः Eight Rasas in  
Āyurvedic system.

अष्टन् + महारोगाः Eight major  
diseases dealt with in Āyurveda:  
वातव्याधि, अश्वरी, कुष्ठ, मेह, उदक,  
भगन्दर, अर्श and सप्रहणी ।

अष्टन् + मातृकाः Eight in-  
carnations of Parāśakti; ब्राह्मी,  
माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही,  
इन्द्राणी, शिवदूती and चामुण्डा ।

अष्टन् + मूर्तयः Eight kinds of  
idols according to the substance  
with which they are made;  
शैली, दारुमयी, लौही, लेप्पा, लेख्या,  
संकती, मनोमयी and मणिमयी ।

अष्टन् + योगिन्यः Eight yoginis  
who are friend-maids of Pārvatī.

अष्टन् + वर्गः A particular cal-  
culation used to fix accurately  
the position of planets at a given  
time.

अष्टन् + तिद्वयः Same as अष्ट-  
महासिद्धयः

अष्टम + राशि The eighth Rāśi  
from the Rāśi of one's star  
which is considered inauspicious  
in general.

अष्टागव a. 1. A collection of  
eight Cows. 2. Drawn by eight  
oxen; अष्टतः कपाले हविषि गवि च  
युक्ते P. VI. 3. 46. Vārt.

अष्टादशन् + तत्त्वानि Eighteen  
fundamental principles consist-  
ing of महत्, अहंकार, मनस्, पञ्चत-  
न्मात्राः पञ्चकर्मेन्द्रियाणि and पञ्च-  
ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि ।



अष्टादशन् + धान्यम् The eighteen kinds of corn.

अष्टादशन् + पर्वाणि The eighteen books of the Mahābhārata; आदि, सभा, वग, विराट्, उद्योग, भीष्म, द्रोण, कर्ण, शल्य, सौप्तिक, स्त्री, शान्ति, अनुशासन, अश्वमेध, आश्रमवासि, मौसल, महाप्रस्थानक and स्वर्गरोहण ।

अष्टाध्यायी *f.* N. Of Pāṇini's grammar and of the Śatapatha Brahmana

+ अस् To fight with; तारकेण गृहोऽस्यत Bhāg. 8. 10. 28.

अस्त + निमग्न Sunk behind the setting mountain; बिडम्बयत्यस्त-निमग्नसूर्यम् R. 16. 11.

अस्त + मस्तकः, -शिखर The top of the setting mountain.

अस्त + समयः The time of Sunset, the moment of death; करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सताम् S. 9.5.

अस्ति + क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24. Vārt] having milk.

असंक्रान्तः An intercalary month.

असंयाज्य *a.* One who is not to be made to perform sacrifice.

असंयोग 1 Absence of connection. 2. Not a conjunct consonant; P. 1. 2. 5.

असंरम्भः Fearlessness; Mb. 14. 38. 2.

असंरोध Non-injury.

असंवर Irresistible; असंवरे शंबर-वैरिविक्रमे Nai. 1. 53.

असंहार्य *a.* 1. Invincible, irresistible; विधिर्नूनमसंहार्यः प्राणिनां प्लव-गोत्तम Rām. 5. 37. 4.—2. Not to be misguided.

असकृत् + भव A tooth.

असकृत् + कथनम् Repetition.

+ असकौ This wicked one (according to P. V. 3. 71); भार्योऽं तमवत्राय तस्ये सौमित्रयेऽसकौ Bk. 4. 15.

असक्तिः *f.* Non-attached to natural things; असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु Bg. 13. 9.

असंकरः Absence of admixture (particularly in castes).

असंकल्पित Non-anticipated; असंकल्पितमेवेह यदकस्मात् प्रवर्तते Rām. 2. 22. 24

+ असंगत Not hindered, not obstructed; शक्तिं क्षिप्तामसंगताम् Rām. 6. 70. 134.

असत् + आश्रयः Association with a worthless person.

असत् + वस्तु A non-existing thing.

असत् + वादिन् One who wants to establish non-existence of an idea or thing.

असंतुष्ट *a.* Disgruntled, displeased; असंतुष्टो द्विजोनष्टः Nītisāra

असंतोषः Displeasure.

असंधानम् 1. Aimlessness.—2. Disjunction.

असम + भागः Unequally divided.

असमायुक्त *a.* Not properly trained.

असमिध्य ind. Not having kindled.

असमीचीन *a.* Not correct, erroneous.

असमृद्धिः *f.* Non-achievement, wanting in something; नात्मानमव-मन्येत पूर्वाभिरसमृद्धिभिः MS. 4. 1.37.

असमेत *a.* Not arrived; in unaccompanied; क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदः 9. 70.

असंपाद *a.* Not present or at hand.—तः Inactivity, cessation of movements; असंपातं करिष्यामि तद्यत्रैलोक्यचारिणाम् Rām. 3. 64. 59.

असंबद्ध + अर्थव्यवधान *a.* Having an irrelevant matter intercepting; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धार्थव्यवधानैकवाक्यता Ś. B. on MS. 3. 1. 21.

असंबोधः Lack of understanding.

असंभवत् Improbable.

+ असंभावना Lack of respect.

असंभावित *a.* Unworthy of —उपमा A simile having an improbable premises.

असंभाष्य *a.* Unfit to converse with.

असंभोज्य Not fit to eat with; MS. 9. 238.

असमोहः 1. Free from illusion. 2. Composure. 3. True knowledge.

असम्यञ्च् + प्रयोगः Incorrect usage.

असम्य *a.* Right side.

असाम्निध्यम् Non-presence, absence; असाम्निध्यं कथं कृष्ण तवांसि. दृष्टिणनन्दन Mb. 3. 14. 1.

असामञ्जस्यम् 1. Incorrectness. 2. Impropriety.

असांप्रतिकता *f.* The state of having improper behaviour.

असांप्रदायिक *a.* Not sanctioned by conventions, against tradition.

असावधान *a.* careless, inadvertent.

असाहसिक *a.* 1. Absence of courage. 2. absence of rashness.

असि + चर्या Practice of arms.

असि + लता The blade of a sword; ददृशुस्ललसितासिलतासिताः Śi. 6. 5. 1.

असि + हस्तः Killing by a right hand sword; Nilakaṇṭha on Mb. 6. 90. 45.

असित + अञ्जनी The black cotton plant.

+ असिद्ध (in grammar) non-operative defence *i.e.* null and void as envisaged in the rule पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् P. VIII. 2. 1.

असिद्धान्तः A wrong dogma.

असिद्धार्थ *a.* One who has not achieved his object.

असु + तृप् *a.* Bent on one's enjoyment; devoted to worldly pleasures at any cost; घ्नन्ति ह्यसुतृपो लुब्धाः Bhāg 10. 1. 67.

असुगन्ध *a.* Not sweet-smelling.

असुतर *a.* Not easily crossed or attained; Ki. 5. 18.

असुन्दर *a.* Not beautiful.

असुर + असृक् The blood of demons; असुरासृग्वसापङ्कचचितस्ते—Devi Māhātmya ch. 11.

असुर + गुरु Śukrācārya; the planet venus.

असुर + द्रुह Enemy of the Asuras, *i.e.* Devas; पुरः किलनाति



सोमं हि संहिकेयोऽसुरदुहाम् Śi. 2. 35.

असुषिर *a.* Without a hole ; hollow.

असूतजरती A woman who gets old without giving birth to any children; P. IV. 2. 42.

+असूतं 1. Dark 2. Unknown, remote.

असूतं+रजसः Those who live in complete isolation ; असूतंरजसो नाम धर्मारण्यं महामतिः Rām. 1. 32. 7.

असूज्+ग्रहः The planet Mars.

असूज्+दिग्घ Smeared with blood.

असेवा Lack of practice; न तथैतानि शक्यन्ते सन्नियन्तुमसेवया Ms. 2. 9.6.

+अस्तब्ध 1. Agile. 2. Not arrogant or stiff; Mb. 5. 12.

अस्तोक *a.* Not little ; much.

अस्तोभ *a.* Without any unwanted sounds; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ।

अस्त्र+पातिन् A shooter ; अस्त्र-पातिभिरावृतम् Śukra 4. 1037.

अस्त्र+भून् One who carries arrows.

अस्त्र+यन्त्रम् A kind of mechanism to discharge arrows ; Mb. 9. 57. 18.

+अस्थानम् An unusual place or region ; अस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमे-वाभिरामा Me.

अस्थान् *a.* Restless.

अस्थि+कुण्डम् N. of a hell.

अस्थि+बन्धनम् Sinew.

अस्थि+भेदिन् That which pierces the very bones, severe; वाचस्तीक्ष्णा-स्थिभेदिनः Mb. 3. 312.3.

अस्थि+यज्ञः Part of a funeral ceremony.

अस्थि+विलयः Dissolving the bones of a dead in some sacred stream.

अस्थि+सारः, -स्नेहः The marrow.

अस्नात Not bathed.

+अस्पृष्ट Not covered (by a statement); अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं.... (शब्दम्) Ku. 6. 75.

अस्पृष्ट+मंथुना A virgin.

अस्पृह *a.* Without desires.

+अस्फुट Not fully developed;

अस्फुटावयवभेदसुन्दरम् Nārāyaṇīya

अस्मृत 1. Not remembered.

2. Not referred to in authoritative texts.

अस्मि+मानः Self Conceit.

अस्वाधीन *a.* One who is not master of oneself ; अस्वाधीनं नराधिपं Rām 3. 33. 5.

अस्विन्न *a.* Not well boiled.

अस्वेद्य *a.* That which should not be treated for sweating ; Carak.

+अहत Not sounded; अहतायां प्रयाणभेरीम् K.

अहम्+जुस् *n.* Conceited, thinking only of oneself.

अहम्+स्तम्भः Conceit.

अहि+चक्रम् A certain Tantric diagram.

अहि+विषापहा *f.* N. of a plant used to remove poison.

अहो+लाभकर *a.* Making fuss about a small gain.

## आ

आहस्पत्य *a.* Pertaining to the intercalary month.

आकण्डम् *ind.* Up to the neck.—Comp.—तृप्त *a.* filled up to the neck with delicious food.

आकलना Counting, comprehension, estimate, evaluation.

आकल्पम्, आकल्पान्तम् *ind.* Up to the duration of one cycle of the four Yugas; till the end of the World.

+आकाङ्क्षा Expectancy ; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां सन्निधानमकारणम् ŚB. on Ms. 6. 4. 23.

आकाश+पथिकः The Sun.

आकाश+बद्धवृष्टिः—लक्षः One who is gazing aimlessly.

आकाश+मुखिन् *pl.* Name of a Śaiva sect, the followers of which gaze at the skies.

आकाश+मुष्टिहन्म् A foolish act akin to hitting the sky with one's fist ; a fruitless action.

आकाश+शयनम् Sleeping under the skies.

+आकुञ्चनम् One of the strategies in warfare ; Śukra 4. 1100.

+आकृतम् (at the end of a Compound) enunciation; cf. धर्माकृतम् ।

+आकूतिः One of the daughters of Manu and 'Satarūpā.

आकूपारम् N. of some Sāmans.

आकर+कर्म *n.* A mining operation, Kau. A. 2.

आकर+ग्रन्थ A source book.

आकर+जम् A jewel.

आकार+वर्ण *a.* Delicate in shape and colour.

+आकृत Built; यद्वा समुद्रे अध्याकृते गृहे Rv. 3. 10. 1.,

+आकृतिः 1. A metre 2. (Arth.) The number twenty two.

आकृति+योगः A certain grouping of stars.

+आकर्षः 1. A bow ; आकर्षः शारिफले द्यूतेऽप्ये कामुर्केऽपि च । Hm. 2. A poisonous plant ; Mb. 5. 40. 9.

आकृष्ट *a.* Drawn, attracted, pulled.

आकोपः Irritation, mild anger.

आकौशलम् Want of skill ;

विवरीतुमात्मनो गुणान् भृशमाकौशल-मार्यचेतसाम् Śi. 16. 30.

+आक्रमः A step for ascending; केनाक्रमेण यजमानः स्वर्गं लोकमाक्रमते Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6

+आक्रान्त 1. Adorned, decorated; न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तन मण्डलम् Bh. 1. 67.—Mounted ; निर्ययुस्तुरगाक्रान्ता Rām. 6. 127. 13.

आक्रान्त+मतिः *a.* Mentally overcome, deeply impressed.

+आक्रान्तिः Assault, plunder ; यो भूतानि घनाक्रान्त्या वधात्कलेशाच्च रक्षति Mb. 12. 97. 8.

आक्रीड+गिरिः (पावंतः) A sport-hill; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः.... Ku. 2. 43.

आपिलम् *a.* 1. Wet; 2. Moved by pity.



आक्षपटलिकः 1. A keeper of records. 2. An officer of accounts; Kau. A. 2.

आक्षरः Pertaining to alphabets.

+आक्षिप्त Interpolated (Same as प्रक्षिप्त)

+आक्षेपः Reach (of an arrow); सोऽयं प्राप्तस्तवाक्षेपम् Mb. 7. 102. 6.

आक्षेप + रूपकम् A simile in which the Upamāna is only hinted at.

आखण्डल + चापः, — धनुः n. The rainbow.

आखण्डल + सूनुः The son of Indra i.e. Arjuna; अनुस्मृता-खण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24.

आखण्डिशाला The Workshop of an artisan.

आखु + बाहनः N. of Gaṇeśa.

आखेट + उपवनम् A royal forest for hunting.

+आख्या (आ-ख्यायते अनया) 1. Appearance, aspect; न हि तस्य विकल्पाख्या या च मदीक्षया हता Bhāg 11. 18. 37. 2. Beauty, splendour; वृत्तीषु रुचिराख्यासु Rām. 7. 60. 12.

+आख्यात Called; सेवा श्ववृत्ति-राख्याता Ms. 4. 6.

+आख्यातम् A good omen to start.

आगत + त्वम् Origin.

आगत + साध्वस Terrified.

+आगमः 1. What comes later; आगमवदन्त्यलोपः स्यात् Ms. 10. 5. 1. 2. A way of worship; लब्धानुग्रह आचार्यतेन सन्दर्शितागमः Bhāg 11. 3. 48. 3. Journey; आगमास्ते शिवास्सन्तु Rām. 2. 25. 21.

आगम + अपायिन् Having the tendency to be created and destroyed; आगमापायिनोऽनित्याः Bg. 2. 24.

आगम + शास्त्रम् 1. The Science dealing with Āgmas 2. N. of a supplement to Māṇḍūkya.

आगम + श्रुतिः f. Tradition.

आगमित a. 1. Learnt from or taught by; प्रकृतिस्यमेव निपुणागमितम् Śi. 9. 79. 2. Studied, read over. 3. Ascertained.

आगुल्फम् A shoe; Hch. 7.

आग्निहोत्रिकम् a. Pertaining to Agnihotra.

आग्रयण + इष्टिः An oblation wherein the first fruits of the year's crop are offered.

+आङ्गिकः A coat reaching below the knees.

आङ्गारिकः A charcoal burner; Mb. 12. 71. 20.

+आङ्गिरस N. of a particular year.

आचन्द्रतारकम् ind. As long as there are the moon and the stars.

आचपराच a. Moving towards and away from.

आचमन + बाहिन् n. One who draws water.

आचान्तिः f. Sipping water for purifying the mouth.

+आचरित Colonised, inhabited; अगस्त्याचरितामाशाम् Rām.

आचार + चक्रिन् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect.

आचार + पुष्पाञ्जलिः Floral offering made by way of religious practise (at the entrance of the house).

आचार्य + देशीय a. Somewhat inferior to Ācārya (a title used with reference to authorities who have not stated the whole truth).

आचार्य + सवः N. of an Ekāha sacrifice.

आचार्यकम् 1. The office of a preceptor; ताण्डवाचार्यं कुर्वन्तिव क्रीडाशिक्षण्डिनम् Bm. 1. 1106.

2. Honouring the preceptor; चकाराचार्यकं तत्र कुन्तीपुत्रो धनञ्जयः Mb. 7. 147. 6.

3. The role of a commentator or exponent; श्रुत्यञ्जलाचार्यकम् Viś. Gurā. 289.

आचेष्टित a. Deed, activity.

आच्छन्न a. Clothed, covered.

+आच्छादनम् Bed-cover.

आजात a. of high birth; यो वै कश्चिदिहाजातः क्षत्रियः क्षत्रकर्मवित् Mb. 5. 134. 38.

आजानिक Inborn, natural; आजानिकरागभूमिता Nai. 15.54; Anyāpadeśa Śataka. 5.

आजपादम् The lunar mansion Pūrvabhādrapadā.

आजि + मुखम् The battle-front.

आजीवितान्तम् ind. Until death.

आज्य + ग्रहः A cup containing clarified butter.

आज्य + भागः A portion of the ghee oblation.

आञ्जन + अभ्यञ्जनम् (du.) Ointment for the eyes and for the feet.

आञ्जलिकः A kind of arrow with a crescent shape.

आटविकः A chief of the forest tribe; Kau. A. 1. 10.

आढ्य + रोगः Rheumatism.

आण्ड + कोशः An egg-shell.

आतङ्कम् The Constellation Bharāṇi.

आतप्त a. Refined by heat.

आतिशयिक a. Super-abundant.

आतिष्ठद्गु (तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले दोहाय) Ind. The duration of time for which cows stand to be milked; आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् सन्ध्याम् BK. 4. 14.

+आत्मन् Mental quality; भावशुद्धिर्दया सत्यं संयमश्चात्मसंभवः Mb. 12. 167. 5.

आत्म + आनन्दः Supreme bliss of the Soul.

आत्म + औपम्य Likeness to self; आत्मोपम्येन सर्वत्र Bg. 6. 32.

आत्म + कर्मन् One's own duty.

आत्म + ज्योति Effulgence of the soul.

आत्म + तृप्त a. Self-satisfied; आत्मतृप्तश्च मानवः Bg. 3. 17.

आत्म + प्रत्ययिक a. Knowing from one's own experience; आत्मप्रत्ययिकं शास्त्रम् Mb. 12. 246. 13.

+आत्मभूः God of Love.

आत्मन् + वर्यः n. Belonging to one's Community or party; उद्बाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Śi. 5. 15.



आत्मन् + संस्थ *a.* Fixed upon oneself; आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा Bg. 6. 25.

आत्मन् + सतत्त्वम् Same as आत्मतत्त्वम्

आत्मन् + स्थ *a.* At one's own disposal; आत्मस्थं कुरु शासनम् Rām. 2. 21. 8.

+ आत्ययिक *a.* Delayed, already late; कृत्यमात्ययिकं स्मरन् Rām 5. 58. 46.

आत्ययिकम् 1. Difficulty, calamity 2. Essential duty.

+ आत्रेयी A pregnant woman; Mb. 12. 163. 54; आत्रेयीमापन्न-गर्भामाहुः ŚB. on Ms. 6. 1. 7.

+ आयर्ष्यम् The black art, magic.

आवष्ट *a.* Nibbled, pecked at.

+ आवानम् Subjugating, Conquering; अथवा मन्त्रवद् ब्रूयुरात्मादानाय दुष्कृतम् Mb. 12. 212.

आवान + समितिः One of the five rules of Jainism wherein a method of holding is prescribed so that no creature is hurt.

आवालम्भ्यम् Fearlessness.

+ आदिः One of the seven parts of Śāma; यदेति स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 8. 1.

आदि + शेषकम् One of the varieties of the figure of speech called Dipaka.

आदि + विपुला *f.* N. of an Aryā metre.

आदि + वृक्षः N. of a plant.

आदित्य + दर्शनम् One of the Saṃskaras for a child (4 months old) in which the Sun is shown to it.

आदित्य + पुराणम् N. of one of the Upapurāṇas.

आदीनव + वशं *a.* Having evil designs.

+ आदेशः Determination to perform, Vow; उद्धतं मे स्वयं तोयं व्रतादेशं कारिष्यति Rām. 2. 22. 28.

आदेश + कृत् One who carries out the orders; तवदेशकृतोऽभियान्तु Rām. 5. 52.

आदेशिकः An astrologer; पुष्प-भद्रादिकैरादेशिकैरादिष्टा Svapna 1.

आद्य + कालिक *a.* Seeing only the present; आद्यकालिकया बुद्ध्या दूरे श्व इति निर्भयाः Mb. 12. 321. 14.

आधर्माणिकः A debtor; मूलात् द्विगुणावृद्धिर्गृहीता चाधर्माणिकात् Sukra. 4. 880.

+ आधानम् Sexual intercourse; तवापि मृत्युराधानादकृतप्रज्ञ दक्षितः Bhāg. 9. 9. 36.

+ आधिः Punishment; एनमाधि दापयिष्येद्यस्मात्तेन भयं क्वचित् Sukra 4. 641.

आधिमसिक *a.* Pertaining to an Adhimāsa or intercalary month; करणाधिष्ठितमाधिमसिकम् Kau. A. 2. 7.

आधिरथिः N. of Karna; हतं भीष्ममाधिरथिविदित्वा Mb. 7. 2. 1.

आघ्नत Shaken, agitated; पवना-घ्नतलतासुविभ्रमः R. VI.

+ आघार A ray; आघार आलवाले-स्त्वुन्मध्वे च किरणोऽपि च । Nm.

आघार + चक्रम् It is one of the mystic circles situated on the posterior part of the body; वशषसदलपुस्तैः सम्प्रगावारचक्रे तरुणमहण-गात्रं वारणास्यं त्रिनेत्रम् Gaṇeśa P.

आनदः Drum or percussion; अमानमानदमियत्तयाध्वनीत् Nai. 15. 16.

आनन्द + तीर्थः N. of Madhvācārya the founder of Dvaita School.

आनन्द + करः The moon; काष्ठा यथानन्दकरं मनस्तः Bhāg. 10. 2. 18.

आनन्द + भेरवी N. of a musical Rāga.

आनति + करः A present, a reward.

+ आनतः (—तंम्) Dancing.

आनुजीव्यम् The humility due to a servant; पशुपकुलनिवासादानु-जीव्यानभिज्ञः Dūta Vākya 1. 39.

आनुपश्य *a.* Along the way.

आनुपूर्व्यवत् The state of having a definite order.

आनुयात्रम् Same as अनुयात्रिकम् ।

+ आनुप्रज्ञिक *a.* 1. Incidental. 2. Lasting.

आनुत् 4. P To dance towards, jump towards; आनुत्यत शिखण्डिनः Av. 4. 37. 7.

+ आनुशंस्य The anxiety of a protector; स्त्री प्रनष्टेति कारुण्यादा-श्रितेत्यानुशंस्यतः Rām. 5. 15. 50.

आन्तःपुरिक *a.* Belonging to women's apartment.

आन्तःपुरी A maid servant of the harem; Nārāyaṇa on Nai. 19. 65.

आन्तरागारिकः A chamberlain आन्तर्वैदिक Falling within the space of sacrifice.

आन्यतरेय *a.* Belonging to another's school of thought.

+ आप्त Beneficial, useful.

आप्त + आगमः The trustworthy vedic testimony; परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् Sāṅk. 6.

आप्त + उपदेशः The advice tendered by a trustworthy person.

आप्त + अधीनः Dependant on a trustworthy person.

आप्त + उक्तिः *f.* 1. An augment. 2. An affix. 3. A statement of common acceptance and established by usage only.

+ आप्यः A kind of horse born in water.

+ आप्यम् (*ved*) water; पृथि-व्याप्यतेजोनिलानि Śvet. up. 2. 12.

+ आपणः Commercial activity, trade; पिहितापणोदया Rām. 2. 48. 37.

आपण + बोधिका A bazar.

आपण + वेदिका A shop-counter.

आपात + मात्र Being momentary, of a passing nature.

आपात्य Rushing on, charging towards; आपात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन Śi. 5. 15.

आपन्धिक One who crosses over difficulties.

आपदेवः N. of Varuṇa; N. of a Mimāṃsaka.

आपरपक्षीय *a.* Belonging to the dark fortnight.



+ आपोशनः Drinking water with ; Nai. 19. 28.

आप्तोर्यामिः N. of a Yagña.

आप्याय्य a. To be satisfied or pleased.

आपृष्ट a. 1. Welcomed, saluted.

2. Asked for नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् भूयात् ।

आप्रवण a. (ईषत् प्रवण) Slightly modest.

+ आप्लुत Eclipsed; अवाङ्मुखमथो दीनं दृष्ट्वा सोममिवाप्लुतम् Rām. 7. 106. 1.

आप्लुष्ट Slightly charred or burnt ; दिवाकराप्लुष्टविभूषणास्पदाम् Ku. 5. 48.

आफलकः Enclosure ; वार्याफलक-पर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3.

आफीनम् Opium.

आवद्ध + मण्डल (-वलय) Forming a circle.

आबन्धुर a. A little deep.

आबालम् ind. Down to children, starting with infants.

आबाल + गोपालम् Including even the children and cowherds.

आबाल + बृद्धम् starting from children and upto the old.

आब्रह्म Right upto Brahma.

आभङ्गम् Slightly bent pose of an idol.

आभात a. 1. Shining, blazing. 2. Appearing.

+ आभासः 1. One of the nine materials used for casting idols. 2. A type of building. 3. An unauthorised mode of worship ; दिव्यमः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

+ आभास्वर a. N. of a set of 12 subjects cf. आत्मा ज्ञाता दमो दान्तः शान्तिर्ज्ञानं शमस्तपः । कामः क्रोधो मदो मोहो द्वादशाभास्वरा इमे (तारानाथ तर्क-वाचस्पतिकोशः)

आभिप्रायिक a. Voluntary, optional.

आभिमन्यवः Son of Abhimanyu, N. of Parikṣit.

आभियोगिक a. Done with skill, associated with dexterity,

आभूत a. 1. Produced, caused to exist; Bhāg. 3. 26. 6. 2. Filled up, steady ; आभूतात्मा मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 8. 56.

आभ्यागारिक a. Fit to be kept in the house.

आभ्र Made of Abhra (Mica); चन्द्राभ्रमाभ्रं तिलकं दधाना Nai. 6. 62.

आम + पेशाः Grains pounded in a raw condition.

+ आमन्त्रित Consecrated with a Mantra; शराणामामन्त्रितानाम् Mb. 3. 20. 26.

आमन्त्रित + विभक्तिः Vocative case.

आमन्त्रित + वचनम् An expression used in the vocative sense.

आमन्त्रितम् 1. Addressing. 2. Conversation. 3. Vocative case.

आमालकः A hilly place (perhaps same as माल).

आमिश + अर्थी Desirous of meat.

आमुकुलित Slightly open.

आमुक्तम् Armour.

आमुषः The thorny bamboo.

आमोगः The last line of a composition containing the name of the composer; यत्रैव कविनाम स्यात् स आमोग इतीरितः—Saṅgita-dāmodara.

आम्र + अस्थि The mango seed.

आम्र + पञ्चमः A particular musical Rāga.

आम्र + फलप्रपाणकम् A cooling drink made of mangoes.

आम्ल + पञ्चकम् An Āyurvedic preparation containing five ingredients starting with Tamarind.

+ आयः Source of income; मागत्यायशतैरर्थात् Mb. 13. 163. 5.

आय + र्वाशुन् A collector of revenues.

आय + मूलम् Forms of revenue; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आय + शरीरम् Body of income; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आयथापुर्वम्, पूर्वम्, The state of being not as before.

आयत Asleep; तं नायतं बोधयेदित्याहुः Bri. Up. 4. 3. 16.

+ आयतिः Succession, pedigree; द्रक्ष्यन्ति समरे योधाः शलभानामिवायतीः Mb. 7. 159. 71.

आयस्तम् Might, Expansion of power; न मे गवितमायस्तं सहिष्यति दुरात्मवान् Rām. 4. 16. 9.

+ आयानम् An ornament of the horse.

आयुष्य + मन्त्रः N. of a Rk. beginning with यो ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मण उज्जहार...

आयुष्य + होमः An offering intended to ensure longevity of life.

आयोजनम् ind. Upto a distance of one Yojana.

आयोदः N. Of the Sage Dhaumya son of Ayoda.

आरङ्गरः A bee (Vedic).

आरण्यक + सामन् N. of a Sāman.

+ आरम्भः The first act.

आरम्भ + भाव्यत्वम् The state of being produced through activity; Ms. 11. 1. 20.

आरम्भ + रुचिः The interest in the starting of an undertaking.

आरम्भ + शूरः One who shows too much of initial enthusiasm.

आरव + डिण्डिमः A kind of drum; चण्डि रसितरशनारवडिण्डिममभिसर सर-समलज्जम् Git. 11. 6.

आरासः Tumultuous noise.

आरीण Completely dried; आरीणं लवणजलं...Bk. 13. 4.

आरुतम् Cry, wailing; निषेदः शतशस्तत्र दारुणा दारुणास्ताः Rām. 6. 106. 31.

आरुणेयः Svetaketu, the son of Āruni.

आरोपयितु a. One who puts on; आरोपयम् + अम्बु Medicated water.

आरोग्यम् + चिन्तामणिः N. of an Āyurvedic work.

आरोग्य + प्रतिपद्गतम् A vow for gaining health.



आर्कम् (आ + अर्कम्) Upto the sun;  
आकल्पमाकर्महेन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10.  
14. 40.

आर्चायण *a.* Existing in Rks.

आर्चीकम् Sāma Veda.

+ आर्जवम् Front (Loc. आर्जवे  
straight in the front); देवदत्तस्यार्जवे  
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 15.

+ आर्त Inconvenient; आर्ता  
यस्मिन् काले भवन्ति स आर्तः कालः  
ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37.

आर्त + त्राणम् Protecting those  
in distress.

+ आर्तवम् Menstrual ablu-  
tion; गिरिकायाः प्रयच्छाशु ह्यस्या  
आर्तवमद्य वै Mb. 1. 63. 55.

आर्द्र + एधाग्निः A fire kept up  
with the help of damp wood;  
यथैवार्द्रधाग्नेः पृथग्धूमा निस्सरन्ति Śat.  
Br.

आर्द्र + कपोलितः An elephant at  
the second stage of its rut  
period when its temples are wet  
with the ichor.

आर्द्र + पत्रकः Bamboo.

आर्द्र + भावः 1. Dampness.  
2. Kindness, tenderness; धनुर्भूतो-  
ज्यस्य दयाद्रभावम् R. 2. 11.

आर्द्रिका Wet ginger.

आर्द्रम् Abundance.

आर्धनारीश्वरम् Pertaining to the  
Ardhanārīśvara form of Lord  
Śiva.

आर्य + आगमः Approaching an  
Ārya woman sexually; अन्त्यस्या-  
र्यागमे वधः Y. 2. 294.

आर्य + जुष्ट *a.* Approved by or  
followed by the noble folk.

आर्य + मतिः One having a noble  
mind.

आर्य + वाक् *a.* Speaking the  
Āryan language.

आर्य + शीलः Having nobility of  
character.

आर्य + सिद्धान्तः N. of a work by  
Āryabhaṭa.

आर्य + स्त्री An Āryan woman.

आर्षिक्यम् (आर्षो धर्मः) The  
Dharma laid down by the Ṛṣis.

आलकन्दकम् A variety of Coral;  
Kau. A. 2. 11.

आलग्न *a.* Adhered, attached to.

आलापो A particular melody in  
music.

+ आलापन Detailing the  
peculiarities of a Rāga in music.

+ आलम्बनम् Dharma corres-  
ponding to the Manas.

+ आलोनम् Any point of  
fixation or attachment; उलूखलं

वा यमिनां मनो वा गोपाङ्गनानां  
कुचकुड्मलं वा मुरारिनाम्नः कलभस्य  
नूनम् आलोनमासीत् त्रयमेव मूमौ;  
Kṛ. Karpāmrta.

आलि + क्रमः A kind of musical  
composition.

आलि + जनः Female friends.

आलेख्य + गत (—समर्पित) Put in  
a painting; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतद्विषो  
बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15.

+ आलिङ्ग्य *a.* Worthy of being  
embraced; Nai. 7. 66.

+ आलयः A village; मन्दरस्य च ये  
कोटि संश्रिताः केचिदालयाः ; Rām. 4.  
40. 25.

+ आलीन Remaining enclosed;  
or embedded भ्रमरालीनपङ्कजम् ।

आलीढा A woman in menstura-  
tion ; नालीढया परिहृतं भक्षयीत कदाचन  
Mb. 18. 104. 90.

आलुलित Slightly disturbed or  
disarranged.

आलेपन 1. Flour mixed with  
water used for decorating the  
entrance of a house in South  
India particularly ; विधुमालेपन-  
पाण्डुरम् Nai. 2. 26. 2. An appli-  
cation of paint or white-wash ;  
आलेपनदानपण्डिता Nai. 15. 12.

आलोकः 1. A mere sight ;  
आलोकमपि रामस्य न पश्यन्ति स्म  
दुःखिताः Rām. 2. 47. 2.

आलोककः A spectator.

+ आवपनम् 1. place of origin ;  
यस्य छन्दोमयं ब्रह्म देह आवपनं विभोः  
Bhāg. 10. 80. 45. 2. A cloth  
of hemp.

आवापः A Tantric term for using  
a mantra for multiple aims by

repetition; यस्तु आवृत्त्या उपकरोति स  
आवापः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1.

आवरीवस् *a.* A Cover; Śataśloki-  
23.

आवास्य *a.* Pervaded by, full of;  
ईशावास्यमिदं Īśop. 1.

आवास् 10 P. (वास् with आ) To  
perform ; आवासयन्तो गन्धेन Rām.  
2. 103. 41.

आविः Pain, suffering, pangs of  
child birth.

आवितन् 8 Ā. To pervade;  
त्रिलोकानावितन्वानाः Bhāg. 3. 20. 37.

आवित्त Existing.

+ आविल Blurred, Not able to  
see (as in eye).

आविर्भूत *a.* Become manifest.  
आविर्भूजप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम्  
R. XIII.

आविर्मण्डल *a.* Appearing in the  
form of a circle ; विधुवति धनुरा-  
विर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनी Ki. 14. 65.

आविर्हित *a.* Made visible.

+ आवरण 1. An armour ; Ki.  
17. 59. 2. Illusion (Phil.)

आवर्जक *a.* Attracting.

+ आवर्तन A year; आवर्तनानि  
चत्वारि Mb. 13. 107. 25.

आवृत्तम् Addressing repeatedly  
a prayer or song to God.

आवृद्धबालकम् From the old to  
the children.

+ आविद्ध Set with, interspersed  
with; स पाण्डुराविद्धविमानमालिनीम्  
Rām. 5. 2. 53.

आव्यक्त *a.* Clear, intelligible;  
तद्वाक्यमाव्यक्तपदं निशम्य Rām. 7.  
88. 20.

आशिक्षा Desire for learning ; Vāi.  
30. 10.

आशा + वासस् Naked.

+ आशास् (*ved*) To subdue; Rv.  
2. 28. 9.

आशु + कविः One who can  
compose poetry off hand.

आश्रम + वासिपर्वन् The first  
section of the 15th chapter of the  
Mahābhārata.

आश्रम + परिग्रहः Taking to the  
4th Āśrama of Sānyāsa.

+ आश्रव Worldly suffering;



सवितर्कविचारमवाप शान्तं प्रथमं ध्यान-  
मनाश्रयप्रकारम् Bu. C. 5. 10.  
आश्लेषण Adherence, attached  
to.

आश्विन + चिह्नितम् The autumnal  
equinox.

आश्वसिक Trusworthy.

+आस्, आ: ind. To be indiffer-  
ent; ननु आस्ते इत्युपवेशने भवति ।  
नावश्यमुपवेशने एव, श्रीदासीन्येपि दृश्यते ।  
SB. on MS. 3. 6. 24.

+आसनम् 1. The part between  
the neck and the back of an  
elephant where the rider sits.  
2. Neutrality; Kau. A. 7. 1.  
3. A moving piece in the game of  
dice.

आसन + भवूङ्कम् Semen.

आसंजित a. One with whom  
one has agreed.

+आसक्त p. p. Obstructed,  
confined; कार्तवीर्यभुजासक्तं तज्जलं  
प्राप्य निर्मलम् Rām. 7. 32. 5.

+आसद् Gaus. To put on, wear;  
आसाद्य कवचं दिव्यं Rām. 7. 6. 64.

+आसत्ति: Embarrassment; न च ते  
क्वचिदासत्तिर्बुद्धे: प्रादुर्भविष्यति Mb. 12.  
52. 17.

+आसन्न obtained, got; बाह्वोरा-  
सन्नां सोतिमात्रं ननन्द Rām. 5. 63.  
33.

आसन्न + चर a. Moving about in  
the vicinity.

आसमुद्रान्तम् ind. As far as the  
shores of the ocean.

आसुरायण: 1. A descendent of  
Āsuri. 2. N. of a Vedic school.

आसेचनक Extremely charming,  
that which causes limitless satis-  
faction (e. g. नेत्रासेचनकम्) see  
Hindiqui's Ed. of Naiṣadha.  
P. 559.

आस्तरक: One who spreads  
the bed; Kau. A. 1. 12.

आस्तीर्ण a. 1. Scattered, spread.  
2. Covered.

आस्तारक: Grate.

आस्थान + पट्ट A throne; Nai.  
10. 57.

आस्थेय 1. To be approached

or held, to be applied. 2. To be  
regarded or recognised.

आस्फुट् 1. P. To agitate,  
shake.

आस्फोटितम् Clapping, striking  
on the arms; आस्फोटितनिनादांश्च  
Rām. 5. 43. 12; तस्यास्फोटित-  
शब्देन Rām. 5. 4. 7.

आस्युत Sewn together.

आसु Flowing in abundance,  
gushing forth.

आलु + पयस् A cow with rich  
flow of milk; अगाढुङ्कृतैरासुगया  
जवेन Bhāg. 10. 13. 30.

आस्वादित Tasted, experienced;  
मधुनवमनास्वादितस्सम् Śāk.

आहत्य ind. Having hit or  
struck; striking, beating.

आहत्य + वचनम् A challenging  
explanation.

आहितक A hireling; Kau. A.  
2. 1.

आहार + तेजस् Quick silver.

आहार्य + शोभा Made up beauty  
(opp. to natural beauty).

+आहृत Artificial; आहृता हि  
विषयेकानता ज्ञानघोतमनसं न लिम्पति  
Nai. 18. 2.

इ

+इक्षुः A variety of bamboo;  
मौक्तिकैरिमुकुक्षिजैः Nai. 20. 21.  
(Nārāyaṇa Comm. इक्षुर्विशेषः).

इक्षुमती f. N. of a river in  
Kurukṣetra.

इक्षवारि (लि) कः A kind of reed.

इक्ष्माल Charcoal; विज्ञेनुरिक्ष्माल-  
मिवायशः परे Nai. 1. 9; तथा हि  
इक्ष्मालादौ अग्निप्रयुक्ते Sidhāntaleśā  
Sāgraha ch. 1,....इक्ष्मालः कारिका-  
ग्निविद् वैजयान्ति.

इडा A stobha or musical inter-  
link used in singing Sāmans  
(also इल).

इडाजतः A fragrant gum.

इण्डीकः A pen-knife.

इति: 1. Knowledge. 2. Speed;  
Śabda ch.

इतिक a. Having gait or  
speed.

इतिहास + कयोद्भूतम् A plot  
derived from an epic or Purāṇic  
episode; इतिहासकयोद्भूतमितरद्वा  
सदाश्रयं.....काव्यं कल्यान्तरस्यायि  
Kāvyaadarśa.

इत्कटः A kind of grass.

इदम्बरम् A blue lotus; Nigh.

इद्धा ind. Explicit, obvious,  
apparent.

इन्दका A star remaining over-  
head in the Mṛgaśiras constel-  
lation.

इन्दिरा + रमण N. of Viṣṇu;  
अन्तरा सकलमुन्दरीयुगलमिन्दिरारमण  
सञ्चरन् Nārāyaṇīya. 65...

+इन्दुः Designation of the  
Anusvāra.

इन्दु + मृजो A lotus-creeper.

इन्दु + वल्ली The Soma plant.

इन्दु + शकरिन् (—इन्दुकः) N. Of  
a tree.

इन्दु + सुतः (—सूनुः) N. Of the  
planet Mercury.

+इन्द्रः The five objects of senses.

इन्द्र + आयुधम् A diamond.

इन्द्र + कान्तः A type of four-  
storeyed Construction; Mānasāra  
21. 60. 68.

इन्द्र + चञ्चलः A pearl necklace.

इन्द्र + जः N. of Vālin and  
Karna.

इन्द्र + जनु n. Bituman.

इन्द्र + द्युति Sandal.

इन्द्र + प्रमतिः N. of a Vedic  
sage who was a pupil of Paila.

इन्द्र + भगिनी N. of Pārvatī.

इन्द्र + यज्ञः N. of a sacrifice to  
propitiate Indra; इवोऽस्माकं घोष-  
स्योचित इन्द्रयज्ञो नामोत्सवः भविष्यति  
Bālacarita 1.

इन्द्र + वानकन् A variety of dia-  
monds. Kau. A. 2. 11.

इन्द्र + सार्वजः N. Of the 14th  
Manu.

इन्द्रिय + धारणा Restraint of  
senses; स्थिरामिन्द्रियधारणाम् Kaṭh.  
2. 6. 11.

इन्द्रिय + प्रसङ्गः Sensual indul-  
gence.



इन्द्रिय + संप्रयोगः Functioning of senses with reference to objects.

+इन्धन *a.* Remnants of desire, Vāsanā caused by attachment; ये तु दग्धेन्धना लोके पुण्यपापविवर्जिताः Mb. 12. 348. 2.

इभ + कर्णकः 1. N. of a plant, 2. N. of the Gaṇeśa.

+इरिणम् (Ved) A dice-board; प्रवातेजा इरिणे वर्वताना Rv. 10. 34. 1.

इरिम्बिठिः N. of a Rg. Vedic sage of the Kaṇva family.

इलिनी N. of the daughter of Medhātithi.

इत्यः N. of a mythical tree in the other world; स आगच्छतीत्यं वृक्षम् Kauṣ, Up. 1. 5.

इवोपमा A simile where the word 'Iva' is used.

इशीका A pupil in the elephant's eye.

+इष् 1. 6. P. To perform a thing frequently.

इच्छा + मात्रम् By a mere wish; इच्छामात्रं प्रभोः सृष्टिः ।

इच्छा + रूपम् 1. Desire personified. 2. A form taken at will. 3. The first manifestation of the divine power.

इष्ट + भागिन् *a.* One who has achieved his ambition; अजुयन्राघवमिष्टभागिणम् Rām. 6. 67. 175.

+इष्टिः A synopsis in verse form; संग्रहश्लोकः Com. on Rv. 1. 166. 14.

इष्टि + श्राद्धम् A particular funeral rite.

+इषिका (इशीका) A thorny plant; सनिकर्षादिषीकाभिर्मोचिता ररमाज्ज्यात् Rām. 2. 8. 30.

इषुपुङ्गवा The Indigo plant.

+इष्यति (Ved) To strive for.

इष्टका + मात्रा Size of the bricks,

ई

ईक्षणश्रवस् A serpent; एषा नो नेष्टिकी बुद्धिः सर्वेषामीक्षणश्रवः Mb. 1. 37. 29.

ईरः Wind.

ईर + जः (पुत्रः) N. of Hanumant. ईलिनः N. Of a son of Tamsa and father of Duṣyanta.

+ईश The Supreme God.

ईश + गोता *f.* N. of a section of the Kūrma Puṭāna.

ईश + दण्डः Axle-pole of a car.

ईशावास्यम् N. of the Iśopaniṣid named after the first word in it.

ईशान + कल्पः N. of a cycle of four Yugaṣ.

ईशितव्य *a.* To be ruled over or controlled; ईशितव्यैः किमस्माभिः Bhāg. 10. 23. 45.

ईश्वर + कान्तम् A ground plan in which the whole area is divided into 961 squares; Mānasāra 7. 46. 48.

ईश्वर + कृणुः N. of the author of Sāṅkhya Kārikas.

ईषत्कार्य *a.* To be accomplished with slight effort; ईषत्कार्यो वधस्तस्य Mb. 5. 74. 26.

ईषल्लभ Easily available; Nai. 12. 93.

ईषद्वीर्यः Almond tree.

ईसराफः One of the astrological Yogas.

+ईह (Ved) Praise.

उ

उका Residue.

+उक्यम् 1. Life; उक्येन रहितो ह्येष मृतकः प्रोच्यते यथा Bhāg. 1. 15. 6. 2. Approximate cause, Upādāna Kāraṇa; एतदेवामुक्यमथो हि सर्वाणि नामान्युत्तिष्ठन्ति Br. Up. 1. 6. 1.

उक्यः N. of Agni; उक्यो नाम महाभाग त्रिभिरुक्थंरभिष्टुतः Mb. 3. 219. 25.

उक्तातंभरणम् N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha brāhmaṇa.

उक्यः N. of a grammarian.

उखरम् Salt extracted from saline earth.

उग्र + काली A form of Durgā.

उग्र + नृसिंह A form of Nṛsiṃha.

उग्र + पीठम् A ground plan in which the area is divided into 36 equal parts; Mānasāra 7. 7.

उग्र + वीर्यम् Assafoetida.

उग्र + भ्रवस् N. of the son of Romaharṣaṇa.

+उचित Inborn or natural; उचितं च महाबाहुः न जही हर्षमात्मवान् (उचितं = स्वभावसिद्धिः); Rām. 2. 19. 37.

उचित + ज्ञ *n.* One who knows propriety.

उच्च + अत्रव *a.* High and low; great and small.

उच्च + ध्वजः N. of Śākyamuni. उच्चटम् Tin.

उच्चक् 1. P. To look up fixedly or unfearingly; Bhāg. 6. 16. 48.

उच्चकित *a.* Look up in a perplexed manner.

उच्चयापचयौ Prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

उच्चाटित *a.* Thrown away; दशकन्धरो... उच्चाटितः Bhāg. 5. 24. 27.

उच्चार + प्रस्तावस्थानम् A privy.

उच्चार्यमाण *a.* That which is being uttered.

उच्चुम्ब To lift the face and kiss.

उच्छिखण्ड *a.* Keeping the feathers erect (as a peacock).

+उच्छिष्ट Unholy, impure; उच्छिष्टमपि चामेघ्यं आहारं तामसप्रियम् Bg.

उच्छिष्ट + मोदनम् Wax.

उच्छृङ्खित With horns standing erect.

+उच्छ्रयः A kind of artistic pillar (Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman Ep. Ind. Vol. III).

+उच्छ्रवासः 1. Foam (as in the case of ocean); सिन्धोश्च्छ्रवासे पतयन्तमुक्षणम् Rv. 9. 86. 43.

2. Increasing, swelling up.

+उच्छ्रवांसिन् Divided, disjointed.

उज्जागरः Excitement, perturbation.

उज्जुडित *a.* A tuft of hair twisted and bundled on the top of the head.



उज्जित 1. Abandoned, चिरोज्जित-  
तालवतकपाटलेन ते Ku. v. 2. Dis-  
charged, emitted; अविरतोज्जितवारि  
Ki. 5. 6.

उज्जटा N. of a shrub.

उट्टङ्कनम् 1. The act of putting  
on a stamp or inscribing some  
marks on. 2. (In modern  
parlance) Typing.

उडुः + गणाधिपः The moon.

उडुः + गणाधिपं The constella-  
tion Mrgasiras.

उड्डामरिन् One who produces  
an extraordinary noise.

उडिड्यानम् A particular posi-  
tion of the fingers.

उदम् 1. The show-flower.  
2. Water.

उत (p. p. of वे to sew) Woven,  
sewn.

उत्कयति Makes uneasy or  
anxious; मनस्विनीरुत्कयितुं पटीयसा  
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कव With the tuft of hair  
coiled upwards.

उत्कूचं Holding up a Kūrca  
in hand.

उत्कूल + निकूल a. Going up  
and down.

उत्कूर्णम् 1. Drawing upwards.  
2. peeling off or pulling off.

उत्कूर्णो N. of a śakti.

+ उत्कृष्ट 1. Scratched; ऐरावत-  
विषाणग्रैरुत्कृष्टकिण्वक्षसम् Rām. 6.  
40. 5. 2. Plucked; उत्कृष्टपर्णकमला  
Rām. 5. 19. 15. (उत्कृष्टानि =  
त्रुटितानि) 3. Attracted; Mb. 14.  
59. 10..

+ उत्कोचः 1. Receiving a bribe;  
उत्कोचैर्वचनानिश्च कार्याण्यनुविहन्ति च  
Mb. 12. 56. 51. 2. Penalty.

उत्कोचिन् One who can be  
bribed, corruptible; उत्कोचिनां  
मृषोक्तीनां वञ्चकानां च या गतिः Mb.  
7. 73. 32.

उत्कोठः A kind of leprosy.

उत्कवथ P. To extract by the  
process of boiling.—pass. to be  
boiled, to be consumed (by love)

उत्तान + अयं a. Superficial,  
shallow.

उत्तान + पट्टम् A pavement;  
व्यूढं चोत्तानपट्टम् Abu Inscription  
Ind. Ant. Vol. XI.

उत्तान + हृदय Noble-hearted.

उत्तपनः A blazing fire.

+ उत्तम N. of Dhruvā's cousin  
brother.

उत्तम + दशतालम् An iconogra-  
phic term to indicate 120 equal  
divisions of the whole height of  
an image.

उत्तम + वयसम् The last stage of  
life; Śat. Br. 12. 9. 1. 8.

उत्तम + व्रता A wife devoted to  
her husband; हृदयस्येव शौकमि-  
संतप्तस्योत्तमव्रताम् Bk. 9. 87.

उत्तम + श्रुतः Possessing the  
highest learning.

उत्तमर Excellent.

उत्तम्भः A rectangular construc-  
tion; Garuḍa P. 47. 21.

+ उत्तर 1. A rectangular  
moulding; Mānasāra 13. 67.  
2. Further action, next proce-  
dure; उत्तरं कर्म यत्कार्यम् Rām. 5.  
3. A cover; Mb. 6. 60. 9.  
(आच्छादन).

उत्तर + अगारम् An upper cham-  
ber.

उत्तर + अभिमुख Turned towards  
the North.

उत्तर + तापनीयम् N. of the second  
part of the Nṛsimhatāpanīya  
Upaniṣad.

उत्तर + नारायण The latter part  
of the Puruṣasūktā.

उत्तर + वीथिः f. Northern orbit.

उत्तावल a. Impatient.

उत्त्रस्त Frightened.

+ उत्थान 1. A monastery. 2. The  
position of an army ready for  
operation; युद्धानुकूलव्यापार उत्थानमिति  
कीर्तितम् Śukra. 1. 325.

उत्थान + वीरः A man of action.

उत्थान + गेलिन् a. Active.

उत्थचनिपचा f. An act in which  
it is repeated Utpaca (=cook  
thoroughly) and Nipaca (=cook  
well).

उत्पाट + योगः N. of an astro-  
logical yoga.

उत्पतनिपता f. An act in which  
it is repeated Utpata (=fly up)  
and Nipata (=fly down).

उत्पात + प्रतीकारः (-शान्तिः)  
Ameliorative measures against  
evil portents; Kau. A. 2. 7.

+ उत्पत्तिः 1. (ved) A sacrifice;  
उत्पत्तिरिति यजि ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7.  
1. 3. 7. -2. An original injunction,  
a basic ordinance in the Veda,  
also called उत्पत्तिश्रुतिः or उत्पत्ति-  
विधिः; उत्पत्तिश्चातत्प्रधानत्वात् MS. 4.  
3.

+ उत्पादिका N. of a herb.  
उत्पादित a. Produced.

उत्पाद्य a. which was to be  
produced; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यतः  
Ku. 1. 35.

+ उत्पलिनी N. of a dictionary.  
उत्प्रेक्षा + अवयवः A kind of  
simile.

उत्प्रेक्षा + वल्लभः N. of a poet.  
उत्प्रेक्षित a. Compared (as in a  
simile).

उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा A kind of Upamā.  
उत्प्लुत a. Jumped up, sprung  
suddenly.

+ उत्फुल्ल Insolent, impudent.  
उत्फुलिङ्ग Emitting sparks.  
उत्सङ्गकः A particular position  
of the hand.

उत्सक्त a. prospering; उत्सक्ताः  
पाण्डवा नित्यम् Mb. 1. 140. 3.

उत्सक्तिः Ruin, destruction.

उत्सन्न + कुलधर्मन् One whose  
family traditions are broken off;  
उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनाईन नरके  
नियतं वासः ... Bg. 1. 46.

उत्सवोदयम् An iconographic  
term denoting the height of the  
Vāhana with reference to the  
height of the idol to be seated  
on it; Mānasāra 64. 91-93.

उत्सवविग्रहः Image intended  
to be taken out in procession as  
against मूलविग्रहः ।

+ उत्साहः Rudeness.

उत्साह + योगः Applying one's



strength or energy ; चारेणोत्सा-  
हयोगेन MS. 9. 298.

+ उत्तेकः Enthusiasm ; माम-  
कस्यास्य सैन्यस्य हृतोत्तेकस्य सञ्जय  
Mb. 8. 7. 1.

उत्सूर्वाशयिन् One who sleeps  
even at Sunrise ; Mb. 12. 228. 64.

उत्सृतिः (उच्छृतिः) f. A higher  
caste ; MS. 5. 40.

+ उत्सृज To set up or fix ;  
आत्मानं यूपमुत्सृज्य स यज्ञो अनन्तदक्षिणः  
Mb. 1, 2. 97. 10.

+ उत्सर्गः 1. A heap or mass ;  
अन्नस्य सुबहून् राजन् उत्सर्गान् पर्वतोपमान्  
Mb. 14. 85. 38. 2. Securing  
the services (of priests) ; उत्सर्गे तु  
प्रधानत्वात् MS. 3. 7. 19 (SB.  
उत्सर्गः परिक्रयः).

उत्सर्ग + समितिः A Jaina disci-  
pline to be observed in the act of  
excretion so that no living crea-  
ture is hurt.

उत्सष्टुकाम (-मनाः) a. Wishing  
to let go.

+ उत्सर्पिन् 1. Over-flowing ;  
उत्सर्पिणी न किल तस्य तरङ्गिणी या  
Nai. 11. 77. 2. Causing to  
increase or rise.

उत्सर्नात One who has emerged  
after a bath.

उत्सर्नेहनम् Sliding, slipping,  
deviating.

उत्स्मितम् smile.

उत्स्रोतस् a. Having an upward  
trend (in life).

उत्स्वापगिरः Words uttered  
during sleep ; Nai. 12. 25.

उदम् Water.

उदक + अञ्जलिः 1. A hand full  
of water. 2. An offering of  
libation.

उदक + श्वेडिका Water-sport  
where water is sprinkled on each  
other.

उदक + प्रवेशः An aquatic  
burial.

उदक + भूमः Moist soil.

उदक + मञ्जरी f. N. of a medici-  
nal work.

उदक + बाद्यम् The musical

instrument called Jalataraṅga  
where cups filled with water are  
struck by a rod.

उदग्र + प्लुत Bounding up due to  
high speed ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वात् वियति  
बहुतरं S. 1. 7.

उदग्र + नल Folded hands ;  
कायेन विनयोपेतामूढोदग्रनलेन च Mb.  
7. 54. 6.

उदञ्चित Raised ; सदञ्चितमुद-  
ञ्चितनिकुञ्चितपदम् Patñjali's  
Tāṇḍavastuti. 1.

उदण्ड a. Breeding many eggs.

उदन् + आशयः A lake ; शरदुदाशये  
साधुजात... Bhāg. 10. 31. 2.

उदन् + कोष्ठः A water-jar.

उदन् + जम् A lotus ; शर्वादयोद्ध-  
युदजमध्वमृतासर्वं ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 33.

उदन् + प्लवः Flood of water.

उदपात् 4. P. (उद् + अप + अस्)  
To throw away, give up entirely ;  
ज्ञाने प्रयासमुदपास्य नमन्त एव Bhāg.  
10. 14. 3,

उदरम् + अग्निः The digestive  
heat.

उदराटः A species of worm  
which crawls on its belly.

+ उदकः Increase ; सर्वद्वयुपच-  
योदकम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 13.

उदकस्य a. Ultimate, final ;  
Bhāg. 4. 7. 56.

उदश्रयणम् The act of causing  
to weep.

+ उदस्त Bulged out ; परिभ्र-  
मद्गात्र उदस्तलोचनः Bhāg. 3. 19.  
26.

उदस्तात् ind. Above ; विधूत-  
वल्कोज्य हरेरुदस्तात्प्रयाति चक्रं नृप  
शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

उदात्त + नायकः A type of hero  
fit for a Mahākāvya ; चतुर्वर्गफलोपेतं  
चतुरोदात्तनायकम् Kāvyaḍarśa. 1.

उदात्त + राघवः N. of a drama.

उदात्तयूहः A kind of aquatic  
crow.

उदानी Ā. To raise or elevate.

उदार + वीर्यं Of great power.

उदार + वृत्तार्थपद a. of excellent  
metrical, sound and sense  
arrangement.

उदार सत्त्वाभिजन a. Of noble  
character and Birth ; उदारसत्त्वा-  
भिजनो हनूमान् Rām. 4. 47. 14.

उदावसुः N. Of a son of Janaka.

+ उदय 1. Beginning ; अभिगम्योदयं  
तस्य कार्यस्य प्रत्यवेदयत् Mb. 3. 282  
22. 2. Efficacy ; पर्याप्तः परवीरघ्न  
यज्ञस्यस्ते बलोदयः Rām. 5. 56. 11.  
3. An Āyusyakarman, or a ritual  
for longevity of life. हस्ते गृहीत्वा  
सहराममच्युतं नीत्वा स्ववारं कृतवत्यथो-  
दयम् Bhāg. 10. 11. 20. 4. The  
orient sine ; the first lunar  
mansion.

उदय + इन्दुः The town India-  
prastha ; पुरे कुरूणामुदयेन्दुनाम्नि  
Mb. 7. 23. 29.

उदय + उन्मुल a. At the thresh-  
hold of a rise or prosperity.

उदय + भास्करः A kind of cam-  
phor ; Nai. 18. 103.

उदय + राशिः The constellation  
in which a planet rises in the  
horizon.

+ उदित 1. Renowned, reputed ;  
चित्रयोधि समाख्यातो बभूवातिरथोदितः  
Mb. 1. 139. 19. 2. Started,  
begun ; प्रभुभिरुदितक्षन्त्य... Viś.  
Guṇā. 26. 3. Awaken, got  
up ; तां रात्रिमुषितं रामं सुखोदितमरिदमम्  
Rām. 6. 121. 1.

उदित्वर a. 1. Going up, rising ;  
अविदितगतिर्देवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमः Śiva.  
B. 14. 106. 2. Exceeding ; गोप्तुं  
शौरिरुदित्वरत्वर उदेद्ग्राह्यहार्तं गजम्  
Viś. Guṇā. 18.

उदे P. (उद् + आ + इ II P) To  
go up, arise.

उदेयिवस् a. Originated, born ;  
सख उदेयिवान् सात्त्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10.  
31. 4.

उद्गद्गदिका f. Sobbing ; K.

उद्गल With raised neck.

उद्गारकमणिः Coral.

+ उद्गारः Foam (of the ocean)  
परिचमेन तु तं दृष्ट्वा सागरोद्गारस-  
न्निभम् Rām. 7. 32. 9.

उद्गार + चूडः A species of bird.

उद्गीर्ण a. 1. Vomited ; निष्ठयूतो-  
द्गीर्णवान्तादि गीणवृत्तिव्याप्राश्रयम् ।



Kāvyaḍarṣa. 2. Fallen out, ejected. 3. Caused, effected; काकली कलकलहृद्गीर्णकणज्वरा: Git. 1. 36.

**उद्गानम्** A particular stage in the chanting of Sāman.

**उद्गीतक** a. One who sings loudly.

**उद्गीर्ण** Rising, overflowing; उद्गीर्ण इवर्णोऽथ Nai. 17. 36.

**उद्ग्रथनम्** The pin or slade that connects a tuft of hair; सामिवीक्ष्य दिशः सर्वा वेणुद्ग्रथनमुत्तमम् Rām. 5. 67. 30.

**उद्ग्रीविका** Standing on the tiptoe; उद्ग्रीविकादानमिवान्वभूवन् (रोमाणि) Nai. 14. 53; कामिमिश्रुन-नघ्वनलोलादर्जनार्थमिवोद्ग्रीविकाशतदान-नखिलेषु...प्रदीपेषु Vāsavadattā.

**+उद्ग्रहणम्** Outbreak (of violence).

**उद्घोण** a. With upturned nostrils like that of a boar; स्फुरदुद्घोणवदनः Śiva. B. 22. 13.

**उद्घुष्टित** a. Raised, devoted; Kṣ.

**उद्घुष्टशास्त्रिन्** N. of a great scholar of the Tamil country in the 15th cy.

**उद्दलन** Tearing out.

**उद्दालकायनः** A descendent of Uddālaka.

**उद्दीर्ण** a. Torn out.

**उद्दीपकः** A kind of bird.

**उद्दीपका** A kind of ant.

**उद्दूष्य** ind. Having publicly discredited or scandalised; Śi. 2. 113.

**उद्देश + पदम्** The term (or terms) which forms the subject; ये यत्रमानी इत्युद्देशपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

**उद्देशतः** ind. Pointedly, specially, mainly, not exhaustively; एष वृद्देशः प्रोक्तो Bg. 10. 40.

**उद्देश्यक** a. Pointing at or to.

**+उद्गत** 1. Abounding in, full; तत्तस्य धारोद्गतमेघकल्पं Rām. 6. 67. 142. 2. Shining, glittering;

अन्योन्यं रजसा तेन कौशेयोद्गतपाण्डुना Rām. 6. 55. 19.

**+उद्धर्ष** a. Excess, plenty; आपूर्वतं बलोद्धर्षैर्वायुवेगैरिवार्णवः Rām. 6. 74. 35.

**+उद्धूत** 1. Thrown up, tossed up; उद्धूतमिव सागरम् Mb. 5. 193.4. 2. Disarranged, scattered; आसीद्वनमिवोद्धूतं स्त्रीवनं रावणस्य तत् Rām. 5. 9. 66. 3. Lofly, risen up; देवदाहमिहूतैरुद्ध्वंवाहुमिव स्थितम् Rām. 5. 56. 29.

**+उद्धू** To undo, destroy; एष त्वां सजनामात्यमुद्धरामि स्थिरो भव Mb. 5. 189. 23.

**उद्धृष्ट** Having the hairs erect due to joy.

**+उद्धरणम्** Awaiting, expecting; अपि ते ब्राह्मणा भुक्त्वा गताः सोद्धरणान् गृहान् Mb. 13. 60. 14.

**उद्धारकविधिः**; m. mode of giving or paying; तत्कथय कथमस्योद्धारकविधिर्भविष्यति Pt. 2.

**+उद्धारः** 1. Compilation. 2. what is left over in dishes.

**उद्धार + कोशः** N. of a work.

**उद्धार + विभागः** Division of shares, partition.

**उद्धारित** a. Taken out, released, extricated.

**उद्बद्ध** a. 1. Tied up. 2. Interrupted. 3. Compact, firm.

**उद्बृंहण** Increasing, strengthening.

**उद्भङ्गः** Breaking off, severing.

**+उद्भू** caus. To consider, think; Vikra. 9. 19.

**उद्यन्धा** An ant infesting wild and dry wood.

**उद्यत + आयुध (शस्त्र)** Having an uplifted weapon.

**उद्यमित** a. Induced to act; आत्मनो मधुमदोद्यमितानाम् ki. 9. 66.

**उद्यापनिका** Return home from journey.

**उद्योजित** a. Raised, gathered (as clouds).

**+उद्योत** N. of the Commentary on Ratnāvali, on Kāvyaaprakāśa, on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

**उद्योतकर** The auother of the Udyota commentary on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

**उद्योतनम्** The act of illumating.

**उद्योतः** Lustre, brightness.

**उद्विषितः** f. Excess; Śivama-

himna stotra. 30.

**उद्वेचक** Enhancing, increasing.

**उद्वामिन्** a. Vomiting out.

**+उद्बृहः** A Prominent person-

ality in a family (as in रघुवृहः)

**उद्वाह + हस्तम्** A Nakṣatra auspicious for a marriage;

उद्वाहर्हं च विज्ञाय रुक्मिण्या मधुसूदनः Bhāg. 10. 53.

**उद्वह्नि** a. Emitting sparks of fire (as an eye); उद्वह्निलोचनम् Śi. 4. 28.

**उद्वाश्** To call by name in lamentation; उद्वाश्यमानः पितरं सरामम् Bk. 3. 32.

**+उद्विज्** To revive a man in swoon by sprinkling water.

**उद्द्वेगः** N. A betel nut; Nai. 7. 46.

**उद्द्वेग + करं (कारक, कारिन्)** Causing anxiety.

**उद्विबर्हणम्** Rescuing, lifting; रसां गताया भुव उद्विबर्हणम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 43.

**उद्बर्त** The time of deluge; Rām. 6. 44. 18.

**+उद्बृत्त** Turned up, opened vide.

**उद्बृत्तः** A position of the hands in dancing.

**उद्बृष्टनीय** a. To be untied; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिलदाम हित्वा, शापस्थान्ते...तां मयोद्बृष्टनीयाम् Mc. 93.

**उद्बृद्युवस्** l. P. (उद्-वि-उद्-अस्) To give up completely.

**+उद्भावः** N. of a son of kṛṣṇa.

**+उन्नत** Exhuberant, in high spirits; समाधाय समुद्धार्याः कर्मसिद्धि-भिरुन्नताः Rām. 5. 61. 5.

**उन्नत + कालः** A method of determining time from the shadow.

**उन्नत + कोकिला** A kind of musical instrument.



+उन्नतिः N. of daughter of Dakṣa given in marriage to Dharma.

उन्नहन Unfettered, unlimited; मत्संश्रयस्य विभवोन्नहनस्य नित्यम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 4.

+उन्नाहः Haughtiness.

+उन्निद्र 1. Brilliant, shining (as the moon); नीत्वा निर्भरमन्मयोत्स-वरसैरुन्निद्रचन्द्रा क्षपाः Kalividambana of Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita. 2. Bristling (as hair)

उन्निद्रकम्, उन्निद्रता f. sleeplessness.

उन्नेय a. To be inferred or decided by analogy ; Śivamahimna Stotra 17.

उन्मणिः a. A gem lying on the surface ; गिरयो विभ्रदुन्मणीन् Bhāg. 10. 27. 26.

+उन्मन्थनम् Churning up ; कूर्मे घृतोद्गिरमृतोन्मथने स्वपृष्ठे Bhāg. 11. 4. 18.

+उन्मत्त 1. Very great, abnormal ; उन्मत्तवेगाः प्लवगाः Rām 5. 62. 12. n. 2. The Dhattura flower ; उन्मत्तमासाद्य हरः स्मरश्च Nai. 3. 98. (comm.).

उन्मनीभू To be excited, disturbed.

उन्मुखता The state of expectancy.

उन्मुग्ध a. 1. Confused, confounded. 2. Silly, stupid.

उन्मूढ 9. P. To rub, to do massage.

उपकर्मन् n. A rite connected with the Upanayana where the head of the boy is smelt.

उपकल्पः An ornament ; तपनी-योपकल्पम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 9.

+उपकीचक A sub-branch of a bamboo tree ; विराटनगरे राजन् कीचकादुपकीचकम् (Śleṣa).

+उपक्रमः 1. Heroism. 2. Flight. 3. Behaviour, reaction.

उपक्रान्त a. 1. Commenced. 2. Approached. 3. Treated.

उपश्लेषक a. Alluding, suggesting.

उपखिलम् Supplement to a supplement.

+उपगम् To worship ; सहपत्न्या-विशालाक्ष्या नारायणमुपागमत् Rām. 2. 6. 1.

उपगमनम् Assumption. accepting ; अप्राप्तस्य हि प्रापणमुपगमनम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 21.

उपजिगमिषुः a. Desiring to approach ; नीचैर्वस्यत्युपजिगमिषोः Me. 44.

+उपगूढ p. p. 1. Seized, harassed ; कन्योपगूढो नष्टश्रीः कृपणो विषयात्मकः Bhāg. 4. 28. 6.

2. Covered ; लताभिः पुष्पिता-ग्राभिरुपगूढानि सर्वतः Rām. 4. 1. 9.

उपगानम् Accompanying music.

उपगेयम् Song.

उपग्रस् 1. P. To swallow,

devour, eclipse.

उपघ्रा P. To smell ; पर्यश्रुस्वजत

मूर्धनि चोपजघ्ना R. 13. 70.

उपचतुर Approximately four.

उपचरणम् Approach.

उपचरितम् A particular Sandhi

rule.

उपचार+च्छलम् A kind of fallacious inference to be refuted by reference to the literal sense of a statement used figuratively.

उपचार+पदम् A word of courtesy, a formal utterance.

उपच्छन्न Concealed, hidden.

उपच्छल् p. To decline, overreach.

उपजानु a. Near the knee.

उपतल्पः 1. A room on the upper story. 2. A kind of wooden stool.

उपतीर्थम् 1. Bank of a river or lake. 2. The country in the vicinity ; Mb. 5. 152. 7.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यक् according to उपाधिभ्यां त्यक्त् आसन्नारूढयोः] A low land at the foot of a mountain ; गिरैरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनं संप्राप्ताः Ś. 5.

उपदानम् Context ; ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

उपदेशितम् Referring to a thing by way of context.

उपदातु a One who gives.

+उपदेह Smearing, painting ; देहोपदेहात्किरणैर्मणीनाम् Nai. 10. 97.

उपदेहिका white ant.

+उपद्वयः 1. The Sixth part of a Saman Consisting of seven parts ; Ch. Up. 2. 8. 2. 2. Loss, wastage ; अन्नस्योपद्वयं पश्य मृतो हि किमशिष्यति Ram. 2. 108. 14.

उपद्वारम् A side-door.

+उपधा (3. u.) To cheat.

उपधालोपः Delision of the penultimate letter.

+उपधान a. A wooden piece inserted under the string of a musical instrument to add to the tension ; पाशोपधानां ज्यातन्त्री Mb. 4. 35. 16.

उपधानी 1. A pillow, a cushion 2. A foot-rest.

उपधाव् 1 u. To Worship.

+उपनतिः 1. Inclination. 2. One's due.

उपनन्न Coming to.

उपनिबद्ध a. 1. Composed. 2. Discussed ; किंचिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिन्नेद् 1. P. Ā. To make happy.

उपनिर्गमः A main road.

उपनिर्गमनम् An exit.

उपनिर्हारः An attack, raid ; नेदानीमुपनिर्हारं रावणो दातुमर्हति Rām. 6. 75. 2.

उपनिविष्ट a, 1. Besieging. 2. Placing, occupying.

उपनिवेशः 1. A Suburb. 2. Placing.

+उपनिषद् Concentration ; यदेव विद्यया करोति श्रद्धयोपनिषदा Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

उपनिषेद् Ā. To devote one's self to.

+उपनयः Initiation (into any science).

+उपनयनम् Employment, application.



+उपनीत p. p. 1. Married.  
2. Initiated into the Brahmacharya Āśrama.

उपनुन्न a. Blown, wafted;  
द्रुतमरुदुपनुन्नैः Śi. 4. 68.

उपनेत्रम् Spectacles.

उपन्यस्तम् A particular position of hands in wrestling Rām. 6. 40. 26.

उपपत्ति One guilty of an Upapātaka, a secondary Sin.

+उपपत्तिः 1. Accident, coincidence; उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. —2. Appropriate, logical; उपपत्तिमूर्जिताश्रितं नृपमूचे वचनं वृकोदरः Ki. 2. 1.

उपपत्तिसमः A contradiction in Logic where both the assertions are capable of being proved even though they are contradictory.

उपपत्तिपरित्यक्त a. Not sustainable, unproved.

+उपपन्न Willing, agreeable; उपपन्नेषु दारेषु पुत्रेषु च विधीयते Rām. 2. 101. 18.

उपपाद्य a. 1. To be carried out. 2. To be proved. 3. Coming into existence.

उपपर्वन् n. The day before the change of the moon.

उपपादः An additional pillar.

+उपप्लव Loss, failure; मायया विभ्रमन्वितो न वेद स्मृत्युपप्लवात् Bhāg. 10. 84. 25.

उपप्लाव्यम् N. of the capital of the Matsyas.

+उपप्लुत Pressed, squeezed; Ki. 8. 39.

उपभृ 3. u. To bear.

उपभृत a. Collected and brought near; शिष्यायोपभृतं तेजो Bhāg. 8. 15. 29.

उपभेदः Subdivision.

उपमश्रवस् a. (Ved). glorified; कविं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमम् Rv. 2. 23. 1.

उपमन्त्रिन् m. 1. A junior advisor or minister. 2. A messenger; स्मररुज उपमन्त्रिन् मन्थतामन्यवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 71. 29.

+उपमा An irreligious doctrine; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

उपमा + व्यतिरेकः A Combination of comparison and contrast.

उपमर्दनम् Suppression.

उपमेखलम् ind. on the slope (of a mountain).

उपयापनम् 1. Causing to go near. 2. Marriage.

उपयुक्तः A subordinate officer; Kau. A. 2. 5.

उपयोग + वत् Useful.

उपयोग + शून्य Useless.

उपयोज्य Fit to be employed.

उपरज्य ind. Darkening.

उपरञ्जक a. 1. Dye. 2. influence.

उपरध्या A bye-road.

उपरत + शोणिता A lady whose menses have stopped.

उपरम्भ P To cause to resound.

उपरि + करः A tax paid by casual tenants.

उपरि + काण्डम् The third portion of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

उपरि + तलम् Surface.

उपरि + बृहती A kind of Brihati metre.

उपरि + छ (स्थ) Standing above, placed above.

उपरुद्धः A captive.

उपरोधः Deletion, dropping; आनर्थक्यादि प्राकृतस्योपरोधः स्यात् MS. 8. 4. 15.

उपरोध + कारिन् a. Obstructing.

+उपल A ball shot from a dummy gun.

उपल + प्रक्षिन् a. Grinding grain upon mill-stones.

उपल + वृष्टिः A hail-storm.

उपलब्धि + समः A logical term denoting a particular sophistical refutation of an argument; Nyāya darśana.

+उपलम्भः Seeing, looking at.

+उपलेपः Dullness, bluntness.

उपलेखः N. of a Grammatical Work Connected with the Prātiśākhya.

उपलोहम् A secondary or base metal.

उपवञ्चनम् The act of Crouching or lying close to.

उपवञ्चित a. cheated, disappointed.

उपवर्तन A Country; स्वर्भौम-मेतदुपवर्तनमात्मनैः Nai. 11.28.

उपवसनम् Fasting.

उपोषित a. One who has fasted

उपोषितम् Fasting

उपोढा The younger wife who is more favourite.

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining  
2. Knowing.—f. 1. Acquisition  
2. Inquiring.

उपविष्ट 1. Seated, occupied.

उपविष्टक a. That which has firmly settled even after the due period (as in the case of a foetus in the womb).

उपवीक्ष् [उप-यि ईक्ष्] Ā. 1. To look at or towards. 2. To regard as fit or proper.

उपवीतकम् The sacred thread.

उपव्रजम् ind. Near a cow-herd colony.

उपशक् 4. u. 1. To endeavour, help. 2. To learn, enquire into. 3. (5. P.) To be able.

+उपशमः N. of the 20th Muhūrta in Astronomy.

उपराम + क्षयः (Jainism) The destruction of activity by withdrawal.

उपशयस्थ a. Lying in ambush.

उपशीर्षकम् 1. A cerebral disease.  
2. A necklace of pearls.

उपशूर्म Short of bravery.

+उपश्रुतिः 1. Rumour; नोपश्रुतिं कटुकां नोत मुक्ताम् Mb. 5. 30. 5.  
2. Inculcation, incorporation; यथा त्रयाणां वर्णानां संख्यातोपश्रुतिः पुरा Mb. 12. 64. 6. 3. N. of a Goddess; Mb. 12. 342. 48.

उपश्लोकः N. of the father of the tenth Manu.

उपष्टम्भक a. Strengthening, reinforcing.



उपसंयत *a.* closely united.  
 उपसंव्रज् *P.* To step into, enter.  
 उपसंसृष्ट *a.* 1. United with, joined together. 2. Afflicted, cursed, condemned; ब्रह्मशापोपसंसृष्टे स्वकुले Bhāg. 11. 30 2.  
 उपसंस्कृत *a.* 1. Prepared, cooked, made ready 2. Adorned, filled with; अमृतोपम तोयाभिः शिवाभिरुपसंस्कृताः Rām. 5. 14. 25.  
 +उपसंहतिः 1. Conclusion, end. 2. The catastrophe.  
 उपसंक्लृप्त *a.* Fixed above; Bhāg. 4. 9. 55.  
 +उपसंग्रहः A pillow.  
 उपसञ्ज 6. Ā. To be attached to; अथापि नोपसञ्जेत स्त्रीषु स्वैरेषु चार्थवित् Bhāg. 11. 26. 22.  
 +उपसदनम् Abode, place (as in यज्ञोपसदनम्)  
 उपसादनम् Approaching with humility.  
 उपसंध्यम् *ind.* Nearing the desk, उपसंध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः Śi. 9. 5.  
 उपसाध् *caus. P.* 1. To subdue. 2. To dress, arrange.  
 +उपसर्गः Obstacle; ते समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः Yoga Sūtras 3-39.  
 उपसर्जनीकृत Subdued, Suppressed, made secondary. यत्रार्थः शब्दो वा तमर्थमुपसर्जनीकृतस्वार्थो व्यङ्ग्यः Dhvanyāloka.  
 उपसर्जित *a.* Set up, sent off; तक्षकादात्मनो मृत्युं द्विजपुत्रोपसर्जितात् Bhāg. 1. 12. 27.  
 +उपसृष्ट 1. Let loose; अश्वत्थाम्नोपसृष्टेन ब्रह्मशीर्ष्णोस्तेजसा Bhāg. 1. 12. 1. 2. Ruined, destroyed; कालोपसृष्टतिगमावन Bhāg. 10. 83. 4.  
 +उपसर्प A three year old elephant.  
 उपस्कन्न Moved, afflicted; स्नेहोपस्कन्नहृदया Rām. 6. 111. 87.  
 +उपस्कारः Pickles, condiment.  
 उपस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Spread, scattered over, strewn. 2. Clothed, covered. 3. Poured.

+उपस्थ 1. Seat; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47. 2. Surface; तं शयानं धरोपस्थे Bhāg. 7. 13. 12.  
 +उपस्थानम् A Court-room; उपस्थानगतः कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 14.  
 उपस्थापना The ritual connected with initiating a Jain monk.  
 उपस्थित + वक्तु *m.* An extempore speaker.  
 उपस्तुत *a.* Streaming forth; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेज्य गुणैरुपस्तुता Ki. 1. 18.  
 +उपस्पर्शनम् A gift.  
 उपहासकम् A joke, a humorous statement.  
 उपहर्तु *a.* One who offers, presents; ahost.  
 उपहा 3. Ā. To descend, come down upon; उपाजिहीया न महीतलं यदि 1. 1. 37.  
 उपहार्यम्, उपहारकः, उपहारिका An offering, gift.  
 उपहितः *f.* Devotedness.  
 उपहूत *a.* Summoned, called, invoked.  
 उपांशु + जपः A mode of chanting Mantras within oneself.  
 उपांशु + ग्रहः The first consignment of Soma juice pressed in a sacrifice.  
 उपांशु + दण्डः A punishment inflicted in private.  
 उपांशु + वधः A concealed murder.  
 +उपाकृत 1. Initiated into the Mantras. 2. Utilised; यज्ञेषूपाकृतं वित्तं Mb. 12. 268. 22.  
 उपाक्रम् 1. P. To fall upon, attack.  
 उपाघ्रा *P.* 1. To smell at 2. To kiss (as in मूच्युं पाघ्राय).  
 +उपाङ्गः A group of sacred scriptures of the Jains.  
 उपात्त + विद्यः One who has finished his education; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.  
 +उपादान One of the four contentments enumerated by Sāṅkhya; Sāṅ. K. 50.

+उपाधा 3. W. To seduce, rape. (a woman).  
 +उपाधिः 1. The by product of an action, an incidental purpose. 2. Substitution, proxy; उपाधिर्न मया कार्यो वनवासे जुगुप्सितः Rām. 2. 111. 29.  
 उपाध्वर्यः An assistant Adhvaryu.  
 उपारमः Ceasing, end.  
 उपाह् 2. P. To weep for.  
 उपाजित *a.* Secured, acquired.  
 उपालम् 1. Ā. To seize to kill (as a sacrificial animal).  
 उपावृत *a.* Covered, concealed.  
 उपाश्लिष्ट *a.* One who has embraced or laid hold of.  
 उपासीन *a.* Sitting near to, sitting around, attending on.  
 उपस्थित *a.* 1. Mounting, standing. 2. Occured, come into being, approached as in व्यसनं समुपस्थितम्.  
 +उपायः Initiation, sacred thread ceremony; उपायेनप्रवतरन्-उपनयनेन सह प्रवतरन् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 22.  
 उपाय + विकल्पः An alternative expedient.  
 उपेयिवस् *a.* (उप-इण्-क्वसु P. 111. 2. 109) One who goes near; Śi. 2. 114.  
 उपेक्षणीय *a.* To be overlooked, neglected.  
 उपेडकीय Den. P. (उप-एडक) To behave as a sheep towards; Kāsikā an Pāṇini VI. 1. 94.  
 उपेन्द्र + अपत्यम् God of love.  
 उपात्त Obtained, earned; उपात्त-निद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.  
 उभय + अन्वयिन् *a.* Applicable in both cases.  
 उभय + अलंकार A figure of speech, which sets off both the sense and sound.  
 उभय + च्छन्ना A figure of speech where there is enigma of two kinds.  
 उभय-पदिन् Having both Parasmai and Ātmanepada.



उभय + विपुला *f.* N. of a metre.  
उभय + विग्रहः *a.* Neither here nor there, losing on both ends; कच्चिन्नोभयविग्रहच्छिन्नाग्रमिव नश्यति Bg. 6. 38.

उभय + स्नातक One who has finished both his studies and his Brahmacharya Vrata; Kullūka on MSm. 4. 31.

उभयतः + पाश Having noose an both ends.

उभयतः + पुच्छः With tail on either sides.

उभयतः + प्रज्ञः One who can see both inwards and out wards.

उमा + महेस्वरव्रतम् N. of a particular religious vow to propitiate Śiva.

उरग + शयनः N. of Viṣṇu reposing on Śeṣa.

उरस् + कपाटः A broad strong chest.

उरस् + क्षयः Consumption, disease in chest.

उरस् + स्तम्भः Asthma.

उर + पराक्रमः Of great powers.

उरुधा *ind.* In many ways; पश्य तं माययोरुधा Bhāg. 1. 13. 47.

उर्वशी + शापः Urvaśi cursing Arjuna to become a eunuch which stood him in good stead during the Ajñāta Vāsa. (Also used in similar contexts where an apparently harmful incident turns out to be beneficial).

उलङ् 10 P. (उलण्डयति) To throw out, to eject; Dhātupāṭha.

उलिः, उल्ली *f.* White onion.

+ उलकः N. of a sage identified as Kaṇāda the author of the Vaiśeṣika Sūtras.

उलक + जित् A crow.

उलूलि, उलूल *a.* 1. crying aloud, noisy. 2. A sound produced by women by blowing into the hollow of the palm on an auspicious occasion like marriage;

Nai. 14. 51. Anargha Rāghava. 3. 55.

+ उल्लभः 1. Dreadful. 2. Sinful.

उल्लभरसः Valour.

उल्लकः A kind of liquor.

+ उल्लस् To shake, wave. जिह्वाशतान्युल्लसयन्त्यजस्रम् Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लसत् *a.* Shining forth.

उल्लाघः Black pepper.

उवटः N. of a commentator on Rgveda Prātiśākhya.

उशत् *a.* 1. Beautiful; 2. Dear, beloved. 3. Pure, sinless. 4. Impure; वर्जयेदुशती वाचम् Mb. 12. 235. 10.

उशजः N. of the father of Kaṣṣivāt.

उष्ण + उष्ण *a.* Very hot; उष्णोष्णशीकरसूजः Śi. 5. 45.

उष्ण + गुः The sun.

उषस् + करः The moon.

उषस् + कलः A cock.

उषस् + पतिः Aniruddha.

उषस् + पूजा Special worship conducted in the early morning during the month of Dhanus.

उष्ट्र + अक्षः A camel-eyed (horse); Śālihotra.

उष्ट्र + निषदनम् One of the Yogic Āsanās.

उष्ट्र + प्रमाणः An eight footed animal (Śarabha).

+ उष्णीषः The top of a building.

उहारः A tortoise.

ऊ

ऊबरः (pl.) N. of a Śaiva sect.

ऊखरजस् 1. Salt prepared from saline earth. 2. Nitre or saltpetre.

+ ऊतिः Tissue.

ऊन् 10. P. To decrease.

ऊनातिरिक्त *a.* Too little or too much.

ऊनादिकम् The Śrāddha ceremony previous to the anniversary.

ऊनमासिक Māsika Śrāddhas in addition to the regular monthly

ceremonies, performed within one year on calculating the number of days.

ऊरुः + अङ्गम् Mushroom.

ऊर्जः + मासः The month Kārtika.

ऊर्जः + मेघ *a.* Of outstanding intelligence.

+ ऊर्ध्वगमः Fire.

ऊर्ध्व + तिलकः A vertical caste mark on the forehead; सूर्यस्पर्धिकीरटमूर्ध्वतिलकप्रोद्भासि फालान्तरम् Nārāyaṇīya. 2.1

ऊर्ध्व + दृश् *m.* A crab.

ऊर्ध्व + प्रमाणम् Altitude.

ऊर्ध्व + बालम् The tail of the camari deer.

ऊर्ध्व + शोधनः Soapnut tree and its fruit.

+ ऊर्मिका Anxiety.

ऊवध्यम् Half digested food.

ऊष्मायणम् Summer.

ऊहगानम् N. of one of the three divisions of the Sāma Veda.

ऊहच्छला *f.* N. of a chapter of the Sāma Veda Chchālā.

ऋ

ऋक्ष् 5. P. to kill.

+ ऋक्षः A kind of deer; रोहिङ्गूतां सोऽज्वघावदृक्षरूपी हतत्रयः Bhāg. 3. 31. 36.

ऋक्षः + इष्टिः An offering to the stars.

ऋक्षः + जिह्वम् A kind of leprosy.

ऋक्षः + नायकः A kind of round construction; Agni P. 104.

ऋक्षः + प्रियः An ox.

ऋक्षः + विडम्बिन् *m.* A fraudulent astrologer.

ऋच् + ब्राह्मणम् The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऋजु + कायः The sage Kaśyapa.

ऋजु + लेखा Straight line.

ऋण् 8 P. To go.

ऋणच्छेदः Payment of a debt.

ऋणनिर्णयपत्रम् (ऋणपत्रम्) A note acknowledging the loan.

ऋणप्रदातृ Money-lender.

ऋतसामन् N. of a Sāman.

ऋतम्भरा Intellect; Pātanjala Yoga Darśana 1. 47.



ऋतुः+चर्या *f.* Seasonal behaviour (of animals).

ऋतु+जुष् *f.* A woman indulging in sexual intercourse at a time fit for confinement.

ऋतु+पशुः An animal intended for a seasonal sacrifice.

+ऋद्म् Collection of grain after beating it out.

ऋदित *a.* Made to prosper; राजभूयजित्त्वल्लोकान् स्वयमेवासि ऋदितान् Mb. 18. 3. 25.

ऋश्यमूकः N. of a mountain.

ऋषभ+अचलः N. of a hill-temple at Kerala connected with the life of Śaṅkarācārya.

ऋषि+ऋणम् A debt due to Ṛṣis.

ऋषिका *f.* A female composer of the Rks,

+ ष्टिः A kind of musical instrument; सतालवीणामुरजष्टि-वेणुभिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 21.

ए

+एकः N. of Prajāpati; एक इति च प्रचापतेरभिधानमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 13.

एकम् 1. Mind; एकं विनित्ये स जुगोप सप्त Bu. ch. 2. 41.

2. Unity.

+एकाक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava, Aum.

एकानि *a.* Keeping only one fire.

+एकाङ्गम् An one-act play.

एकाङ्गी Incomplete; ०रूपक Incomplete simile.

एकापचयः (एकापयः) Short by one member.

एकाहार्यं *a.* Having the same food; without differentiating between allowed and prohibited food.

एकैकशम् Severally, one by one.

एकग्रामीण *a.* Belonging to the same village.

+एकचरः An ascetic; नाराजके जनपदे चरत्येकचरो वशी Rām. 2. 67. 23.

एकच्छत्र Ruled under one umbrella (one sway).

एकजीववादः (in Philo) The theory of a jivātman only.

एकदण्डिन् A class of Sanyāsins.

एकधुरी Carrying the same load; तत्कण्ठनालैकधुरीणवीण. Nai. 6. 65.

एकनयनः Planet Venus, Śukrācārya the preceptor of Asuras whose one eye is said to have been pricked by Vāmana.

एकनिपातः A particle which constitutes a single word.

एकपादिका Standing on one leg; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकाम् Nai. 1. 121.

एकपाथिवः Sole or supreme ruler, an emperor; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपाथिवः R. 3. 31.

एकवाक्य One syntactically connected sentence.

एकवाक्यत्वम् Syntactical unity.

एकवाचक *a.* Synonym.

एकवासस् Clothed in one garment.

एकविंशक The twenty-first member.

एकविजयः Towering victory, thorough success. Kau. A. 12.

एकवीरः 1. A pre-eminent warrior. 2. N. of one of the nine assistants of skanda.

एकव्यावहारिकाः N. of a Buddhist school.

एकशोपः A tree with a single root.

एकक+शतम् One percent.

एकलव्यः N. of a disciple of Droṇācārya who attained proficiency in archery by his devotion to Guru.

एकाष्टका *f.* The eighth day of Māgha.

एकाष्टी A seed of the cotton tree.

एजत् *a.* Trembling, shaking.

एणाङ्गः The loon.

एणाङ्गवृद्धः Lord Śiva.

एणशिशुः (शशकः) A young one of a deer.

एतत्+पर *a.* Intent on this.

एतनः 1. Breath; 2. A kind of fish.

एतावन्मात्र *a.* Upto this stage, of this measure, upto this extent, such.

ए०+आदि A group of Āyur-Vedic mediceans begining with Elā.

एला+सुगन्धि Smelling sweet due to elā.

+एव Again; एवशब्दश्च पुनरित्यर्थे भविष्यति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 36.

+एव 1. W. To know; एषितुं प्रेषितो यातो BK. 5. 82.

एविका The Iron beam without a ring or cap.

एष्टव्य *a.* To be striven for, wished for; एष्टव्या बहवः पुत्राः Rām. 2. 107. 13.

ऐ

ऐकर्म्यम् 1. Unity of action. 2. The state of sharing the same fruit; ŚB. or MS. 11. 1. 1.

ऐकगुण्यम् The value of single unit.

ऐकमुख्यम् 1. Full possession. 2. Subordination.

ऐकान्त्यम् 1. Exclusiveness, absoluteness, Privacy. 2. Friendship.

ऐक्यारोपः Equalization.

ऐतेशप्रलापः N. of a part of the Atharva Veda by sage Aiteṣa.

ऐन *a.* (इनः सूर्यः, तस्य इदम्) of the sun. निर्वर्ण्य वर्णेन समानमेन Rām. ch. 6. 25.

+ऐन्दव A moon worshipper; Nai. 11. 76.

ऐन्दव+किशोर A crescent moon; ऐन्दवकिशोरशेखरम् ऐदम्पर्यं चकास्ति निगमानाम् Mūkapāṇḍasati.

ऐरम् A heap.

ऐश्य Belonging to Īśa.

ऐश्यम् Supremacy.

ऐश्वरकारणिकः A Naiyāyika.

+ऐश्वर्यम् The faculty for omni presence; Mb. 12. 184. 40.



ओ

ओक + जः *a.* Born in the house (as cows).

ओकणी A boundary-forest.

+ ओघः One of the three Vādyā Vidhis ; Nāg. 10 14.

ओजस् Velocity, speed ; एष ह्यतिबलः सन्त्ये रथेन पवनीजसा Rām. 7. 29. 12.

ओजायितम् Courageous behaviour.

+ ओपशः ( Ved ) Pillow, support.

ओलज् I P. To cast or throw up.

ओषधिः 1. The Soma plant. 2. Camphor.

ओष्ठ + अवलोप्य *a.* Which could be eaten with lips.

ओष्ठ + पाकः The rupturing of the lips due to cold.

ओष्ठ्य + योनिः *a.* Produced from labial sounds.

ओष्ठ्य + स्थान *a.* Pronounced with lips.

औ

औग्रसेनः Kāṁsa the son of Ugrasena.

औच्च्यम् Longitude, distance (of a planet.)

औत्थ्य Belonging to the family of Utathya.

औत्तर्माणकम् Debt.

औत्थितासनिकः An officer in charge of seating arrangements; Inscription of Bengal. P. 149.

औत्पत्तिकम् Characteristic, temperament ; औत्पत्तिकेनैव संहनन-बलोपेताः Bhāg. 5. 2. 21.

औदीच्य Belonging to the Northern Country.

औदुम्बरायणः N. of a grammarian.

औद्रङ्गिकः Collector of the tax called Udraṅga; EI. XXIII, p. 159.

औपकुर्वाणक Pertaining to an Upakurvāṇa Brahmacārin.

औपगविः N. of Uddhava; Bhāg. 3. 4. 27.

औपपत्यम् Happiness derived from an Upapati or paramour.

औपसन्ध्य Belonging to the time just before the evening; रश्मिभिरौपसन्ध्यैः Nai. 22. 56.

औपस्थितिकः An attendant; एष भर्तृपादमूलादीपस्थितिको हंसः Pratijñā. 1.

औम *a.* Relating to Umā.

+ औरस 1. Physical; न ह्यस्त्य-स्यौरसं बलम् Mb. 3. 11. 31. 2. Natural; शिक्षौरसकृतं बलम् Mb. 7. 37. 20.

और्गस्थानिकः An officer in-charge of woollen; EI, XXIII, P. 159.

+ औषधम् Prevention, counter-action; अतिक्रुधं निषधमनौषधं जनः Śi. 17. 7.

औषधि + प्रतिनिधिः A substitute medicinal herb.

औष्टिक *a.* Relating to camel.

औष्टिकः An oil-miller; Mb. 8. 45. 25.

क

+ कम् 1. Hair. 2. An act of a woman. 3. Flock of hair. 4. Milk. 5. Misery. 6. Poison. 7. Fear.

कंशः (कं जलं शंते अत्र) A water-pot.

कंस + कृषः Epithet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16.

ककुदिन् *a.* Leader, boss; आस्यं विवृत्य ककुदी Mb. 12. 289. 19.

+ कक्ष्य 1. A military encirclement. 2. Rivalry. 3. Promise. 4. A balance;

+ कक्ष्यम् A meadow of dry grass; प्रधक्ष्यति यथा कक्ष्यं चित्रभानुर्हि-मात्यये Rām. 2. 24. 8.

कङ्कु + वासस् *m.* An arrow; असंपातं करिष्यन्ति चरन्तः कङ्कुवाससः Rām. 5. 21. 26.

कङ्कुटरी Turmeric.

कङ्कुण + धारणम् A preliminary to any major ritual in which a sacred thread or metallic bangle

is tried round the hand of the chief priest or Yajamāna.

कङ्कुलिः A kind of tree which flowers in Śarad; पशूनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्कुलितरवे Saundaryalaharī.

कङ्कुसिका *f.* Bathing for the head only.

+ कच्छः A thickly inhabited locality.

कज्जलिका Powder made of mercury.

कञ्चुकीयः Same as Kañcukin.

कञ्जिनी A courtesan.

कट + कुटिः *m.* A thatched hutment.

कट + कृत् A plaiter of straw mats.

कट + पूर्णः An elephant in the first stage of rut.

कटभूः The temple region of an elephant.

कट + स्थालम् A corpse.

कटजक *m.* N. of a class of people; लोके गोपालकमानय कटजक-मानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते Mbh. 1. 1. 23.

कटफलः A bribe; उत्कोचेऽस्त्री कटफलः Nm.

कटारिका A small dagger.

कटिनी *m.* An elephant.

कटु + भङ्गः (—भद्रः) Dry ginger.

कटु, 10. P. To heap, cover with earth.

कट्टारिका A butcher's cleaver.

कठः + उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कठ + कालापाः Schools of Kāṭha and Kālāpa; Mbh. on P. II. 4. 3; ये च मे कठकालापाः Rām. 2. 32. 18.

कठ + धूर्तः A brahmin well-versed in the Kāṭha branch of the Yajur Veda.

कठिनम् 1. A shovel; प्लवे कठिन-काजं च Rām. 2. 55. 17. 2. An earthen vessel; Mb. 3. 297. 1. 3. A strap or pole fixed on the shoulder to carry burden; P. IV. 4. 72.

कठिकल्लः The Balsam apple.



कठुर Hard, cruel.

कठोरित Strengthened.

कडुली A kind of drum.

कडर N. of a country.

+कण A crocodile.

कणवीरकः A kind of arsenic.

+कण्टकः A taunting speech.

कण्टकिलः Bamboo.

कण्टाफलः Jack-fruit, jack-tree.

कण्ठ+त्रः A necklace; शुक्लकेयूर-  
कण्ठत्राः Mb. 5. 143. 39.

कण्ठ+नालम् The throat, neck-  
region.

कण्ठ+रोधस् Lowering the voice.

कण्ठ+माला N. of a disease  
which affects the neck region.

कण्ठला A basket made of  
canes.

कण्डिल a. 1. Drunken.  
2. Saucy; कण्डिललड्डु कामे प्रतिष्ठाः  
Pratijñā, 3.

कण्व+उपनिषद् N. of an  
Upaniṣad.

कत्ताशब्दः The sound produced  
while dice are rolled; अरे कत्ता-  
शब्दो निर्माणकस्य हरति हृदयं...MK.  
2. 5.

+कथ् Narrate in praise.

कथक+टोका N. of a commen-  
tary on Rāmāyaṇa.

कयन्ता Inexplicable uneasi-  
ness.

कया+मात्र Remaining only in  
narrative, dead.

+कदम्बः 1. Dust. 2. Fra-  
grance; cf. कदम्बः पुंसि नीपे स्यात्ति-  
निशे वरुदुणमे । धूल्यां समूहे गन्धे च...  
Nm.

कदम्ब+युद्धम् A kind of amorous  
play; Vātsyā.

कदली+क्षता 1. A sort of  
cucumber. 2. A fine woman.

कदली+गर्भः The pith of the  
plantain.

कनक+कदली A kind of  
plantain with a tawny stem and  
leaves; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टन-  
प्रेक्षणीयः Me. 79.

कनक+कारः A goldsmith.

कनक+पट्टम् Gold broc de

cloth; पीतं कनकपट्टाभं स्रस्तं तद्वसनं  
शुभम् Rām. 5. 15. 45.

कनक+पर्वतः Mount Meru.

कनपः (कनो दीप्तिगतिः शोभा वा  
पातिसः) A kind of missile; Mb.  
3. 20. 34.

कनिष्कः N. of a king in the  
1st cy. A. D.

+कनिष्ठा A younger wife.

कनीनिकम् N. of a group of  
Sāmāns.

कनीयस् m. 1. Younger brother;  
कलत्रवानहं बाले कनीयासं भजस्व मे  
R. 12... 2. The lover in excite-  
ment.

+कन्तुः A lover.

कन्दः+अशः One who subsists  
on roots.

कन्दरालः A walnut tree, its  
nut.

कन्दर्प+दर्प The strength of  
cupid.

कन्दर्प+वह्नि The heat due to  
affliction of love.

कन्दुक+घात Tossing a ball;  
आरामसीमनि च कन्दुकघातलीलालोलाय-  
माननयनां Nārāyaṇīya.

+कन्यका N. of Durga.

कन्यका+परमेश्वरी The presid-  
ing deity at cape Comorin.

कन्यस् 1. Younger. 2. Lover.

कन्या+द्वेषकः One who rapes a  
virgin.

कन्या+भैक्ष्यम् Asking for the  
gift of a girl.

कन्या+व्रतस्था A woman in her  
monthly state; मयि कन्याव्रतस्थायां  
Ks. 26. 56.

कपाट+बन्धनम् Closing the  
door.

कपाटिका A door.

कपाल+मोक्षः Breaking the  
skull of a Sanyāsin after his  
Nirvāṇa to ensure the upward  
exit of life.

कपि+आसम् The anus of an  
ape; यथा कन्यासं पुण्डरीकमेव...ch.  
Up. 1. 6. 7.

कपि+मुष्टिः The clenched fist  
of a monkey; (figuratively) an  
adamant attitude.

कपित्वम् The characteristic of  
a monkey; कपित्वमनवस्थितम्  
Rām. 5.

+कपिला N. of a river which  
joins the Kāveri.

कपिलवस्तु N. of town in which  
Buddha was born.

कपोत+वृत्ति f. To be very  
frugal, gathering very little for  
one's food; Mb. 3. 260. 5.

कपोल+ताडनम् Striking the  
cheeks as a mark of confessing  
one's mistake.

कपोल+पत्रम् A mark painted  
on the cheek resembling a leaf.

कपोल+पालिः, (—ली) f. The  
side of a check.

कबलः Same as Kavalah.

कबलम् A kind of natural  
fodder for elephants.

+कमन A lover, husband;  
उदयाचलशृङ्गसंगतं कमलिन्याः कमनं  
व्यभावयत् Sāhendra 2. 101.

कमल+अक्षः 1. The lotus-seed.  
2. the lotus-eyed, Viṣṇu.

+कमला An orange.

कमलीका A small lotus.

+कम्बलः Covering of an  
elephant; गजप्रावरणे चैव...Nm.

कम्भ a. 1. Watery. 2. Happy.

कर+कच्छपिका f. A Mudrā in  
Yoga where the hands resemble  
a tortoise.

कर+कृतात्मन् One who lives  
from hand to mouth.

कर+तलीकृ To hold in the  
palm; ततः करतलीकृत्य व्यापि  
हालाहलं विषम् Bhāg. 8. 7. 43.

कर+पात्री 1. A cup made of  
leather. 2. One who receives his  
alms in his hands.

कर+मर्वः,—मर्वी,—मर्वकः N. of a  
plant.

करक+वारि Hail-Water; Kau.  
A. 1. 20.

करटा+मुखम् An aperture on  
elephant's temple which leaks  
at the time of rut.

+करणम् N. of a treatise by  
Varāhamihira on the motion of  
the planets.



करण + व्यूहम् N. of an astronomical work.

करण + विभक्तिः The instrumental case; सूक्तवाकानेव करण-विभक्तिसंयोगात् ŚB. on Ms. 3. 2. 12.

+ करभः The hip.

करम्भ Roasted, fried; कामाधियस्त्वयि रचिता न परम रोहन्ति यथा करम्भबीजानि Bhag. 6. 16, 39.

+ कराल Having projecting teeth.

करालित a. 1. Tormented. 2. Magnified, intensified.

करिन् + मुक्ता A pearl.

करिन् + रतम् A particular pose in sexual enjoyments. Com. on Ki. 5. 23.

करिन् + सुन्दरिका A gauge, watermark.

करीष (—रु) f. 1. A cricket. 2. The root of an elephant's tusk.

करुणा + करः Compassionate.

करुष Dirt, sin; निर्मलो निष्करुषश्च शुद्ध इन्द्रो यथाभवत् Rām. 1. 24. 21.

करुषाः N. of a country; Rām. 1. 24.

+ कर्क 1. A gem. 2. A vessel made out of a coconut shell. 3. A miser,

कर्का A white mare.

+ कर्कन्ध A foetus of ten days old; दशाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः Bhāg.

कर्कन्धुः m. A well without water; Comm. an Up. 1. 28.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck.

+ कर्कश 1. Niggardly. 2. Strongly addicted to.

+ कर्कशः A black sugarcane.

+ कर्णः 1. The diameter of a circle. 2. An intermediate region or Upadik.

कर्ण + अञ्जलः (लम्) Ear-lobe.

कर्ण + कटु (कठोर) Painful to hear.

कर्ण + कषायः Pus in the ear; आपीयतां कर्णकषायशेषान् Bhāg. 2. 6. 46.

कर्ण + चूलिका An ear-ring.

कर्ण + पुटम् The passage of the ear.

कर्ण + मलम् Excretion of the ear; विष्णुकर्णमलोद्भूतो Devi Māhātmya.

कर्ण + मुकुरः An ear-ornament.

कर्ण + स्त्रोतस् n. Excretion of the ear.

कर्ण + हर्म्यम् A side-tower.

कर्णेचुरचुरा f. A secret whispering in the ear.

कर्णेजपः 1. Whispering into another's ears. 2. A tale-bearer, an informer; तवापर्णे कर्णेजपनयनपै-शूच्यचकिताः saundryalahri.

+ कर्तरी A kind of dance.

कर्तृ + पदम् The word indicating the subject.

कर्तृ + निष्ठ Pertaining to the doer of an action.

कर्परी, कर्परिका A kind of collyrium.

कर्पूर + मञ्जरी N. of a drama by Rājasekhara.

कर्पूर + स्तवः A panegyric in Tantra Śāstra.

+ कर्मन् 1. The organ of action; कर्माणि कर्मभि कुर्वन् Bhāg. 11. 3. 6. 2. Training, practice; Kau. A. 2. 2.

+ कर्मान्तः A worker; कच्चिन्न सर्वे कर्मान्ताः Rām. 2. 100. 52.

+ कर्मान्तरम् Another work or job.

+ कर्मापनुत्तिः f. Annihilation of Karma.

कर्माख्या Name given on the basis of the action.

कर्माशयः The body which accumulates the results of good and evil acts.

कर्मगतिः f. The course of the effects of past action; सुखामुखौ कर्मगतप्रवृत्तौ Subhāṣ.

कर्मच्छेदः The loss due to being absent from duty. Kau. A. 2. 7.

कर्मदेवः One who has attained Godhood through religious actions.

कर्मनामधेयम् A name based on

certain reasons and not given arbitrarily.

कर्मनिश्चयः A decision of action.

कर्मश्रुतिः A vedic statement expressive of an act; कर्मश्रुतेः परार्थत्वात् MS. 11. 2. 6.

कर्दूरकः A kind of aromatic substance resembling ginger, used in medicinal preparation and perfumery.

+ कल 1. Vigorous. 2. (at the end of a compound) Full; दीनस्य ताम्राश्रुकलस्य राज्ञः Rām. 2. 13. 24.

कल + व्याघ्रः A cross breed between tigress and pantheon.

+ कलङ्कः A caste mark on the fore head; कलङ्कः .....तिलकेपि च Nm.

कलञ्जः + न्यायः The rule evolved in Mīmāṃsā from out of the Vedic negation “न कलञ्जं भक्षयेत्”; ŚB. 1. 1. 4.

कलम + गोपवधू (—गोपी) (पालिका) A woman employed to keep watch over a rice-field; Śi. 6. 49. ; Jānakiharaṇa 11.

कलह + नाशनः A kind of tree.

+ कला 1. A fleshy padding at the root of an elephant's tail. 2. Partial manifestations; लीलायदघतः कलाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 17. 3. Devastating power; संहृत्य कालकलया Bhāg. 11. 9. 16.

कला + कारः An artist.

कलावती A kind of lute.

कलि + कारकः 1. The Karanja tree; 2. A kind of bird.

+ कलिका A title of honour for the best poet.

+ कलिल 1. Spoiled, contaminated (as in दोषकलिलं) 2. Doubtful, not being sure of; एतस्मात्कारणाच्छ्रेयः कलिलं प्रतिभाति मे Mb. 12. 287. 11

कलुष + मानस a. Venomous.

कलुष + दुष्टिः a. Evil-looking.

कल्कि + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

+ कल्पः Faith, confidence; लौकिके समयाचारे कृत्यल्पो विशारद Rām. 2. 1. 22.



+कल्पवृक्ष (—तरुः) Anything productive of abundant good; निगमकल्पतरोगैलितं फलम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 3.

कल्पस्थानम् 1. The art of preparing drugs. 2. The science of poisons and antedotes; Śuśr.

कल्पक 1. A kind of tree. 2. a. conforming to a settled rule or standard; याजयित्वाश्वमेधैस्तं त्रिभि-  
रुत्तमकल्पकैः Bhāg. 1. 8. 6.

कल्पना+शक्तिः The capacity to form ideas, originality in thought, imagination.

+कल्प्य a. Proficient in arts.

+कल्याण True, proven, justified; कल्याणी वत गाथेयं लोकिकी प्रतिभाति मे Rām. 5. 34. 6.

कल्याण+पञ्चकः A horse with white feet and face.

कल्लगः N. of the author of Rājatarāṅgiṇī.

कवि+कल्पितम् Imagination of a poet;

कवि+परंपरा A succession of poets; अतिविचित्रकविपरंपरावाहिनिसंसारे Dhvanyāloka. 1.

कवि+हृदयम् The actual intention of the poet.

कवित्वम् 1. (Vedic) Intelligence, 2. Poetic skill.

+कशः Fat; कशशब्दो मेदसि-  
प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 22.

कषाणः Rubbing, causing friction; निद्राक्षणोऽद्रिपरिवर्तकषाण-  
कण्डूः Bhāg. 2. 7. 13.

कषाय+वसनम् The Yellow robe of monks.

कष्ट+मातुलः A brother of a step-mother.

कसनः Cough.

कसन+उत्पादनः N. of a plant whose juice is used for cough.

का 1. The earth. 2. The Goddess Durgā.

कांस्य+उपदोह a. Yielding one vessel full of milk.

कांस्य+दोह (—न) a. Same as above.

कांस्य+नीलम् (—ली) Blue vitriol.

काक+अदनी The Gunja plant.

काक+उडुम्बरः (—उडुम्बरः—रिका) The fig tree.

काक+जम्बुः A kind of rose-apple tree.

काक+तुण्डम् The tip of an arrow specially shaped.

काक+तिक्ता (—तुण्डिका,—तासा,—नासिका)—Different kinds of trees.

काक+चर्या f. Following the habit of the crow in drinking whatever is available and just for the bare necessity; एवं गोमूयकाकचर्या ब्रजन् Bhāg. 5. 5. 34.

काक+मेयुनम् The cohabitation of crows on seeing which one has to perform Prāyaścitta

काक+स्तानम् Bathing like a crow.

काक+स्पर्शः 1. The touch of a crow on which one should take bath. 2. A ceremony on the 10th day after death when rice offering is made to crows.

काकिणिक a. Worth a Kākiṇī; practically worthless.

काक्षीवः N. of a tree.

+काचम् A construction with halls on the South and the North Br. S. 53. 40.

काच+कामलम् A kind of eye-disease.

काचिमः A sacred tree attached to a temple.

काच्छयः Relating to a tortoise.

काच्छिक One who prepares perfumes.

काजम् A wooden hammer.

काञ्ची+गुण 1. A girdle string. 2. The prosperity of the city of Kāñci; काञ्चीगुणाकवितसार्थलोका दिग्दक्षिणा कर्कशयत्नभोग्या (śbṣa) Jānakiharāṇa 1. 16.

काठक a. Relating to the Kaṭha recension of the black Yajurveda.

काण्ड+अनुसमयः Performing all

the details with reference to one thing or person or deity first, then doing them with reference to the second and so on.

काण्ड+पुष्पम् The Kunda flower.

काण्डमायनः N. of a gram-marian.

काण्डेरी Turmeric plant.

कात्यायन+सूत्रम् The Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana.

+कादम्बरी N. of a prose romance by Bāṇa.

कादिकान्तः (क—आदि—क्ष—अन्त) A consonant (falling within the letters starting with क & ending with क्ष) कादिकान्तसमस्तवर्णजननी Annapūrṇāṣṭaka.

कानिष्ठचम् The state of being the youngest.

कान्त+नावकम् A variety of hides; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कान्तिः N. of Lakṣmī; ददौ कान्तिः शुभां सजम् Bhāg. 10. 65. 29.

कान्दिश् a [काम् दिशम्] Put to flight.

कापुरुषः A man despicable fellow.

कापेयम् (कपेर्भावः कर्म वा ढक्) The behaviour or nature of a monkey.

काबन्ध्यम् The state of a headless trunk.

काम+आश्रमः The hermitage where God of Love did penance.

काम+ईश्वरी N. of Kāmākṣī who assumed the role of cupid for producing passion in Śiva.

+कामकारः Freedom to act, to act at one's will; नात्मनः कामकारोऽस्ति पुरुषोऽयमनीश्वरः Rām. 2.

काम+कोटि 1. The peak of all desires. 2. The culmination of wishes. 3. N. of a spiritual Peetha at Kāñci in South India established by Śankara.

काम+तन्त्रम् N. of a work.

काम+दहनम् A festival in the month of Phālguna celebrating the luring of cupid by Śiva



काम | दानम् 1. A gift of whatever is desired for. 2. A kind of ceremony among prostitutes.

काम + धर्मः Amorous behaviour.

कामला The plantain tree.

काम + भाक् Partaker of sensual pleasures; कामानां त्वा कामभाजं करोमि Kāth 1-24.

कामिकागमः N. of a work on Āgama śāstra.

+ कामिनी Spirituous liquor.

काम्यकः N. of a forest referred to in Mb.

कामठकः 1. N. of Dhṛtarāṣṭra 2. N. of a serpent.

कामन्दकिः N. of the author of Kāmandakiya Nīti.

कामोलः A kind of betel-nut tree.

काम्बलिकः Gruel, porridge of barley.

+ काम्बोजः 1. A Conch. 2. The Punnāga tree

कायिन् of a big size; समूल-शाखान् पश्यामि निहतान् कायिनो द्रुमान् Mb. 12. 113. 4.

कायाधवः N. of Praheḍa, the son of Kayādhū.

+ कारकम् An organ.

कारक + विभक्तिः The case that fixes the relation of a man with the verb.

+ कारणम् The tendency subsisting from former births; Pūrva Vāsanā; Mb. 12. 211. 6.

कारण + कारितम् ind. In consequence of; यदि प्रव्राजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28.

कारण + अन्तरम् 1. In a different context, an alternative reason. 2. Instrumental cause.

कारणता Causality; प्रलयस्थिति-सर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारापकः Supervisor of a building Construction.

कारुष्याः 1. N. of a country. 2. A man of an intermediate caste.

कारुष्यम् Dust or sin; Rām. 1. 24. 20.

कार्कलास्यम् The state of a kṛkalāsa (lizard).

कार्णाटभाषा The canarese language,

+ कार्तिक An epithet of Skanda.

+ कार्षटिकः A deceiver, dupe.

कार्षास + तन्तुः (सूत्र) cotton thread.

कार्मणत्वम् Magic, sorcery; कार्मणत्वमगमन् रमणेषु Śi. 10. 37.

कार्मान्तिकः One who is in charge of industrial undertakings; Kau. A. 1. 12.

कार्मारिकः A spear; Kau. A. 2. 3.

+ कार्यम् A body; कार्याश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः (कार्यं शरीरं) Sāñ. K. 43.

कार्य + अपेक्षिन् Pursuing a particular object.

कार्य + आश्रयिन् Resorting to the body; Sāñ. K. 43.

कार्य + व्यसनम् Failure of an affair.

कार्यवशात् ind. For some purpose, on some business.

+ काल One of the four contentments mentioned in the Sāṅkhya Kārikā; प्रकृत्युपादानकाल-भागाख्याः Sāñ K. 50.

+ काला A kind of insect.

काल + अष्टकम् 1. The first eight days of the dark half of Āṣādhā. 2. A stotra on Kāla Bhairava attributed to Śaṅkara.

काल + आदिकः The month of caitra.

काल + आम्रः 1. A variety of mango. 2. N. of an island.

काल + कञ्जम् A blue lotus.

काल + कण्ठी Wife of Kāla-kantha; Pārvatī.

काल + कलकः A water snake.

काल + जोषकः One who is satisfied with sparse food at proper time.

काल + वष्टः Doomed to death.

काल + पर्ययः Delay; अवतुर्गृहीति सुधीवं व्यतीतं कालपर्यये ।

काल + पुरुषः An attendant of Yama.

काल + रुद्रः Rudra in his terrible form as destroyer of the Universe.

काल + वृन्तः A kind of pulse.

काल + संकषिणी N. of a mantra to shorten the duration of time.

काल + संगः Delay; कार्यस्य च कालसंगः Rām. 4. 33. 53.

काल + समन्वित (समायुक्त) Dead; Rām. 2. 65. 16.

काल-द्रुतः A medicinal plant for the cough.

कालन a. Destroyer.

+ कालिक 1. A kind of vegetable.

2. An oil-Woman. 3. Mist.

कालित a. Dead; नाधुना सन्ति कालिताः Bhāg 10. 51. 18.

कालधौतम् (कलधौतम्) Silver or gold.

कालिदासः 1. N. of a celebrated poet and dramatist 2. Name of other poets like the the authors of Nalodaya and Śrutabodha.

कालिय Pertaining to time 2. N. of a serpent subdued by kṛṣṇa.

कालीन Belonging to a particular period.

कालेयाः m. pl. N. of a school of black Yajurvedins.

कालोलः A crow.

काशिक Originating from Kāśī; A silken garment.

काशिका + प्रियः N. of Dhanvantarin.

काशेय Belonging to Kāśī.

कादमकराष्ट्रक a. A variety of diamonds, Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कादम्पेयः Dārūka, the chariot-tee of Kṛṣṇa.

कावण a. Unripe.

काषाय + वसना A widow.

काष्ठ + अधिरोहणम् Mounting the funeral fire.

काष्ठ + पूलकः A bundle of Twigs.

काष्ठ + भारः A weight of wood.



+काष्ठा 1. The yellow colour.

—2. A form or physical features; काष्ठां भगवतो ध्यायेत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 12.

कास-नाशिनी A medicinal plant for Asthma.

काहन् (क—अहन्) One day of Brahma (=1000 yugas).

काहारकः N. of the caste of palanquin carriers.

कि 3 p. (चिकेति) To know.

किङ्करीः f. A cuckoo.

किञ्चन्यम् Property ; किञ्चन्ये नास्ति बन्धनम् Mb. 12. 320. 50.

किट्टिमन् Dirty water.

किम्+ज a. Born somewhere ; low-born.

किम्+कथिका f. A doubt or hesitation.

किम्+कृते ind. What for.

किम्+तुघ्नः One of the eleven periods called Karaṇa.

किम्+तु But however, still; किन्तु चित्तं मनुष्याणामनित्यमिति मे मतम् Rām. 2. 4. 27.

किम्+पाक a. Not ripe; ignorant.

किम्+पाकः a. A medicinal plant.

किम्+पुरुषः 1. A demi-God. 2. An inferior man.

किम्+राजन् A bad king.

किम्+विवक्षा slandering.

किंवरः A crocodile, a shark.

किमीय a. Whose.

कियत्+एतत् Of what significance is this to.

कियत्+मात्रः Of what measure, insignificant, trifle.

किराटः An unscrupulous merchant, Bhāg. 12. 3. 35.

किरातकः A member of the Kirāta tribe.

किमीर+त्वच् The orange tree.

किलकिलितम् Sounds expressing joy.

किलातः A dwarf.

+किल्बिषम् 1. Calamity, sin; पितेव पुत्रं धर्माद्धि त्रातुमर्हसि किल्बिषात् Rām. 1. 62. 7. 2. Fraud.

+किशोरः A young one of any animal.

+किकटः a. 1. Poor. 2. Avaricious.

किकस+अस्थि n. Vertebra.

+कीचकः A bamboo which produces sound when wind gets into it; कीचका वेणवस्ते स्युः ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Often used in the sense of mere bamboo as in स कीचकैर्मस्तपूर्णरुध्रैः Ku. 1. 8, R. 2. 12.

कीचक+वधम् 1. Slaughter of Kicaka by Bhīma. 2. N. of a play.

कीट+अवपन्न a. Anything on which an insect has fallen.

कीट+उत्कर An ant-hill; तत्र कीटोत्कराकीर्णं Ks. 101. 290. 11.

कीट+नामा (—पादका, —पादी, माता) f. N. of a plant.

+कीनाश 1. Secret murder; उपांशुघातिनि Nm. 2. Cruel.

कीरिभारा A louse.

कीर्ति+स्तम्भः A column in memory of some act of fame.

कीर्ति+मात्रशेषः one who remains only in fame.

कीर्तितव्य a. To be praised.

+कीलः 1. A gambler. 2. handle.

कीलप्रतिकीलन्यायः A maxim where the action vested in one has a reaction on another; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 6.

कीलालिन् A lizard, chameleon.

कीशपर्णः (पर्णिन्) The plant Apāmārga.

कु+चरः One who travels.

कु+पुत्रः Mars.

कु+बलयम् The orb.

कु+वाच् m. Jackal.

कु+चोद्यम् A mischievous question.

कु+तपः 1. A sort of blanket made of the hair of the mountain-goat. 2. The eighth Muhūrta of the day. 3. A daughter's, or sister's son. 4. The sun.

कु+द्वारम् Back door.

कु+नखम् Bad nails, ill-shaped or dirty nails.

कु+नीतः Wrong advice.

कु+पट, —टम् Rag.

कु+पात्रम् An undeserving recipient.

कु+मेरुः South pole.

कु+लक्षण a. Having evil marks.

कु+विक्रमः Valour misplaced.

कु+बन्धस् m. Bad fate.

कु+कूलः+अग्निः m. Fire made of chaff; Ks. 117. 92.

कु+कुटः+अण्डम् a. Fowl's egg.

कु+कुटः+आभः-अहि A kind of snake.

कु+कुटः+आसनम् a. A Yogic Āsana.

कुक्षि+गतः a. Resides in the womb; दिष्ट्याम्ब ते कुक्षिगतः परः पुमान् Bhāg. 10.

कुचः+कुम्भः The breast of a young lady.

कुचः+कुङ्कुमम् The bud-shaped breast; गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुङ्कुमं वा Kṛṣṇa Karpāmrīta.

कुच+कुङ्कुमम् The Kuṅkuma mark on the breasts.

कुजः+अष्टमः A particular position of planets where the Mars is in the eighth house from Lagna.

+कुञ्जरः 1. Head. 2. An ornament. 3. The number 'eight'.

कुञ्जरः+अरिः Lion.

कुञ्जरः+आरोहः An elephant-rider.

कुञ्जरः+च्छायः (गजच्छायः) An astrological Yoga in which the moon is in the Māgha star and the sun is in the Hasta.

कुटिल+अलकम् } curved front  
कुटिल+कुन्तलम् } tal hair.

कुटिलकुन्तलं श्रीमुखं च ते जड उदीक्षतां Bhāg. 10. 35.

कुटिल+चित्तम् Crooked mind; कुशेशयनिवेशिनीं कुटिलचित्तविद्वेषिणीं Navaratnamālā.

+कुटी A bower.



+ कुटुम्बिनी A female servant of a house.

कुटुम्बिता-त्वम् 1. The state of being a house-holder. 2. Family connection or union. 3. Living as one family.

कुट्टनम् 1. Cutting. 2. Pounding. 3. Knocking on the two sides of the fore-head with folded fists as a mark of propitiating Ganeśa.

कुड्डाल A spade.

कुणपी A small bird.

कुणप+अशन *a.* Eating dead bodies.

+ कुणालः N. of a country; अयं कुणालो बहुसागरप्रिये विराजते नैकविजातिमण्डनः Jānakīharāṇa XX...

+ कुण्डः A water-Jar.

कुण्डः+पाय्यः (कुण्डेन पीयते अत्र कृत्वा) N. of a sacrifice.

कुण्ड+भेदिन् *a.* Clumsy.

कुण्डकः A pot; Ks. 4. 47.

कुण्डलिका A circle.

+ कुण्डलिन् A golden mountain. कुण्डलिनी N. of a Nāḍī in Yoga.

कुण्डिका A small pool; नवा कुण्डिका Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 44.

कुतप+अष्टकम् The eight Kutapas that are auspicious for a śrāddha namely, Madhyāhna, Śṛṅgapātra, Uṛṇāvastra, Raupya, Darbha, Vatsa, Dhenu, Dauhitra.

कुतप+सप्तकम् Seven Kutapas namely, Śṛṅgapātra, Uṛṇāvastra, Raupyadhātu, Kuśātrṇa, Savatsā Dhenuḥ, Aparāhṇakāla, Kṛṣṇa Tila.

कुतोनिमित्तः *a.* For what cause or reason; कुतोनिमित्तः शोकस्ते Rām. 2. 74. 20.

कुतुकित,—न् *a.* Curious, inquisitive.

कुतूगम् An aquatic plant.

कुत्सला The indigo plant.

कुथकः A multi-coloured cloth.

कुथिः A owl.

कुन् 10 P. To speak a lie.

कुन्द+दन्त One whose teeth are like jāsminc.

कुवित Provoked, offended, angry.

कोपः+जन्मन् Produced by anger.

कोपः+अहणम् Red due to anger; कोपाहणं मुनिरधारयदक्षिकोणम् Nilakantha-Vijaya c.

कुप्पधौतम् Silver.

कुभामि *a.* Refractive of light; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कुमार् 10. P. To play with fire.

+ कुमारः N. of the author of a Dharmaśāstra.

कुमारम् Pure gold.

कुमार+ललिता *f.* 1. Delicate love-dalliance. 2. N. of a metre consisting of 7 syllablas in a quarter.

कुमार+दासः N. of a poet, author of Jānakīharāṇa.

कुमार+संभवम् N. of Kālidāsas, epic.

कुमारिका+पुरम् A gymnasium or a girl's apartment. Mb. 4. 11. 12; DK. 2.

कुमालकः N. of a region in the Mālava Country.

कुमुदः+आनन्द *a.* The delight of the lotuses i.e. moon.

कुमुदः+गन्ध्या A Woman having the smell of a lotus.

कुम्पः A cripple in the arms.

कुम्बकुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः+उदरः One of the attendant Bhūtagaṇas of Śiva. R. 2. 35.

कुम्भः+उलूकः A kind of owl; Mb. 13. 111. 101.

कुम्भः+पञ्जरः A niche in the wall,

कुम्भिन् The number eight.

कुम्भिनी *f.* 1. The earth. 2. N. of a plant whose fruit and seeds are strong perogatives.

कुम्भीनसी Mother of Lavaṇāsura and sister of Rāvaṇa.

कुम्भीमखम A kind of wound.

कुरङ्ग+लाञ्छनः The moon.

कुरु+पञ्चालाः N. of a country.

कुरु+बिल्वः A ruby.

कुल+अन्तस्था An epithet of Devī.

कुल+आख्या Family-name or surname.

कुल+आपीडः (शेखरः) The glory of a family.

कुल+करणिः A hereditary clerk or officer; EI. XV. 91.

कुल+कलङ्कः Disgrace to a family.

कुल+कुण्डालया One situated in in the Kaula circle; One of the names of Devī.

कुल+गरिमा *m.* Family pride or dignity.

कुल+जाया A high born-lady.

कुल+दूषण Disgracing one's family.

कुल+नाशनम् Conducive to the distruction of the family.

कुल+पांसनः One who disgraces one's family.

कुल+पालकम् An orange.

कुल+भरः (कुलंभरः) The support of a family.

कुल+बीजः The chief of a guild.

कुल+मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कुल+सन्निधिः *m.* The presence of respectable witness; Ms. 8. 194. 201.

कुलमितिका A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कुलिकः *m.* 1. The planet māṇḍī. 2. A hunter; कुलिकस्तमिवाज्ञाः कृष्णवधो हरिण्यः Bhāg. 10. 47. 19.

कुली *f.* A group of families.

कुला Red arsenic.

कुलादः A kind of fish.

कुलाल+चक्रम् A potter's wheel.

+ कुलिङ्गः 1. A serpent; Mb. 12. 101. 7. 2. Elephant; कुलिङ्गो भूमिकृष्माण्डे मतङ्गभुजङ्गयोः Medini.

कुल्कः (Ved) The ankle; Rv. 7. 50. 2.



कुल्फदघ्न Upto the ankle;  
Śat. Br. 12.

कुलमाषः 1. A mixture of half-boiled rice and pulse. 2. A kind of disease.

कुल्लूकः N. of the Commentator on Manu Smṛti.

कुवेर *a.* 1. Bad. 2. Badlimbed.

+कुशी A piece of udumbara wood used for counting the number of Sāmāns in a Stotra; छन्दोगस्तोत्रगणनाशङ्कासु Nm.

कुश+मुष्टिः A handful of Kuśa grass.

कुशेशय+निवेशिनी Goddess Lakṣmī.

कुशिकाः Descendants of Kuśika.

+कुष्ठः Cavity of the loin.

कुष्माण्ड+होमः N. of a ritual performed before any major religious function.

कुसुम+अञ्जलिः N. of a work by Udayanācārya.

कुसुम+द्रुमः A tree full of blossom.

कुसुमन्धयः A bee; उदलसद्दलसत्कुसुमन्धयैः Rām. ch. 4. 24.

कुसुमयति Produces flowers or decorates with flowers.

कुस्तुम्बरी N. of a plant.

कुहक+वृत्तिः *f.* 1. Juggling. 2. Hypocrisy.

कुहरः An interior window.

कुह+कालः The last day of the lunar month when the moon is invisible.

कुह+मुखः 1. The Indian Cuckoo. 2. Calamity.

कुह+मुखम् New moon.

कुहवानम् An inauspicious noise.

+कूटम् A counterfeit coin; कूटं हि निपादानामेव उपकारकं नारायणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 52.

कूटरचना A trick.

कूट+लेखः A faked document.

कूट+संक्रान्तिः The Sun entering another Rāśi when half the night is over.

कूट+हेमन् Counterfeit gold.

+कूपः The root or pore in the case (रोमकूप)

कूपः+कारः (खनकः) Well-digger.

कूपः+चक्रम् A water-wheel.

कूपः+दण्डः A mast; क्षोणी नौकूप-दण्डः DK. 1. 1.

कूपः+स्थानम् The location of a well.

कूबस्थानम् The seat on a carriage.

कूर्म+आसनम् A particular yogic pose.

कूर्म+द्वादशी The 12th day in the Śukla Pakṣa of Pauṣa month.

कूर्म+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

कूर्मक Shaped like a tortoise.

कूर्मका A musical instrument.

कूलिका The lower part of the lute.

+कृ To gather or take up; आदाने करोति शब्दः Ms. 4. 2. 6.

+कृत Magic, sorcery.

+कृतार्थ That which has served its purpose and hence is not capable of yielding further service. सकृत् कृत्वा कृतार्थः शब्दः ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 27.

कृत+कर (कारिन्) Enjoining what is already done; redundant; कृतकरो हि विधिरनर्थकः स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 58.

+कृततीर्थ *a.* Rendered accessible or easy; Ki. 2. 3.

कृत+दार *a.* Married.

कृत+दूषणम् Spoiling what is done.

कृत+मन्युः Angry, annoyed.

कृत+मालः Spotted antelope.

कृत+विद् *a.* Grateful; तस्यापवर्ग्यशरणं तव पादमूलं विस्मर्यते कृतविदा Bhāg. 4. 9. 8.

कृत+श्मश्रुः One who is shaven.

कृत+संस्कारः 1. One who has done all purificatory rites. 2. Prepared, got ready.

कृतवत् (Pres-p) *a.* One who has done; कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7.

+कृतिः A square number,

कृति+साध्यत्वम् The state of being accomplished by exertion.

कृत्य+अकृत्यम् (Distinguishing between) what can be done and what should not be.

कृत्य+विधिः *m.* The rule, precept.

कृति+शेष *a.* One who has not finished his assignment.

कृत्यवत् *a.* 1. Having any business. 2. Having any request. 3. Wanting, longing for; Rām. 7. 92. 15.

कृकरच्छटः A saw.

कृकलः 1. A kind of partridge.

2. One of the five Prāṇās.

कृच्छ्र+अर्घः *a.* Penance lasting for six days only.

कृच्छ्र+कृत् *a.* Undergoing austerity.

कृच्छ्र+सांतपनम् A kind of expiatory vow.

कृत्यम् An instrument of an architect; Mb. 1. 194. 6.

कृन्तिका A small knife.

कृत्वा चिन्ता A consideration of some hypothetical case; ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 49.; 6. 8. 42.

कृपा+आकरः (सागरः, सिन्धुः) Extremely kind.

कृश+अतिथि *a.* One who keeps his guests short of food; Mb. 12. 8. 24.

कृश+गवः One whose cattle is half-fed.

कृश+भृत्यः One whose servants are under-fed.

कृशानु+यन्त्रम् A cannon.

+कृष् To scratch.

कृषि+द्विष्ट A kind of sparrow.

कृषि+पाराशरः (—संग्रहः) A treatise on agriculture.

+कृष्ण 1. A śūdra. 2. The nut used for dhoby-marks; Mb. 12. 291. 10.

+कृष्णा N. of the river Yamunā.

कृष्ण+कञ्चुकः A kind of gram.



कृष्ण + च्छवि: *f.* 1. The skin of a black antelope. 2. A black cloud; कृष्णच्छविमया कृष्णा Mb. 4. 6. 9.

कृष्ण + तालु: A kind of horse with black palate.

कृष्ण + द्वादशी The 12th day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

कृष्ण + बीजम् Watermelon.

कृष्ण + भस्मम् Mercuric sulphate.

कृष्ण + मृत्तिका 1. Black earth.

2. Gun powder.

कीर्तनीय, कीर्तन्य *a.* Fit to be praised; one whose glory is to be sung.

+ कल्प Caus. To receive, accept; नातो ह्यन्यमकल्पयन् Rām. 2. 91. 65.

केतुमालः (—मालम्) The western portion of Jambūdvīpa.

+ केशरः N. of a Rāga in music.

केदारकः A variety of rice.

केन्द्रम् An astrological term referring to the first, fourth, seventh and tenth lunar mansions.

केरल + जातकम् (—सिद्धान्त, —माहात्म्यम्) Names of works.

केलि + कलहः A quarrel in jest.

केलि + पल्लवम् A pleasure-pond.

केलि + वनम् A pleasure-grove.

केवल + अद्वैतम् A school of Philosophy.

केवल + व्यतिरेकिन् *m.* Pertaining to only one of the varieties of inference according to Nyāya theory.

+ केवलिन (Jaina) One who has attained the highest knowledge.

केश + आकर्षणम् Insulting a lady by pulling by her hairs.

केश + कारम् A kind of sugarcane.

केश + कारिन् One who dresses the hair.

केश + ग्रन्थिन् A knot of the hair.

केश + धारणम् Keeping the hair.

केश + लुञ्चकः A Jain ascetic.

केश + वपनम् Shaving the hair.

केश + व्यपरोपणम् Holding the braid of another as a mark of contempt; R. 3. 56.

केशवस्वामिन् N. of a grammarian.

केश्य *a.* 1. Conducive to the growth of hair. 2. Stuck up in the hair.

केश्यम् Black scandal.

केसरालः Rich in filaments.

केसरिणी A lioness.

कैमर्थक्य (कि-अर्थ) *n.* want of purpose; कैमर्थक्यान्नियमो भवति Mbh. on P. 1. 4. 3.

कैमर्थ्यम् Reason, purpose.

कैयट N. of a grammarian who wrote a commentary on Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya.

कैलातकम् A kind of honey or liquor.

कैशोर + वयस् *a.* Being in the young age.

कोकडः Indian fox.

कोकयुः The wood-pigeon.

कोकनदिनी The red water-lily; न भेकः कोकनदिनीकिञ्जल्कास्वादकोविदः Ks. 30. 78.

कोकिलकः N. of a metre.

कोट + पः (—पादः) The commander of a fort.

कोटि + होमः A kind of sacrificial offering.

+ कोटिः Innumerable, in large numbers; कोट्यग्रतस्ते सुभृताश्च योधाः Rām. 5. 51.

कोण + वृत्तम् A vertical circle extending from the North-east to South-west or vice versa.

कोन्वशिरः A Kṣatriya cursed by a Brahmin to be a Śūdra.

+ कोमल Silk.

कोमला A kind of date.

कोरकित *a.* covered with buds; Nai. 3. 121.

कोलकम् 1. A kind of village; Māna 9. 486. 2. A kind of fort; Ibid. 10. 41. 3. Some fruit or material employed in the foundation-pit.

+ कोशः 1. The pericarp of a lotus. 2. A piece of meat.

3. A cup in which drink is supplied as a mark of ratification of a treaty of peace; देवी कोशमपाययत् Rāj-T. 7. 8.

कोश + वेश्मन् A treasury; भाण्डं च स्थापयामास तदीये कोशवेश्मनि Ks. 24. 133.

कोशातकः Hair.

कोष्ठीकृ To surround, enclose; कोष्ठीकृत्य च तं वीरम् Mb. 6. 101. 32.

+ कोहक N. of a Prākṛit grammarian.

कौचपक *a.* A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कोज Relating to Kuja or Mars.

कोट्टन्यम् The profession of a female pimp.

कोण्डिन्यः N. of a sage.

कोतुकवत् *ind.* Out of curiosity.

कोथुमः 1. N. of a school of Sāma Veda. 2. A brahmin belonging to this Śākhā.

+ कौमार N. of the principal creation; स. एव प्रथमं देवः कौमारं सर्गमास्थितः Bhāg. 1. 3. 6.

कौमार + तन्त्रम् A section of a medical work dealing with the up-bringing of children.

कौमार + व्रतम् A vow of abstinence.

कोण्यः 1. A demon. 2. Wind. 3. Śiva. 4. Fire. 5. one engaged in penance.

कोल + मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कौलालः A potter.

कौबिन्दी N. weaver's wife.

+ कौशिक Gum, resin, Guggula.

कौशीतकी Wife of Agastya.

कौषीतकम् N. of a Bārhmaṇa text.

+ कौस्तुभ A twist of hair on horse's neck.

क्रकरटः A lark.

क्रत्वर्थः Something that subserves the purpose of a sacrifice; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2.



कतु+फलम् The fruit of a sacrifice.

कद् 1. Ā. To be confused.  
2. To grieve.

कप् 10 P. (क्रापयति) To speak clearly.

क्रम+भाविन् Successive.

क्रम+माला, रेखा, शिला etc. Various modes of chanting vedas.

क्रम+योगेन ind. In regular manner.

क्रियमाणकम् A literary dissertation; Bri. S. 1. 5.

+क्रिया A construction.

क्रिया+अर्थ a. 1. A Vedic injunction enjoining a duty.

2. Useful for some purpose; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशम् Ku. 5. 33.

क्रिया+आरम्भः cooking.

क्रिया+तन्त्रम् One of the four types of Tantrās.

+क्रयविक्रयिन् One who buys at a lower rate and sells it at a higher rate; Dānāsāgara, Bibliotheca Indica 274. Face I, p. 27.

क्रौडनकतया ind. Taking a matter for a play-thing; Bhāg 5. 26. 32.

+क्रौडा 1. A kind of measure in music. 2. A play-ground.

क्रौडा+परिच्छदः A toy..

क्रौडितम् Sport.

+क्रोधः 1. N. of the mystic syllable हुम् or ह्रम्. 2. N. of the 59th year in a cycle (Also called krodhana)

+क्रोशः A measure of time equal to 48 minutes.

+क्रूर a. Harsh, jarring; क्रूरवृणक्तङ्कणानि Mv. 1. 35.

+क्रूर्म् In a formidable manner.

क्रूर+चरित a. Cruel, ferocious.

क्रौड+कान्ता The earth.

क्रौडीकृ To clasp, to embrace.

क्रौड a. Belonging to a hog.  
2. Relating to the Varāha Avatāra.

वलान्त+मनस् a. Languid, low-spirited.

क्लेदित Soiled.

क्लिप्तम् a. Dispelling, removing; Mu. 3. 20.

+क्लिष्ट Bothersome, tedious.

क्लिष्टा f. A particular state of mind in Yoga.

क्वाणः Sound.

+क्वथित Hot.

क्वथितम् spirituous liquor,

+क्षण Decision, resolution; गन्तुं भूमिं कृतक्षणाः Mb. 1. 64. 51.

क्षण+अर्धम् Half a moment.

क्षण+भङ्गवादः The doctrine of continual decay of things (Buddhist).

क्षण+वीर्यम् An auspicious moment.

क्षणे+पाकः A thing cooked in a moment.

क्षत+आलवम् Blood.

+क्षतिः Death.

+क्षत् A gaurd.

क्षत्र+विद्या (वेदः) The science of warfare.

क्षमापनम् Begging pardon.

क्षमापनस्तोत्रम् A praise seeking pardon.

क्षम्य Terrestrial (Vedic).

क्षार+अष्टक A collection of eight medicinal substances. (similarly क्षारषट्क, क्षारपञ्चक.)

क्षार+क्षत Affected by salt petre.

क्षा f. 1. The earth. 2. Sleep.

क्षणम् Burning, burnt.

क्षाम+इष्टध्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule; Ś. B. on MS 6. 4. 17-21.

क्षय+उपशमः A Jaina concept of complete annihilation of the desire of being active.

क्षय+तिथिः (अहः) A lunar day not beginning with the Sun-rise.

क्षय+मासः (also मलमासः) A month in which two Sankrāntis occur and which is not auspicious for any rituals.

+क्षितिः Prosperity; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10.

क्षिति+क्षमा Patient like the earth; क्षितिक्षमा पुष्करसन्निभाक्षी Rām. 5.

क्षिति+स्पर्श An inhabitant of the earth.

क्षिति+स्पर्शः Touching the earth (as like a child during delivery).

क्षीणता The state of decay, emaciation, weakness.

+क्षिप् 1. To move hastily.

2. To pass away. 3. (In Math) To add.

क्षिप्त+उत्तरम् Unanswerable speech.

क्षिप्त+योनिः Low-borm.

+क्षिप्तिः Exposure of a secret (in drama).

क्षिप्र+निश्चय a. One who decides or resolves quickly; आयत्यां गुणदोषज्ञस्तदात्वे क्षिप्रनिश्चयः Ms. 7. 179.

क्षिप्र+सन्धिः m. A kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two Concurrent vowels to its semi-vowels.

क्षेपणिकः A boatman.

क्षीर+उत्तरा Inspissated milk.

क्षीर+उत्थम् Fresh butter.

क्षीर+कुण्डम् A milk-pot; Ks. 63. 188.

क्षीर+व्रतम् Living upon milk in consequence of a vow.

क्षीरस्यति Den. P. To desire milk; क्षीरस्यति माणवकः Mbh on P. VII. 1. 51.

क्षु 9 U. To jump. (also 5 P.); cf. क्षुणाति च क्षुणीते च क्षुणोत्या-प्लवनेऽपि च । क्षन्दते क्षुन्दते चापि पडाप्लवनवाचिनः इति भट्टमल्लः ।

क्षुद्र+तातः A father's brother.

क्षुद्र+पदम् A kind of measure of length.

क्षुद्र+शार्ङ्गः Leopard.

क्षुद्रकः 1. One who disregards.  
2. A kind of arrow.

+क्षौदः 1. A drop. 2. A lump, piece. 3. Multiplication.



क्षु + शान्तिः (क्षुशान्तिः) Removing hunger.

क्षुन्द् To jump. (See क्षु also).

क्षुर + नक्षत्रम् Any star that is auspicious for shaving.

क्षेत्र + अंशः A degree of the ecliptic.

क्षेत्र + लिप्ता A minute of the ecliptic.

क्षमेन्द्रः N. of a Kashmirian poet author of the Brhat Kathā manjaree.

क्षौद्रक्यम् Minuteness.

क्षौरपव्यम् A strongly built horse.

क्षमावलयः The horizon.

## ख

+ खा 1. Pārvatī. 2. The earth. 3. Lakṣmī. 4. The speech; cf. खोमा क्षमा कमला च गीः Enm.

+ खेचरी The name of a Yogic Siddhi by which one can fly; एवं सखीभिस्सुताहं खेचरीसिद्धिलोभुभा Ks. 20. 105.

ख + सूचि One who gazes at the sky; a sarcastic reference as in वेय्याकरणखसूचिः ।

खजिका A medicine given as an appetiser.

खटुकः A seat or bedstead.

खड्ग + धारा The blade of a sword; व्रतम् an extremely delicate vow or task.

खड्ग + विद्या The art of wielding a sword.

+ खण्ड A continent.

खण्ड + इन्दुः The crescent moon; खण्डेन्दुकृतशेखरम् (शिवम्) Vedapā-dastava.

खण्ड + तालः A measure in music.

खण्डनखण्डलाद्यम् N. of a work on logic by Harṣa.

खण्डिकः + उपाध्यायः An irritated teacher; खण्डिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चण्डिकां ददाति Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 1.

खण्डित + व्रत a. One who has broken a vow.

+ खण्डिन् A kind of pulse.

खण्डीरः Same as खण्डिन्.

खतमालः 1. Smoke. 2. A cloud.

खनिका A pond.

+ खर N. of the 25th year of the sixty years cycle.

खर + कण्डूयनम् Worsening an evil.

खर + गृहम् A tent.

खर + चर्मा a. Crocodile.

खर + वृषभः a. Jack-ass.

खर + सारम् iron.

खर + स्पर्श a. Hot. (blast or wind); वायुर्वाति खरस्पर्शः Bhāg. 1. 14. 16.

खरक a. Having a rough surface (used in the case of a pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

खरोष्टी A kind of alphabet.

खर्जुरिका a. Sugar preparation.

खर्बुरम् Coconut kernal.

खर्मम् 1. Silk. 2. Valour. 3. Harshness.

खर्व + इतर a. not insignificant; not small.

खर्वित a. Anything rendered dwarfish.

+ खर्वटः A residential locality on the bank of a river which combines the characteristics of a village and a town.

खर्वट Same as खत्वाट; भीमसेन-प्रमथिता दुर्ग्यवनवरुणिनी, शिखा खर्वट-कस्येव कर्णमूलमुपागता Verse attributed to—Nārāyaṇa Bhattatīri.

खलिन् a. Having sediment. m. N. of Śiva.

खलीकृत a. Insulted; ब्राह्मणस्त्वया खलीकृतः Nāg. 3.

खलिशः, खल्लिशः N. of a fish.

खल्बः Beans.

खानपानम् Eating and drinking

खानोदकः A coconut tree.

खुरशालः A particular breed of horse considered as superior; Śālihotra App. 11. 7.

खेखीर a. A hollow bamboo.

+ खेट A village.

खोरकः A particular disease on the hoof of an animal.

+ ख्यातिः N. of philosophic dogma; विकल्पः ख्यातिवादिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 24.

## ग

+ ग 1. Śiva. 2. Viṣṇu cf. गः प्रीतो भवः श्रीपतिस्तमः Enm.

गगन + रोमन्थः Absurdity; trash.

गगन + लिह् Sky-scraping (same as अग्रलिह्).

गङ्गा + सप्तमी The 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

गज + गणिका A she-elephant used to entice a wild elephant; स्वतनुवितरणेन तं प्रलोभ्य द्विपमिववन्ध-मिहोपनेतुकामा सखि गजगणिकेव चेष्टितासि...Jānakiharana XVI-52.

गज + गौरीव्रतम् A vow to be observed in the Bhādrapada month by ladies.

गज + निमीलिका Pretending to be not observing; wilfully over-looking.

गज + पुष्पी N. of a creeper; गजपुष्पीमिमां फुल्लं उत्पाट्य शुभ-लक्षणम् Rām. 4. 12. 39.

गज + बन्धः 1. A post to which elephant is tied 2. a particular sexual pose. 3. The process of capturing a wild elephant; गज-बन्धस्तु सुरते आलाने ग्रहणेऽपि च Nm.

गजिन् a. One who rides on an elephant.

गड्ढुकः 1. A pillow. 2. A kind of water vessel.

गण + रत्नमहोदधिः N. of a work by Vardhamāna on the gramatical Gaṇas.

गण + बल्लभः A leader of the army; Rām. 2. 81. 12.

गणन + पत्रिका Reckoner; Rāj. T. 6. 36.

+ गणितम् Practice; वेत्तुमर्हति राजेन्द्र स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 6. 9.

गण्यमानम् The relative height of the structures.

+ गण्डकूपः The surface or table-land of a mountain.

गण्ड + भेदः A thief; गण्डभेददास्याः शीलं जानन्नपि...Avimaraka 2.

+ गण्डूष A kind of liquor.

+ गदः 1. N. of the brother of Krishna. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. A



weapon; आयुधे घनदे रोगे पुंसि  
कृष्णानुजेऽपि च Nm.

गदि: *f.* Speech; एवं गदि: कर्म-  
गतिविसर्गः Bhāg. II. 12. 19.

+गन्धः Similar in quality;  
belonging to a stock सर्वः सगन्धेषु  
विश्वसति Śāk.

गन्ध+हस्तिन् An elephant with  
a sweet smell about it, consi-  
dered as superior in quality.

गन्धक+पेषिका *a.* Female atten-  
dent who prepares perfumes  
and sandal pastes.

+गन्धि Bearing only the name  
of; having pretensions for; सोऽपि  
त्वया हतस्तात रिपुणा भ्रातृगन्धिना  
Rām. 7. 24. 29.

गन्धर्व+तैलम् Castor-oil.

+गन्धारः (गन्धारः) 1. The  
third note in music. 2. A parti-  
cular Rāga.

+गतागतम् (Narration of the)  
past and future; वंशस्यास्य  
गतागतम् Rām. 7. 51. 23.

गत+मनस्कः Having thoughts  
directed to.

गत+श्रमः Without any diffi-  
culty.

+गतिमत् Having the means  
Mb. 12. 286. 7.

+गत्वरः A kind of horse.

+गमनम् Knowing; understand-  
ing; नाञ्जः स्वरूपगमने प्रभवन्ति भूम्नः  
Bhāg. 8. 7. 34.

गर्ग+संहिता An astronomical  
treatise by Garga.

गर्जरम् A kind of grass.

गर्भ+ग्राहिका A midwife; Ks.  
34.

गर्भ+न्यासः Laying the founda-  
tion.

गर्भ+भाजनम् The pit contain-  
ing the foundation.

+गर्भसंभवः Birth from the  
womb of.

गर्भिका Any dirt or contami-  
nation in the interior.

गर्भेदुल्लः, गर्भेशूरः *a.* Coward,  
dull.

+गलः 1. A kind of fish. 2. A  
variety of grass.

गलुः *m.* A kind of gem.

गवामयः *N.* of a Satrayāga  
lasting for a year.

+गव्यः A sacrificial ritual  
called Gavām Ayanam; गव्य-  
मिति गवामयनं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 8.  
1. 18.

+गहन् A place which is im-  
passable.

+गह्वरी The earth.

+गह्वरितः Absorbed; याज्ञसेन्या  
वचः श्रुत्वा कृष्णे गह्वरितोऽभवत् Mb.  
2. 68. 45.

+गाङ्गेयः 1. The Musta grass,  
गाढ+तरम् *ind.* 1. More tightly,  
closely. 2. More intensely.

गाढ+वचस् *m.* A frog.

गाढावटी *f.* A kind of Indian  
chess.

गणनिक्यम् The job of an  
accountant; अक्षतले गणनिक्याधि-  
कारः Kau. A. 2. 7.

गाण्डी A rhinoceros.

गात्र+चेष्टनम् Spasmodic sen-  
sation.

गात्रिका A bodice.

गान्धर्व+कला, -विद्या, -वेदः, -शास्त्रम्  
The fine-art of music; the  
theory of music; the science of  
musicology.

+गान्धारी 1. A kind of intoxi-  
cant. 2. A vein in the left eye.

गान्धारी+ग्रामः A kind of musi-  
cal scale.

+गान्धीर्यम् 1. Dignity.

2. Generosity. 3. equipose.

गार्जरः carrot.

गार्हमेधिकः The duties of a  
householder.

+गिर् 1. Intellect; cf. गिर्धीः  
Enm. 2. Knowledge from  
hearing गिरा वाऽशंसामि तपसा ह्यनन्तो  
Mb. 1. 3. 57 com.

+गिरा Praise (Ved).

गिरि+त्रः *N.* of Śiva; Bhāg. 8.  
6. 15.

गिरि+धातुः Red chalk.

गिलत् *a.* Swallowing; गिलन्त्य  
इव चाङ्गानि Bhāg. 10. 13. 31.

गात+गोविन्दम् *N.* of a lyrical  
work by Jayadeva.

गीत+बन्धनम् An epic fit for  
musical recitation.

गीत+मोदिन् *m.* A Kinnara.

गीतिः A Sāman to be sung.

गुटिका+अस्त्रम् A 'Y'-shaped  
stick with a string used to throw  
stones at birds.

गुटिका+यन्त्रम् A rifle, a musket.

+गुडः A pill; śārngdhara  
13. 1.

+गुण+विभाग *a.* Isolating an  
attribute from other aspects of  
a Padārtha.

गुण+कल्पना *f.* Attributing a  
figurative sense while interpret-  
ing a sentence.

+गुणकारः (in Math.) The  
multiplier.

गुण+गौरी A lady who is res-  
plendent with her good qualities;  
अनृतगिरं गुणगौरि मा कृथा माम् Śi

गुण+भावः The status of being  
secondary to something else;  
परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4.  
3. 1.

+गुणवादः 1. A statement attri-  
bute a secondary sense. 2. A  
statement contradicting other  
arguments.

गुण+विशेषः A special charac-  
teristic.

गुण+विशेषाः External sense  
organs, mind and ego; गुणविशेषाः  
बाह्येन्द्रियमनोऽहङ्काराश्च Sān. K. 36.

गुण+संग्रहः A collection of  
meritorious qualities.

गुद+निर्गमः A condition of the  
anus due to piles.

गुप्त+गृहम् Bed-room.

गुप्त+धनम् Concealed wealth.

गुमटी A woman in purda.

गुरु+उपदेशः 1. Initiation by a  
teacher. 2. Advice by the  
elders or teachers.

गुरु+कण्ठः A peacock.

गुरु+कुलम् 1. The residence of  
a Guru. 2. A residential  
academy where teachers and



pupils live to-gether;—वायः stay in a Gurukula.

**गृह+गृहम्** 1. The house of a preceptor; 2. The sign or Rāśi of Jupiter i.e. Sagittarius or Pisces.

**गृह+भाजः** importance, heaviness.

**गृह+वर्षाक्षः** The lime, citron.

**गृह+व्रतिता** To be respectful to an elder; निवेश गृहे राज्यं व्रतित्ये गृहव्रतिताम् Rām. 2. 115. 19.

**गृह+धृतिः** The Gāyatrī Mantra; जपमानी गृहधृतिम् Mb. 13. 136. 6

**गृह+ध्वम्** The teacher's walth.

**गृहिकः** 1. The son of saturn reckoned as a planet in Kerala. 2. A poisoned arrow. 3. A quarter-elephant; गृहिकी मन्दतनये रथवद्भासदशयोः दिङ्नामे...Nm.

**गृहिकः+कालः** A period in each day which is considered inauspicious.

**+गृहिका** A bullet.

**+गृहः** 1. War-camp. 2. A soldier's tent.

**गृहम्+गृहम्** a. Kind of leprosy.

**गृहम्** An isolated or concealed place; गीयुतं वसतं धर्मं गृहो वैव समाचरेत् Mb. 12. 193. 17.

**गृह+विद्या** A mantra to be initiated or practised in privacy.

**+गृह** One of the figures of speech.

**गृह+अर्थ** a. having an inner meaning.

**गृह+अलेख्यम्** Code writing; Kau A. 1. 12.

**गृहमहः** Name of a Vedic sage (also mentioned in Purāṇas).

**गृह** a. Desirous; eagerly longing for; too much after a thing; गृहो वासमि संयातां Mb. 1. 72. 6.

**गृहिन्** a. same as गृह.

**गृह्य** a. Eagerly longed for; desired.

**गृह्** 10 Ā. To accept, to receive, to seize, to take, to assimilate, to absorb.

**गृह्+आरम्भः** Construction of a house.

**गृह्+ईश्वरी** a. house wife.

**गृह्+अंतर्-प्रवृत्त** Thinking of or attached to one's house.

**गृह्+दाद** n. A house-pillar; नरपतिवले पाश्र्वायिनि स्थितं गृहदादवम् Mb. 4. 3.

**+गृहपतिः** The head man of a village; Mk. 2.

**गृह्+पिण्डी** the basement of a building.

**गृह्+पीतकः** the cite for a building.

**गृह्+पीषणम्** Maintenance of a household.

**गृह्+सार्जनी** a. Sweeper-woman of a house; a broom-stick.

**गृह्+शापिन्** m. A pigeon.

**गृहकम्** Kitchen-garden.

**+गृह्य** Perceptible; Svet. Up. 1. 13.

**+गृह्यम्** A domestic work; a household ritual.

**गृह्य+सूत्र** A group of aphorisms that stipulate the conduct of domestic rituals like आपस्तम्बगृह्य-सूत्र or बौधायनगृह्यसूत्र.

**गान्** 1. A song. 2. A singer. 3. a bee.

**गायः** (Ved) A song; (at the end of a compound it means praise-worthy as in उरगायः).

**गी+ग्रहणम्** Capturing of cows; stealing of cows.

**गी+चर्या** Seeking physical comforts alone like an animal.

**गी+जिह्वकः** The uvula.

**गी+जीवः** a. A milk-man.

**गी+पयः** N. of a Brāhmaṇa of Atharva Veda.

**गी+पर्वतम्** N. of a mountain where Pāṇini performed penance; Arunachala Māhatmya, Uttarārdha 2. 68.

**गी+पक्षीरः** An aquatic bird.

**गी+भयलघ्व** a. Slender in the waist.

**गी+मूत्रकः** The gem called Vaidūrya.

**गी+मूत्रकम्** a. A zigzag movement in wrestling; Mb. 9. 58. 23.

**+गीर्लोभिका** White Dūivā grass.

**गी+वरम्** Pounded cowdung.

**गी+विघातकः** A musical instrument made out of a cow's horn (also known as गृह्ण); Mb. 6. 44. 4.

**गी+सावित्री** N. of the Gāyatrī mantra.

**गी+हरणम्** See गीग्रहणम् above.

**गीम्** 10 P. To clean or smear with cowdung.

**गीमन्** (Ved) A place abounding in herbs.

**गीमन्+पायसीपय्याव** Two things differing very much though originating from the same source like the cowdung and a milk-preparation.

**+गीमिन्** A Vaiśya; गीमिनः कार्येकरम् Mb. 12. 87. 35.

**गीमिकाणः** A variety of horse so called after the place of its origin.

**गीरी** The septum of the nose

**गीरः** An ox—गी a cow.

**गीरु+खीडा** playing with balls.

**गीरुदीपिका** N. of an Astronomical work.

**गीरु+शास्त्रम्** Geography; Astronomy.

**गीरुवः** N. of the maināka mountain.

**गीरुपादः** N. of the famous Advaitic writer.

**गीरुमालवः** Name of a musical Rāga.

**गीरुपादः-धैरः-धैरः** A lizard found in the crevices of trees.

**+गीरुगङ्गः** 1. N. of śiva. 2. N. of śrī caitanya deva the saint and singer.

**+गीरी** 1. N. of a Nāga-Kanyā. 2. N. of a river. 3. Night

**गीरी+पूजा** A festival on the 4th day of the Māgha Śukla Pakṣa.



गौहाक Pertaining to Gukyakās.

+प्रश्निः 1. An intelligent quiz in a book; ग्रन्थप्रश्नि तथा चक मुनिर्गूढं कुतूहकात् Mb. 1. 1. 80. 2. A cymbal or gong; Ks. 65. 135.

प्रश्नि + नजकः A kind of steel.  
+प्रश्निकः A bombon-shoot.  
प्रश्निकम् The gam-resin (also called गुग्गुलु).

प्रस + प्रमाणम् the size of one morsel.

+प्रहः 1. Preparation for war.  
2. A guest; यथा सिद्धस्य चाक्षस्य ग्रहप्राप्तं प्रदीयते; Mb. 13. 103. 6.  
प्रह + अवेतरः The moon.

प्रह + कुण्डलिका-चक्रम्-स्थितिः Horoscope; the situation of planets at a given time.

प्रह + गणितम् The Ganita part of Astrology.

प्रह + ग्रामणी The sun.

प्रहवारनिबन्धः N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + लाघवम् N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + स्वरः The first note of a musical piece.

ग्रहणी + कषाढः A home-made medicine for diarrhoea.

+प्राह 1. The handle. 2. paralysis.

+प्राह्यम् The object of sense-perception.

प्राहः An eclipsed planet.

ग्राम + कावस्थ A village-scribe.

ग्राम + गृहाकः A village-carpenter.

+ग्रामणीः A demi-god who walks at the head of a retinue that follows Sun.

+ग्रामधर्मः The conventions and customs peculiar to a village.

ग्राम + धान्यम् Cultivated grain.

ग्राम + पुत्रः The village head-man.

ग्राम + विशेषः A variety of musical note; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेष-मूर्च्छना 41.

ग्राम + वृद्धः an old inhabitant of a village; ग्राम्यावस्तीनुरवनकथा-कोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Mb. 30.

ग्राम्य + प्राविन् m. A village bailiff; Ts. 2. 3. 1. 3.

ग्रामेडकम् A variety of sandal; Kan. A. 2. 11.

ग्रोम + वनम् A grove used as a Summer-resort; Ks. 122. 63.

ग्रोम + शृतम् The flocculent seeds with their hairy growth floating in the air during summer.

ग्लयन् 1. Relaxation. 2. Fading; सांशोश्चान्दुगाग्रः कनपिशु-निगल्यस्तीव्रगतितापः Ratn. 4. 14.

ग्लयित a. 1. Exhausted; scorch- ed; dissipated; Ki. 14. 64; R. 16. 39. 2. Chopped off; काङ्गकलपितप्रीवाः Rām. 7. 7. 47.

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+घटः The head; सपाधिमेदे ना शिरः कूटकटेनु च Medini; Mb. 1. 155. 39.

घट + उदरः N. of Ganeśa.

घट + कञ्चुकि n. A Tāntric and śākta rite.

घट + गोमिः-भगः-जन्मम् Sage Agastya.

+घटा A plate or iron struck to mark time.

घटिका + गण्डलम् equatorial circle.

घटिका + घन्त्रम् A clock.

घटी + घन्त्रम् Diarrhoea; Bhāvapr. 7. 16. 24.

+घटित 1. Starched; Pañcadāśi 6. 3. 2. Pressed down. 3. Pounded.

घण्टा + कर्णः 1. N. of a Śiva-gāya. 2. N. of a Rākṣasa.

घण्टा + रजः 1. Sound of a bell; कौटिल्यघण्टारजः; Hanumannāṭka. 2. A species of hemp; घण्टारजः शणमुने घण्टावादे... Nūn.

+घण्टिका The Uvula.

+घण्टालः An elephant; Sūkti. 5. 66.

घण्टिकः The alligator (perhaps from the practice of ringing the

bell at the palace gate to announce one's complaint)

घन + ऊरु A woman with thick thighs; कुरु पनोर पराणि शनैः शनैः Ve. 2. 20.

घन + अग्न a. Fit to be hammered; Bhāvapr. 6. 26. 53.

घन + मानम् The external measurement of a structure.

घन + संवृतिः Strict secrecy.

घनता, घनत्व 1. Compactness, density. 2. Firmness, solidity.

+घर्षः A particular temple structure

+घर्म 1. The Pravargya ceremony. 2. N. of a duty; घर्मः स्यादातये प्रीत्यै प्रवर्ग्यै देवतान्तरे.

घर्म + जातिः A Species of living beings produced out of sweat (See स्वेदजः)

घाटनम् A bolt.

+घातः whipping; कोशाधिष्ठितस्य कोशावच्छेदे घातः Kan. A 2. 3.

घात + कृच्छ्रम् A kind of urinary disease.

घात + दिवसः An inauspicious day; the seventh star from one's birth-day.

घुग + शत. — जघ, भुक्त a. worm-eaten; श्रीनिमित्तप्राप्तघुगशतैकवर्णोप-माध्याह्निकं ममाजे Śi. 3. 38.

घुमघुमित a. Profusely scented.

घुष्टासम् Food offered to every body by proclamation; MS. 4. 202.

+घोषः Recitation, chanting; शुभाग्र ब्रह्मघोषाद्वय विराजे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् Rām. 5.

घोष + पाशा Walking in a group to the stations of the herdsmen; Pilgrimage march in a group.

घोष + घर्णः a. Sonant letter.

घोष + वृद्धः Village herdsman; द्वैयवृत्तीनमाशय घोषवृद्धानुपरिधत्ताम् R. 1. 45.

+घुत Spirit; घुतघुतो घुतघुता Mb. 1. 92. 13.



घृत + अवत *a.* Smear'd with ghee.

घृत + गन्धः A variety of horse having the smell of ghee.

घृत + प्राशः, —प्राशनम् Drinking ghee.

घृत + प्लुत *a.* Sprinkled with ghee.

घृत + हेतुः Butter.

+ घृणा Sense of shame.

+ घृणिन् Bashful;

घर्षणालः A miller; a grinding stone.

+ घोणा The beak (of an owl):—2. (In a chariot) The nave of a wheel.

+ घ्नस्, घ्नतः (Ved) Sun's heat.

घ्राण + पुटः Nostril

घ्राण + स्कन्दः Blowing one's nose.

### च

चकोरः + दृश् (=अक्ष) *a.* Having eyes like those of a cakora bird; having beautiful eyes; अनुचकार चकोरदृशं यतः Śi. 6. 48.

चक्रम् + अरः, (—रम्) The spoke of a wheel.

चक्रम् + अश्वम् A lever mechanism to hurl stones at a distance.

चक्रम् + ईश्वरी N. of the Jaina goddess of learning.

चक्रम् + घनः A thunder cloud.

चक्रम् + वर्मन् N. of a Kashmirian king. Raj. T. 5. 287.

चक्षुष्यम् An eye-ointment.

चञ्चूयमाण *a.* Gesticulating indecently; BK. 4. 19.

चटका + मुखः A particular type of arrow.

चटुलय Den. P. To move to and fro; चञ्चूपुटं चटुलयन्ति चिरं चकोराः Bv. 89. 99.

चतुर + अङ्गिकः A kind of horse with four curls on the fore head.

चतु + प्लाष्ठम् *ind.* In all the four directions.

चतुर + चित्यः A raised square pedestal; Mb. 14. 28. 32.

+ चतुष्पादम् The science of

archery consisting of four parts *vid.* ग्रहण, धारण, प्रयोग and प्रतिकार ।

चतुर + मेधः One who has performed the four major sacrifices namely. अश्वमेध, पुरुषमेध, पितृमेध and सर्वमेध ।

चतुर + सनः N. of Viṣṇu having taken the four forms of Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanat Kumāra.

+ चतुष्क A stool with four feet.

चन्दनः + पङ्कः Sandal paste; हुताशनश्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः Bhoja Garita.

+ चन्द्रकला A cattle-drum.

चन्द्रः + कुल्या N. of a river.

चन्द्रः + प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* N. of the sixth Upāṅga of the Jainas.

चन्द्रः + प्रासादः A terrace.

चन्द्रटः N. of an ancient author on medicine; Śuśr. Introd.

चन्द्रा *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

चपेटी *f.* The Śukla Saṣṭhī in the month of Bhādrapada.

चमकसूक्तम् The hymn containing च मे repeated at every step.

चमसः + उद्भेदः N. of a place of pilgrimage where the river Sarasvatī is said to have burst fourth.

चम्पा *f.* The capital of Angadeśa (Modern Bhāgalpur).

चयाट्टः A bastion; चयाट्टमस्तक्यस्तनालायन्त्रमुदुर्गमे Śiva. B. 9. 51.

+ चरः Wind; क्वाहं तमोमहदहं-खचराम्निवाभूं संवेष्टिताण्डघटसप्तवितस्ति कायः Bhāg. 10. 14. 11.

चर + गृहम् The zodiacs of Meṣa, Karka, Tulā and Makara.

+ चरकः N. of one of the founders of Indian medicine and another of Caraka Samhitā.

+ चरणम् Studying under strict rules of celebrity; Mb. 5. 30. 7.

चरणः + उपधानम् A foot-rest.

चरणः + ब्यूहः A book dealing with the Śākhās of the Vedas.

चर्चुरम् The noise produced by

gnashing the teeth; मिश्रं दधदृशन-चर्चुरशब्दमश्वः; Śi. 5. 58.

+ चर्पटः A rag.

चर्मणः (Vedic) A warrior using leather-armour; चर्मणा अभितो जनाः Rv. 8. 5. 38.

चर्मरङ्गाः N. of a people in central India Bri. S. 14.

चलदङ्गः A kind of fish.

चलद्विषः The Indian cuckoo.

चाक्षुष्यम् A kind of collyrium.

चातुरः A pillow.

चातुरन्त *a.* Possessing the whole earth upto the four oceans.

चातुरीकः 1. A swan. 2. A kind of duck; कलहसे च कारणे चातुरीकः पुमानयम् Nm.

+ चारः The Priyāla tree.

चार्या A road which is eight cubits broad; Kau. A 1. 3.

+ चार्वाकः A follower of the Cārvāka school of philosophy.

+ चिकित्सा Punishment; प्रमत्तस्य ते करोमि चिकित्सां दण्डपाणिनिव जन-तायाः Bhāg. 5. 10. 7.

चिकित्सु *a.* Wise, comming; Av. 10. 1. 1.

चिञ्चाम्लम् A soup prepared from tamarind.

+ चित्तम् Knowledge; चित्तं चित्तादुपागम्य मुनिरासीत् संयतः । यच्चित्तं तन्मयो वश्यं गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम् Mb. 14. 51. 27.

चित्तम् + अर्पित Preserved in the heart; चित्तापित्तनैषवेश्वरा N. 9. 31.

चित्तम् + नाथः Lord of the heart; चित्तनाथमभिशक्तिवत्या Śi. 10. 28.

+ चित्तिः 1. A mental mood; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तक नतास्मि ते Mb. 3. 263. 10. 2. A sense organ; यं चेकितानमनु चित्तय उच्चकन्ति Bhāg 6. 16. 48. 3. Meditation; चित्तिः सुक् चित्तमाज्यम् T. Ār. 3. 1.

चित्य *a.* 1. Pertaining to the funeral pyre; चित्यमाल्याङ्गरागश्च आयसाभरणोऽभवत् Rām. 6. 58. 11.



+चित्रम् A lotus; मङ्गले तिलके हेमिनव्योम्नि पद्ये नपुंसकम् । Nm.

+चिन्तामणिः A kind of horse with a big curl on the neck.

चीचीकूची An Onomatopiac term refering to the warbling of birds.

चीनः + दाहः Cinamon.

चीरल्लिः A variety of large fish.

चीरो A Cricket (also चीरी-वाकः).

+चोदना (In Mimāṃsā) The category called Apūrva; चोदनेत्य-पूर्वं ब्रूमः SB. on MS. 7. 1. 7.

चुम्बुचुमायनम् Irritation in a wound.

चुमुरिः N. of a demon.

चेरिका A suburban town inhabited by weavers; तदेव चेरिका प्रोक्ता नागरी तन्तुवायभूः Kāmī-kāgama 20. 15. 66.

चेत्य + अग्निः Sacred fire; Pānc. 1. 6.

चौण्य १. A pearl from Curpā river in Kerala, Kau. A. 2. 11.

च्यवनः N. of a Sage.

छ

छत्रीकृ To use as an umbrella.

+छन्दस् A festival; वेदे वाक्ये वृत्तभेदे उत्सवेऽपि नपुंसकम् Nm.

छम्बङ्गुरम् ind. So as to fail; Ks. 12. 4.

छम्बटकर a. Ruining (also छम्फटकरो) एषा घोरतमा सन्ध्या लोकछम्बटकरी प्रभो Bhāg. 3. 18. 26.

छम्बटकारः Ruin, destruction.

+छलः A kind of disputation involving perverted arguments.

+छाया A Sanskrit version of a Prakrit text.

+छिद्रम् 1. Division; भूमि-छिद्रविधानम् Kau. A. 2. 2. 2. Space; Bhāg. 3. 26. 34. 3. Sky; Bhāg. 12. 4. 30.

+छेदनम् One of the surgical operations in the Āyurveda.

छुच्छुः A kind of animal; Bri. S. 86. 37.

छुरितम् A cut, a scratch.

छुरिका A barren cow.

छला The vault of the foundation pit; Kāmīkāgama 31. 74.

ज

जगद्गुरुः An appellation of Śrī Śankara Bhagavatpāda.

जगत् + चन्द्रिका N. of a commentary (by Bhattotpala) on Brahma Samhitā.

जगत् + चित्रम् A wonder of the Universe; पश्येदानीं जगच्चित्रम् Rām. 7. 34. 9.

जगती + पतिः A ruler; त्रिस्सप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनाम् Ki 3. 18.

जङ्घा + पथः A foot-path.

जङ्घा + बलम् Taking to heals.

जञ्झानिलः A hail storm.

जटा + पाठः One of the eight Vikritis in which a vedic text is recited.

जटा + वल्लभः A vedic scholar Proficient in the Jaṭā method of chanting.

+जनाश्रयः The title of a king of the Viṣṇukundin dynasty supposed to be the author of Jānāśrayi chhando vicitī.

जनः + जल्पः A rumour.

जनः + मारः An epidemic.

जनसंह a. Subduing men; सत्रासाहो जनभक्षो जनसंहः Rv. 2. 21. 3.

जपत् An ascetic (generally used in जपतां वरः)

जम्बु + मालिन् N. of a Rākṣasa in Ravana's army.

जम्भसाधक a. Possessing knowledge of medicine; इति ते कथयन्ति स्म ब्राह्मणा जम्भसाधकाः Mb. 5. 64. 20.

जम्भकः 1. A treacherous man; साधु भो जम्भक साधु Dūtavākyam. 2. Medical treatment; 5. 64. 16.

जयन्तिः A fulcrum of a balance.

जर्भरि a. (Ved) Supporting; सृण्वेव जर्भरी तुर्करीतु Rv. 10. 106. 6.

जलम् + आगमः Rainy season.

जलम् + प्रपातः Water-fall.

जलम् + शर्करा A hailstone.

जलम् + स्त्रावः An eye-disease.

जलाय + भेषज (Ved). Possessed of healing medicines; रुद्रं जलाय-भेषजम् Rv. 1. 43. 4.

जवस् n. (Ved.) Quickness, speed; पयोभिर्जन्ये अपां जवासि Rv. 4. 21. 8.

जातकचक्रम् A horoscope.

जातिक्षयः The end of birth, liberation; Bu. ch. 1. 74.

जातिगृद्धिः f. To take birth;

जातिगृद्ध्यापिपन्नाः Mb. 5. 60. 9.

जातुर्भर्मन् (Ved.) a. Ever-nourishing स जातुर्भर्मा श्रद्धा ओजः Rv. 1. 103. 3.

जातराज्यम् Sovereignty; vāj. 9. 10.

जानश्रुतिः N. of a king mentioned in the ch. up.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Paraśurāma.

जामातृ + बन्धकम् Dowry.

जारणम् 1. Causing decay 2. Oxydizing of metals

जाह्व्य a. 1. Praise-worthy; निर्यलान् सजाह्व्यान्; Mb. 9. 49. 3.

2. In which thrice the Dakṣiṇas are given; जाह्व्यान् त्रिगुणदक्षिणानित्यर्जुनमिश्रः Com. on Mb. 3. 291. 70. 3. Rich in meat-gifts; ibid.

+जालकम् A kind of tree; Bhāg. 8. 2. 19.

जालोरः N. of an Agrahāra in Kashmir; विहारमग्रहारं च जालोरार्ष्यं च निर्ममे Raj. T. 1. 98.

+जयः 1. An epithet of the Mahābhārata. देवीं सरस्वतीं व्यासं ततो जयमुदीरयेत्; Mb. 1. 1. 1. 2. Hailing Victory; जयेन वर्धयित्वा च Rām. 7. 23. 3.

जयाजयो (—अपजयो) Victory and defeat.

जयः + गतः a. Conquering, victorious; उक्तविपरीतलक्षणसंपन्नो जयगतो विनिदिष्टः Bri. S. 17. 10.

जित + हस्त a. One who has exercised his mind.

+जित्यः An instrument for



levelling or smoothing ploughed ground.

**जिल्लिकः** (pl.) N. of a people; Mb. 6. 9. 59.

**जिह्वा+इतर** *a.* Not lazy; जिह्वेनरैर्ब्रह्म तदप्यवाप्यम् N. 3. 63.

**जिह्वित** *a.* 1. Bewildered; परिश्रमजिह्वितेक्षणम् Ki. 10. 10. 2. Made crooked, bent; (as in जिह्वगतिः)

**जीमूतः+प्रभः** A variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

**जीवः+कोशः** The subtle body or the Linga Śarīra; Bhāg. 10. 82. 48.

**जीवन्तिका** 1. N. of a goddess looking after the new-born. 2. N. of a plant.

**+जीविका** Life; कृपणा वर्तयिष्यामि कथं कृपणजीविका; Rām. 2. 20. 47.

**जुकुटम्** The egg-plant.

**जुगुप्सितम्** 'horrible deed; कर्म जुगुप्सितेन; Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

**जयं** (Ved.) Old; Rv. 6. 2. 7.

**जीववाकः** Uttering nonsense; जीववाकं वदतः; Rv. 6. 59. 4.

**+जृतिः** Concentration of mind; Ait. Up. 5. 2.

**जैमिनिः+भागवतम्** N. of a later version of Bhāgavata.

**जैमिनिः+भारतम्** N. of a later version of Bhārata.

**जैमिनिः+शाखा** One of the schools of Sāmaveda.

**जैमिनिः+सूत्रम्** N. of a work.

**जैमिनीय** *a.* Belonging to or composed by Jaimini.

**जैयटः** N. of Kayyata's father.

**जीन्ताला** *f.* Barley.

**जीवम्** *ind.* Silent or quiet (as in जीवमास्व) = keep quiet.

**जीव्य** Lovable.

**जंमन्य** *a.* Assuming oneself to be wise.

**ज्ञात+अन्वयः** Born of a known family.

**ज्ञातिः+चेलम्** A low-born person; विभिन्नकर्माशयवाक् कुले नो मा ज्ञातिचेरं भुवि कस्यचित् भूत् Bk. 12. 78.

**ज्ञातिः+प्रायः** Food for kinsmen; प्रशाल्य हस्तावाचम्य ज्ञातिप्रायं प्रकल्पयेत्; MS. 3. 2. 64.

**+ज्ञानम्** 1. Means of knowing; MS. 1. 1. 5. 2. Opinion; बलदेवस्य वाक्यं तु मम ज्ञाने न युज्यते; Mb. 5. 4. 3.

**ज्ञानम्+अग्निः** Fire of knowledge; ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वकर्णामि भस्म-सात्कुष्ठेऽर्जुन; Bg. 4. 37.

**ज्ञानम्+घन** *m.* Mere knowledge; निर्विशेषाय साम्याय नमो ज्ञानघनाय च Bhāg. 8. 3. 12.

**ज्ञानम्+पूर्व** Well thought off, with full prior knowledge.

**ज्ञानम्+वृद्ध** Old in (advanced in) knowledge.

**ज्ञानिन्** Planet mercury; ज्ञानी सर्वज्ञसौम्ययोः Nm.

**जम्न** (Ved.) On the earth (used only in locative); अभि ऋत्वेन्द्र भूय जम्न Rv. 7. 21. 6.

**+ज्या** 1. A kind of wooden stick. 2. The rear of the Army; ज्या भूमिमौर्ध्वोः शम्भ्यायां वाहिन्याः पृष्ठभागकैः Nm.

**ज्येष्ठ+राज** *m.* A sovereign; ज्येष्ठराजं ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणस्पतिम्; Rv. 2. 23. 1.

**ज्येष्ठ+सामन्** N. of a particular Sāman.

**ज्येष्ठः** N. of a lunar month.

**ज्येष्ठा** 1. N. of Varuṇī, the elder sister of Goddess Lakṣmī 2. N. of a Goddess.

**ज्योक्** *ind.* (Ved.) For a long time; ज्योक् च सूर्यं दृशे; Rv. 1. 23. 21.

**ज्योग्जीवनम्** Living for a long time.

**+ज्योतिस्** A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

**ज्वर+अन्तकः** N. of a particular form of Śiva.

**ज्वर+अरिः** Cocculus Cordifolius.

**ज्वर+हर** *a.* Febrifuge.

**ज्वलनादमन्** *m.* The sun-stone.

**ज्वाला+मालिन्** God Śiva.

**ज्वाला+मालिनी** A form of Durgā; ज्वालामालिनिकाक्षितवह्नि-प्राकारमध्यगा; Lalitāsahasranāman.

**ज्वाला+रासभकास्यः** Ring-worm.

**ज्वालामुखी** A particular form of Durgā; ज्वालामुखी नखज्वाला अभेद्या सर्वसन्धिषु; Devikavaca in Vārāh P.

झ

**झम्पातालः** A kind of musical measure.

**झम्पानृत्यम्** A kind of dance.

**झम्पाशिन्** *m.* A king-fisher

**झलज्जलः** (झलझलः) 1. Dazzling buster (of ornaments).

**झरः+राजः** A crocodile.

**झाङ्कारिन्** *a.* Producing a hoarse sound.

**झिः** 1. A digit of the moon. 2. A monkey

**झिलिन्** *m.* N. of a Vṛṣṇi.

**झीः** 1. *m.* An elephant.

**झूः** 1. The pole star. 2. A group. 3. N. of Aruṇa

**झोः** N. of Karna.

**झौः** Heaven.

**झौलिकम्** A bag or box for Tāmbūla etc.

ञ

**ञः** 1. Singer. 2. Gurgling sound. 3. Bull. 4. N. of Śukra 5. Number 'ten'.

ट

**टङ्कित** *a.* Tied; नाकृष्टं न च टङ्कितं... Hanumannāṭakam.

**+टङ्कः** The ankle; टङ्कोऽस्त्री टङ्कणे गुल्फे Nm. 2. (in music) A kind of measure.

**टङ्कपतिः** A mint-master.

**टङ्कशाला** A mint.

**टङ्कृतम्** A clang.

**टोपरः** A small bag.

ठ

**ठक्कः** A merchant; Inscription 1st cy. A. D.



ठिण्डा A gaming house ; क्रुद्धः स सम्यष्टिण्डायां कितवान् स्वानभापत Ks. 92. 121.

ड

डमरिन् A kind of drum.

+डम्बरः Loud assertion.

डिका A very small winged insect ; com. on Mb. 14. 9. 29.

+डिम्बः 1. A humming top ; N. 22. 53. 2. The body ; क्रोष्ठा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् Śi. 18. 77. 3. An idiot ; Rāj. T. 7. 1072.

+डिम्भः A young shoot of a plant ; N. 8. 2.

डेरिका A musk rat.

ढ

ढक्कनम् Slamming a door.

ढक्कारी f. An idol of Durgā in Tantric worship.

ढोक्ति a. Brought near.

त

तक्+कूर्चिका Curds boiled with whey.

तक्+पिण्डः The residue of butter-milk after filtering through a piece of cloth.

तट+द्रुमः A tree on the shore.

तट+पातः The fallowing of the shore.

तट+भूः The shore.

तटिनी+पतिः The ocean.

+तण्डुरीणः A worm, insect.

तत्प्रत्ययन्याय A Mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation where a sacrifice is named after an expression stating it.

+तत्त्वम् The body ; Mb. 12. 267. 9.

तत्त्व+अभ्यास Repeated study of the reality ; एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासात् Sāh. K. 64.

तत्त्व+दर्शन् Perceiving reality.

तत्त्व+भावः True being or nature.

तत्त्व+संख्यानम् An epithet for Sāṅkhya doctrine ; Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

तथा+वादिन् Claiming to be so.

तद्+अन्य a. Other than that.  
तद्+अपेक्ष a. Having regard to that.

तद्+कालीन Belonging to that same time.

तद्+देश्य Belonging to the same country.

तद्+धर्म्य Sharing the same quality.

तद्+भव A variety of Prakrit ; तत्त्ववस्तुत्वमो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतकमः Kāvyādarśa I.

तद्+रूप Having the same form or shape.

तद्+विद्यः An authority in a particular field.

तद्+संख्याक Equivalent to that number.

तदादितदन्त्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule where a statement of Utkarṣa includes all the details starting with the one for which it is given and a statement of Apakarṣa is applicable to all the details ending with the one for which it is given.

तद्वचपदेशन्यायः Similar to तत्प्रत्ययन्याय above.

तत्त्वम् A musical term to mean slow time.

तनु+धी Little-minded.

+तनूद्भूवः A feather.

तनूकरणम् Making thin.

तनु+करणम् Spinning.

तनु+कार्यम् A web.

+तन्त्रम् 1. A set of acts which serve as common preliminaries to several things ; यत्सकृत् कृतं बहूनामुपकरोति तत्तन्त्रमित्युच्यते ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1. 2. The order of the universe ; यतः प्रवर्तते तन्त्रं Mb. 14. 20, 14.

तन्त्र+ज्ञः An expert.

तन्त्र+युक्तिः The plan of a treatise ; Kau. A. 15.

तन्त्रिभाण्डम् The Indian lute.

तन्त्रिल a. Clever in administration ; त्वं तन्त्रिलः सेनापती राज्ञः प्रत्ययितः Mk. 6. 16/67.

तप+ऋतुः The summer ; तपर्तु-मूर्ताविपि मेदसां भरा N. 1. 41.

तपस्+अर्थीय a. Meant for penance ; तपोर्थीयं ब्राह्मणी व्रत गर्भम् Mb. 11. 26. 5.

तपस्+कृश a. Emaciated due to penance.

तपस्+मूल a. Originating from penance.

तपस्+वृद्ध a. Grown old in austerity.

तप्त+कुम्भः, —रूपः N. of a hell.

तप्त+तप्त Repeatedly boiled or heated.

तप्त+मुद्रा Marking the body with the insignia of divine weapons by pressing heated metallic stamps.

तप्त+रुम, रूपकम् Purified silver.

तप्त+वालुकाः Hot gravel.

+तापिन् Causing pain ; Ki. 2. 42.

तरङ्ग+मालिन् The ocean.

तरङ्ग+वती A river.

तरल+करण One having weak sense organs.

तरु+कोटरम् The hollow of a tree.

तरु+तूलिका,—धूलिका A bat.

तरुता Freshness.

तर्क+अटः A beggar.

तर्क+मुद्रा A particular position of the hand.

तरु+उदरी A wife.

तरुवः An instrumental musician using his palm.

तरुवकारः (pl.) N. of a school of Sāma Veda.

+तलिन Covered with ; Vikr. 14. 61.

तलिन+उदरी A woman with slender waist.

तवकः A cheat ; तवकः कपटेषि च Nm.

तसरिका Weaving.

तस्दी An Astronomical term for a hexagon.

ताजिकः 1. A tribe belonging to the middle-east Asia. 2. A particular breed of horse.



ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम् N. of a brahmana text of the Sāma Veda.

तात्कर्म्यम् Sameness of profession.

तात्पर्य + अर्थः The correct meaning of a statement.

तादात्विक A spendthrift; Kau. A. 2. 9.

तादृश्यम् Sameness of qualities.

तादृष्यम् Sameness of form.

तापसकः A demoralised ascetic.

+तामसः N. of the 4th Manu.

+तार *a.* A thread, wire.

तारण्यः 1. N. of Karṇa. 2. A devotee of the Śm.

+तारा 1. One of the Siddhis;

2. N. of a musical Rāga.

तारिका *f.* A kind of liquor,

तार्णसम् A kind of sandal; Kau.

A. 2. 11.

ताल + ज्ञः One who knows the Measure in music.

ताल + धारकः A dancer.

ताल + नवमी The 9th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada month.

ताल + फलम् Fruit of the palm tree.

ताल + भङ्ग Error in keeping the measure in music.

तावत्—फल *a.* Having that much result.

तिग्म + अचिस् The Sun.

तितिलम्—1. N. of a Karaṇa in Jyotiṣa (तैलम्); 2. Flattened sesamum Cake.

तिथिः + अर्थः A Karaṇa (half the Tithi).

तिथि + प्रलयः (pl.) Difference between Solar and Lunar days in any given period.

+तिमिः N. of the Mina Rāśi or Pisces.

तिमि + घातिन् A Fisherman.

तिमि + मालिन् The ocean.

तिमिला N. of a percussion instrument.

तिरस्कारिन् *n.* Excelling; देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरस्कारिणा Ratn. 1. 24.

तिर्यक् + ज *a.* Born of an animal.

तिर्यक् + ज्या An oblique chord.

तिल + कठः Sesamum powder.

तिल + मयूरः A species of peacock.

तिहन् *m.* 1. Disease. 2. Rice.

3. Bow. 4. Goodness.

तीक्ष्ण + कण्टकः N. of a plant.

तीक्ष्ण + मार्गः A sword;

सासृष्टाजिस्तीक्ष्णमार्गस्य मार्गः Śi. 18. 20.

तीर्थ + चर्या Pilgrimage.

तोत्रा 1. Black mustard 2. N. of a musical note.

तोत्र + द्युतिः The Sun.

+तु *ind.* Undoubtedly; तुशब्दः संशयव्यावृत्त्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10.

3. 74.

+तुङ्ग The Punnāga tree; Nm.

तुङ्गिमान् *m.* Height; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते Pt. 2. 146.

तुच्छ + दय *a.* One bereft of mercy.

तुच्छ + प्राय *a.* Insignificant.

+तुञ्ज IP. To extract.

+तुञ्ज *a.* Pressure.

+तोदः Pressure; Mātanga. L. 1. 31.

तुन्दिलित Having developed a protuberant belly.

तुम्बारम् Felly.

तुर्य + यन्त्रम् A quadrant.

+तुला A beam or rafter under the roof of a house.

तुला + अधिरोहणम् Equalling or resembling.

तुला + अनुमानम् Analogy, inference based on analogy.

तुला + धारणम् Weighing.

तुल्य + कक्ष *a.* Equal to.

तुल्य + नवतदिन *a.* 1. With nights and days of equal duration; 2. Without distinguishing between day and night.

तुल्य + निन्दास्तुति *a.* Indifferent to blame and praise.

तुल्य + मूल्य *a.* of equal cost.

तुल्य + योनिः *a.* of same parentage

तुल्य + वयस् *a.* of equal age.

तुल्य + संख्या *a.* of equal number.

तुल्यशः *ind.* in equal parts.

तुलसि Same as तुलसी in poetry.

तुद् IP. To hurt, to oppress.

तूणी N. of a plant.

तूतकम् Blue Vitriol.

तूली + पीठी, लासिका Spindle.

तूष्णीं + दण्डः Punishment in secret; Kau. A. 1. 11.

तूचः, —चम्. A collection of three Rks.

तृण + गणना Looking at something as worthless; तृणगणना गुणराशिणां घनेषु Vikr. 6. 2.

तृण + पुलिक N. of a human abortion; caraka 4. 4. 1.

तृण + भुज् *v.* Graminivorous.

तृण + शालः The areca-nut tree.

तृण + षट्पदः A kind of wasp.

तृणता 1. The status of a straw 2. A bow; Śi. 19. 61.

तृण *a.* (veda) cut, split.

तृप्तता satisfaction.

तर + पतिः Officer in charge of ferries.

तरणिः + तनया N. of Yamunā.

+ तारकम् A star; शान्तर्क्षग्रहतारकम् Bhāg. 13. 3. 1.

+तेजस् 1. Anger. 2. The sun.

तेजस् + पुञ्ज A collection of lustre.

+तैजस *a.* Possessed of Rājasa quality; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा; Bhāg. 3. 5. 30.

+तैजसम् 1. The group of senses. 2. The sentient world.

तैमित्यम् Dullness.

तैर्यग्योन Belonging to an animal creation.

तैलम् + अम्बुका A cockroach.

तैलम् + किट्टम् Oil-cake.

तैलम् + पूर *a.* That which is full of oil; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10.

तोटक *a.* Quarrelsome.—कः N. of a desciple of Saṅkara.

तोटकम् (त्रोटकम्) N. of a meter.



तौय+अग्निः Submarine fire.

तौय+अञ्जलिः An offering of a handful of water in propitiation of Gods or means.

+तोरणम् A triangular fulcrum supporting a balance.

तौच्छयम् The state of being insignificant or तुच्छ.

तौरङ्गिकः *a.* A horseman.

तौषट्ठिक *a.* Belonging to the Turkish tribe.

त्यक्त+विधिः *a.* One who has transgressed Rules.

त्यद् Pron. *a.* (Nom. Sing. स्यः *m.*) (Vedic) Invisible; सच्च त्यच्चा-भवत् Tait. Up.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1. Deprived of; मूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावम् Ku. 7. 14. 2. Expelled.

त्रयो+मय *a.* One who is in the form of the three Vedas.

त्रयो+विद्य *a.* One who is well versed in the three Vedas.

त्रयो+वेद्य *a.* One who can be known through the three Vedas; त्रयोवेद्यं हृद्यं त्रिपुरहरमाद्यं त्रिनयनम् Ananda Laharī 2.

त्रयो+संवरणम् Three acts of concealing one's own weakness, concealing the search for the enemy's weakness and concealing one's policy; Mb. 12. 56. 20.

त्रि+अङ्गुलम् Measuring the breadth of three figures.

त्रि+आर्षेय 1. A pravara consisting of three Ṛṣis. 2. deaf, dumb and-blind persons.

त्रि+कटु (—कटुक) Dry ginger, black pepper and long pepper.

त्रि+करण The three-fold activity of thought, word and deed.

त्रि+करणौ The side of a square thrice as long as the other.

त्रि+काण्डम् N. of Amarakośa.

त्रि+गुणाकृतम् Ploughed thrice,

त्रि+जातम् The three spices.

त्रि+जेषि *a.* With three follies; Bhāg. 3. 8. 20.

त्रि+नेत्रफलः The cocoa-nut.

त्रि+पिटकम् The three collections of Buddhist religious texts.

त्रि+भङ्गम् A pose in which there are three bends in the body (Iconography).

त्रि+मद The three-fold haughtiness.

त्रि+मल The three excretory matters; stools, urine and flem.

त्रि+यव weighing three seeds of barley.

त्रि+लोहकम् The three metals; gold, silver and copper.

त्रि+वली *f.* Three folds in the belly (of a lady).

त्रि+वली The anus.

त्रि+वृत्तिः Livelihood through Yajana, Bhaikṣya and Adhyayana.

त्रि+शर्करा Three kinds of sugar.

त्रि+सवनम् (—षवणम्) Sacrifice at three periods of a day.

त्रि+सरः Milk, sesamum and rice boiled together.

त्रि+साधन Having three fold causality.

त्रि+सामन् *a.* Singing three Sāmans i.e. ūha, Rahasya and Prakṛti.

त्रि+सुवर्णः,—र्णम् N. of three Ṛks; Rv. 10. 114. 3. 5.

त्रिकत्रयम् A combination of Triphalā, Trikatu and Trimada.

त्रिराशिक Relating to three zodiacal signs or Rāśis.

त्रैवेदिक *a.* Relating to three Vedas.

त्वञ्च 1 P. 1. To go. 2. To contract.

त्वरता Haste.

त्वरम् *ind.* Hastily.

त्वष्टिः Carpentry.

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* Belonging to त्वष्ट्र.

त्वाष्ट्री The asterism chitrā.

द

दंशित Seized of a matter; दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9.

दंस् 10 Ā. 1. To bite. 2. To see.

दक्ष (Caus) 1. To gladden. 2. To make one strong; दक्ष-यन्द्रिजगणानपूयत Śi. 14. 35.

दक्षता Dexterity.

+दक्षिण Favourable.

दक्षिण+आम्नायः The sacred seat of Tāntric cult belonging to the South.

दक्षिणा+पथिक One belonging to the Deccan.

दक्षिणा+प्रत्यच् *a.* South-western.

दक्षिणा+प्रतीचो South-west.

दक्षिणामूर्तिः *m.* A form of Śiva.

दण्डः 1. The Science of Polity; Kau. A. 1. 5. 2. Injury; न्यासो दण्डस्य भूतेषु Bhāg. 7. 15. 8.

दण्ड+आघातः A blow with a stick.

दण्ड+आसनम् A kind of Āsana.

दण्ड+उद्यमः Threatening with punishment.

दण्ड+कलितम् Repeating like a measuring yard stick; ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 83.

दण्ड+कल्पः Decreeing a punishment Kau. A. 4.

दण्ड+निधानम् Pardoning from punishment.

दण्ड+लेशम् A small punishment; MS. 8. 51.

दण्ड+वाचिक *a.* Verbal assault.

दण्ड+वारित *a.* Not doing a thing for fear of punishment.

दधु *a.* Impudent, bold; Bk. 6. 117.

दधनः An epithet of Yama.

दन्तः+उच्छिष्टम् Particles of food stuck up between the teeth.

दन्तपत्रिका A comb.

दन्तः+बीजः Pomegranate (Same as दन्तबीजः).

दन्त+व्यापारः Ivory-work.

दन्ध्रम्यमाण *a.* (Frev. from द्रम्) Wavering in different directions; दन्ध्रम्यमाणाः परिवर्ति मूढाः Kath 1. 2. 5.

दमघोषः N. of a king, father of Śiśupāla.



दमनकः N. of a fox in Pañcatantra story.

दम्भ + चर्या Deceit, hypocrisy.

वरम् + दलित a. Slightly opened;

दृशा द्राघीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा Saundarya-Laharī.

दरम् + मन्वर a. A little slow.

दर्भ + लवणम् A grass-cutter.

दविका A kind of eye-ointment.

दशन् + क्षीर a. Mixed with ten parts of milk.

दशन् + धर्मः Distress.

दशन् + योजनम् A distance of ten Yojanas.

दशा + अंशः, भागः Bad period; Rām. 3. 72. 8.

दशा + फलम् The effect of a particular horoscopic period.

दहन ऋक्षम् (दहनक्षम्) The constellation Krittikā.

दग्ध + जठरम् The demanding stomach, poverty—stricken

दग्ध + व्रणः A burn.

दत्त + क्षण a. One who is given an opportunity.

दत्त + दृष्टिः a. One who is attentive or observing.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका N. of a work in Dharma Śāstra.

ददातिः Transfer of ownership; अथ ददातिः किं लक्षणकः इति ŚB on MS. 4. 2. 28.

दानम् + परिमिता The limit of liberality

दानम् + वषिन् An elephant in rut.

+ देय To be ceded (road); पन्था देयो वरस्य MS. 2. 138.

दाक्षिक्या N. of a place.

दाडिम + बीजः The seed of the pomegranate.

दाघ्नी A garland.

+ दायः A kinsman.

दाय + विभागः Partition of property.

दारः + अधिगमनम् Marriage.

दारु + मत्स्याह्वयः A lizard.

दारु + हारः A wood-cutter.

+ दारुणम् The mallific star, मृग, पुष्य, ज्येष्ठा and मूल

दारोदर Pertaining to gambling.

दाविका f. A kind of Collyrium.

दावी f. 1. A kind of turmeric  
2. A kind of tree.

दार्ढ a. (—दी f) 1. Stony.  
2. That which is ground on a stone.

दार्ढान्त a. Explained with the help of an analogy.

दार्ढान्तिक a. One who explains by using a simile.

दालवः A kind of poison.

दालम्भः N. of a grammarian.

दाशरथ a. 1. Relating to sacrifice; Com. on Mb. 12. 8. 37.

दाशराज a. Belonging to ten kings.

दासमीयः A son born of a woman of a higher Caste and Śūdra father.

दिन + कृत्यम् The day's routine.

दिन + स्पृश A lunar day  
Conciding with three week-days; Hch.

दिवसः + अवसानम् Evening.

दिवसीकृ To Convert the night into a day; निशा दिवसीकृता Mk. 4. 3.

दिवा + नक्तम् Day and night.

दिग्यावधानम् N. of a Buddhistic work.

दिव्य + धुनी N. of Ganges.

दिश् + अवस्थानम् The ether.

दिश् + म्रमः confusion in one's direction or way.

दिश् + शूलम् A bad yoga prohibiting travelling in certain directions on particular days.

दिष्ट + गतिः Death.

दिष्ट + दृश् God the dispenser of justice; यस्य तुष्यति दृष्टदृक् Bhāg. 4. 21. 23.

दिष्ट + भाज् God.

दिष्ट भुक् One who reaps the fruits of one's Karman.

दिष्टिः + वृद्धिः f. congratulations.

देशना f. Direction, ordinance;

दैकृतीषु देशनासु प्राकृतं धर्मजातमपेक्ष्यते ŚB on MS. 10. 1. 1.

दीनता Weakness.

दीक्ष 1. Ā Caus. Impel; encourage ; तत्कलमस्तमदिदीक्षतक्षणं N. 18. 120.

दीक्षणीयेष्टिः N. of a sacrifice performed before upanayana.

दीक्षा + आश्रमः The Vānaprasthāśrama.

दीक्षा + यूपः A sacrificial post.

दीपः + अङ्कुरः The flame of a lamp.

दीपः + उच्छिष्टम् Soot, lamp black.

दीपः + दण्डः The stem of a lamp.

दीप्त + आस्य A serpent.

दीप्त + निर्णयः a. One who has fixed decisions.

दीप्यकम् 1. A peacock's crest.  
2. Another name for the figure of speech Dipaka.

दीर्घ + अपाङ्ग a. One with long side glances (a deer.)

दीर्घ + अपेक्षिन् a. Very considerate, careful.

दीर्घ + चतुरत्नः An oblong.

दीर्घ + तमस् N. of a sage.

दीर्घ + द्वेबिन् One who cherishes hatred for long time.

दीर्घ + पत्रकः 1. Sugar-cane.

2. A kind of garlic.

दीर्घ + पुच्छः A serpent.

दीर्घ + बाहुः Having long arms.

दीर्घ + वच्छिका A shark, crocodile.

दुःख + गतम् Adversity.

दुःख + जीविन् a. Living in distress.

दुःख + त्रयम् The three fold misery; आधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक and आध्यात्मिक ।

दुःख + दुःखम् (inst.) With great difficulty.

दुःख + दुःखी a. One who is distressed by the sorrow (of others परदुःखदुःखी)

दुःख + दुःखिन् Having sorrows in secession.

दुःख + लघ्य a. Difficult to cut.



दुःखाकृत Oppressed; N. 22. 138.

दुकूल+पट्टः A silken belt or head-band.

+दुन्दुभिः N. of one of the Sanvastaras (years).

दुर्+अक्षरम् Inauspicious word.

दुर्+अपवादः Scandal.

दुर्+अवच्छदः *a.* Difficult to be concealed.

दुर्+अवसित *a.* Limitless, immeasurable.

दुर्+आढय *a.* Impoverished person.

दुर्+आधिः (म) Distress, mental worry.

दुर्+आपूर *a.* Insatiable.

दुर्+आमोद Bad scent.

दुर्+आवर्तं Difficult to be brought round or convinced.

दुर्+आसद *a.* Unassailable.

दुर्+उदय *a.* Appearing with great difficulty.

दुर्+उदकं *a.* Having bad consequences.

दुर्+उपसर्पिन् *a.* Making a careless approach.

दुर्+गुणितम् Not properly trained; शस्त्रं दुर्गुणितं यथा Avimāraka 2.4.

दुर्+गोष्ठी Evil company.

दुर्+नयः 1. Evil strategy. 2. Immorality. 3. Haughtiness.

दुर्+नृप A bad king.

दुर्+न्यस्त Badly arranged.

दुर्+बाध *a.* Unrestrained.

दुर्+बुध *a.* Evil-minded.

दुर्+भिवज्यम् Incurability; Bri. Up. 4. 3. 14.

दुर्+मङ्ग *a.* Obstinate.

दुर्+मरम् An unnatural or difficult death.

दुर्+मर्षित *a.* Provoked.

दुर्+मित्र Hostile.

दुर्+ग्रामः A colony of servants around a brahmin settlement; Māna. 10. 79. 80.

दुर्+विद्ध Irregularly perforated or cut.

दुर्+विमर्श *a.* Difficult to be examined.

दुर्+विवाहः An irregular matrimony.

दुर्+व्यवहृतिः Calumny.

दुरोणम् (Vedic) A residence; अतिथिदुरोणसद् Rv. 4. 40. 5.

दुषक *a.* Irreligious.

दोषः+अक्षरम् Accusing word.

दोषः+आविष्कारणम् Highlighting the defects.

दोषः+निरूपणम् Pointing out defects.

दुस्+उपस्थानम् Inaccessible.

दुस्+कुलम् A low family; स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि MS. 2. 238.

दुस्+कूह *a.* Hypocritical; Bu. Ch. 1. 18.

दुस्+क्रीत *a.* Not properly purchased.

दुस्+चिक्वम् An astrological term for the third Rāśi from the Lagna.

दुस्+प्रक्रिया Little authority; Raj. T. 8. 4.

दुस्+प्रतीक Difficult to recognise.

दुस्+प्रद *a.* Causing pain or evil; अद्य भीताः पलायन्तु दुष्यप्रदास्ते Rām. 2. 106. 29.

दुस्+मरम् A sad or untimely demise.

दुस्+सयः 1. A dog. 2. cock.

दुस्+संस्थित *a.* Very reprehensible to look at.

दुस्+स्थम् *ind.* Ill, unwell; दुःस्थं तिष्ठति यच्च पथ्यमधुना कर्तस्मि Amarū.

दुग्ध+अक्षः A kind of precious stone.

दुग्ध+कपिका A kind of cake.

दुहिलितिका A variety of animal skin with hair; Kau. A. 2. 11.

दूतः+काव्यम् A poem with the theme of sending a messenger like the Meghaduta.

दूतः+वधः (—वध्या) Killing a messenger; दूतवध्यां विगर्हता Rām. 6. 53.

दूतः+संपात (संप्रेषणम्) Sending a messenger.

दूत्यम् The function of a Dūta.

दूर+अपेत *a.* Quite out of question; that which does not arise in a context.

दूर+आगत *a.* Coming from a distance.

दूर+उत्तरित *a.* Driven far away.

दूर+गामित् *m.* An arrow.

दूर+पात (पातिन्) *a.* One who can shoot from a distance शास्त्रविद्विरनाधृष्यो दूरपाती दृढव्रतः Mb. 5. 165. 25.

दूर+पातनम् Shooting to a distance.

दूर+श्रवणम् (श्रुतिः) Hearing from a distance (Considered as one of the Siddhis).

दूर+श्रवस् *a.* Renowned far and wide.

दूरता, दूरतात्वम् Remoteness, distance.

दृढकः An improvised oven in the ground.

दृढ+धृतिः Resolute.

दृढ+नाभः A mantra for curbing the effect of an Astra; Rām. 1. 29. 5.

दृढ+पृष्ठकः A tortoise.

दृढ+भूमि A person who has qualified himself for certain initiation by his perseverance Tapas.

दृढ+भेदिन् (—भेदिन्) A good archer.

दृढ+मन्यु One who has intense anger; भागवाय दृढमन्यवे पुनः R. 11. 46.

दृढ+वृक्षः The cocoanut tree.

दृतिः *m., f.* A syringe or syphon; ता देवरानुत सखीन्सिपिचुर्दृतीभिः Bhāg 10. 75. 17.

दपं+उपशान्तिः Putting down one's pride.

दर्श-दर्शम् *ind.* At every sight.

दर्शपूर्णमासन्यायः The rule by which an act which is capable of producing in many results can produce only one at a time



and not all simultaneously; MS. 4. 3. 25-28.

+ दर्शनम् Assertion, statement; दर्शनादर्शनयोश्च दर्शनं प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 36.

दर्शनीय+तमः One who is most charming to look at; दर्शनीयतमं शान्तं Bhāg.

दर्शनीय+मानित् a. One who is conceited about his appearance.

दिदक्ष्वा f. Desire to see.

दिदक्षुः One who is desirous to see.

दृश+अञ्जलः A side-long glance.

दृश+छत्रम् An eye-lid.

दृश+निमोलनम् A kind of children's play.

दृश+प्रसादा A blue stone used for a collyrium.

दृश+संगमः Meeting of the glances.

दृशालुः The Sun.

+दृश्यम् One of the varieties of Kavya literature which is fit to be seen as against श्रव्यम् ।

दृश्य+इतर a. Invisible.

दृश्य+स्थापित a. Placed conspicuously so that nobody would miss it. दृश्यस्थापितमृद्धभक्षिभाण्ड-मृगाजिनाम् Ks. 24. 92.

दृष्ट+सारम् a. That whose strength is proved. दृष्टसारमथ रुद्रकामुके R. XI.

+दृष्टिः f. A theory, doctrine (Same as दर्शन) .

दृष्टि+प्रसादः The favour of a glance.

दृष्टि+मण्डलम् 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. Area of vision.

दृष्टि+रागः The expression of the eyes; भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽभ्याः दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2. 11-12.

दृष्टि+संभेदः Mutual glance; त्वयापि न निरूपिता अनयोर्दृष्टिसंभेदः Māb. 7.

दृष्ट+अश्मन् The mill stone which is movable.

दृष्ट+सारम् Iron; दृष्टसारस्तत्त्वा-मृतमपि Mv. 6. 52.

+देव A husband's brother (Same as देवर)

देव+अर्पणम् 1. An offering unto the Gods. 2. The Veda; Com. on Mb. 13. 86. 17.

देव+कुसुमम् A natural hollow in the rocks.

देव+गान्धारी N. of a musical Rāga.

देव+ग्रहः A class of spirits which cause madness or Unmāda.

देव+तर्पणम् Offerings of water to Gods.

देव+दैवत्य Destined for the God.

देव+धिष्यम् A chariot of the Gods.

देव+नक्षत्रम् N. of the first 14 Nakṣatra in the Southern quarter.

देव+निन्दा Atheism.

देव+निर्माल्यम् Used in offering to a God (garland etc.)

देव+पुरोहितः Planet Jupiter.

देव+प्रसूत A product of Nature like water.

देव+भोगः Heavenly joy.

देव+माया Divine illusion; तां देवमायामिव वीरमोहिनीं Bhāg. X.

देव+मार्गः 1. Air or sky 2. Anus; देवमार्गं च दर्शितम् Rāma. 5. 62.

देव+रातः An epithet of Parīkṣit.

देव+लक्ष्मम् The Brāhminical thread.

देव+सत्यम् Divine truth.

देव+हः The left ear; Bhāg. 4. 25. 51.

देवितव्य a. To be gambled.

देवी+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

देवी+भागवतम् N. of a Purāṇa recognised as one among the Mahāpurāṇas.

देवी+माहात्म्यम् The Saptasāti which is a part of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.

देशः+अटनम् Travelling through a country.

देशः+कण्टकः A public evil.

देश+कालज्ञ One who knows the proper place and time to do a thing.

देश+विद्ध Properly perforated (pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

देश+वृत्तम् A circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer.

+देशकः An indication, reminder.

देशकपटुम् A mushroom.

देशिक+रूपिणी f. Goddess in the form of a teacher, An epithet of Lalitā.

देष्टव्य a. To be pointed or indicated.

देहः+आसवः Urine.

देहः+कृत् 1. The five elements 2. Father; अनरण्यस्य देहकृत् Bhāg. 9. 7. 4.

देहः+तन्त्र a. One who has assumed a Corporal existence.

देहः+पातः Death.

देहः+भेदः Death.

देहः+यापनम् Fostering the body.

देहः+विसर्जनम् Death.

देहः+वृत्तम् The navel.

देहः+सारः Marrow.

देहिका A kind of insect.

देक्ष a. Pertaining to a sacrificial vow (like अग्निषोम)

देप Relating to a lamp.

देव+इज्य a. Sacred to Jupiter

देव+ऊडा A woman married according to the rituals of Daivavivāha.

देव+चिन्ता Fatalism.

देव+दत्त a. Inborn, natural,

देव+रक्षित a. Protected by the Gods; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति देवरक्षितम् Subhāṣ.

देव+विद् m. An Astrologer.

देव+हत्त a. Hated by Gods ill fated; सुरक्षितं देवहत्तं विनश्यति Subhāṣ.

देवत+सरित् The Ganges.

देवसिक a. One day's occurrence.



देवाकरिः 1. Planet Saturn.  
2. Yama 3. River Yamunā.

+देशिकः One instructed by a preceptor.

दोषकम् N. of a metre consisting of 10 syllabic instances of three भगण and one गुरु।

दोलाचल + चितवृत्तिः a. One whose mind is vacillating like a swing.

दोलाचल + यन्त्रम् A device to prepare some drugs.

दोला + लोल a. Uncertain.

+दोस् A measure of 18 inches: Matanga L. 10. 14.

दोहद + दुःख The strain of pregnancy; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःख-शीलताम् R. 3. 6.

दोहधरी N. of a planetary combination considered auspicious.

दोर्जन Pertaining to a wicked person.

दौर्भिक्षम् Famine.

दौर्बल्यम् Disobedience.

दौस्थ्यम् Distressed state.

दोहदिकः A landscape gardener; N. 6. 61.

द्यु + पथः The aerial route.

द्यु + रत्नम् An epithet of Sun.

द्यु + संश्रवः The Uccaiśravas, (horse of Indra).

द्युत + धर्मः The gambling laws.

द्युत + मण्डलम् The gambling den.

द्युत + लेखकः One who records the score in gambling.

द्यो + कारः An architect.

द्रङ्गः A city, town; Raj. T.

द्रवत् a. 1. Running, swift.  
2. Trickling, oozing, dripping.

द्रविः One who melts metal (Vedic)

द्रविड + शिशुः A Dravida child, An epithet of Manikka-Vācaka, a Saivite saint; दया वत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत् Saundaryā Laharī.

द्रविणम् + उदयः Acquirement of wealth.

द्रविणम् + उदस् Fire.

+द्रव्यम् A verse from the Rg. Veda used for a Sāman; द्रव्य-शब्दस्तु छन्दोगैः ऋक्षु आचरितः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 14.

द्रव्य + शुद्धिः Purity of an article used for a religious purpose.

द्रष्टुकाम (द्रष्टुमनस्) Desirous of seeing; The suffix तुम् is dropped before काम and मतस् according to Pāṇini.

द्राक् + केन्द्रम् The distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity.

द्राक्षा + आसवः A spirituous liquor used as a tonic.

द्राक्षा + पाकः A variety of poetic style where the construction is simple and sweet as against तारिकेलपाकः

द्राघिलः A bear.

द्राह्यायणः N. of a sage who has written a Śrauta Sūtra text for a sect of Sāmavedins.

द्रु + पाद a. Large-footed.

द्रुत + गति a Going quickly.

द्रुत + मध्या Same as द्रुतविलम्बितम्।  
द्रुमः + अजम् The Karṇikāra tree.

द्रुमः + खण्डः (—पण्डः) A grove of trees.

द्रुमः + निर्यासः A kind of incence.

द्रुमः + वासिन् A monkey.

द्रवकाणः (द्रेष्काणः) One-third part of the period of a Rāśi.

द्रोणकम् A fortified city on a sea-shore.

द्रोणपच a. Hospitable.

द्रोणयम् A kind of salt.

द्रोहिक Fit to be hated.

+द्रन्दम् Aside. secluded place; द्रन्दे हेतु वक्तव्यम् Rām. 7. 103. 13.

द्रन्द + आलापः A dialogue between two persons.

द्रन्द + गर्भं A Bahuvrīhi compound having a Dvandva compound within.

द्रन्द + दुःखम् The misery caused by the opposite feelings like pain and pleasure.

द्वार + ग a. Standing at the door.

द्वार + बाहुः A door-post.

द्वारम् + अररिः The leaf of a door.

द्वारम् + वंशः The cross-beam of a door.

द्वि + अन्तर a. Intervened by two factors.

द्वि + अवर a. A minimum of two.

द्वि + आम्नातः a. Twice mentioned.

द्वि + आहिक a. Recurring on alternate days (fever).

द्वि + एकान्तरम् u. Separated by two or by one degree; द्वयेकान्तरासु जातानां धर्म्यं विद्यादिभ्यं विधिम् MS. 10. 7.

द्वि + कर a. Serving two purposes.

द्वि + कार्षापणिक a. Worth two Kārṣāpaṇas (Coins)

द्वि + चन्द्रधीः The illusion of seeing two moons due to some eye-defect,

द्वि + द्विजः A Brahmacārin.

द्वि + जातिः Having to wives.

द्वि + फालबद्धः Hair parted in two.

द्वि + बाहुः Human being; Ks. 53. 94.

द्वि + भातम् Twi-light.

द्वि + मुनि ind. The two Munis, Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.

द्वि + वक्त्रः A double-faced serpent.

द्वि + वर्गः The pair of Prakriti and Puruṣa.

द्वि + व्यास a. Two fathoms long.

द्वि + रथ (—ष्ट) a. Conveying two senses; भवन्ति च द्विष्टानि वाक्यानि ŚB. on Ms. 4. 3. 4.

द्विकः 1. A crow. 2. A cakravāka bird.



द्विक+पृष्ठः The two humped camel.

द्वितीय+गामी *a.* That which is applicable to a second object; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3, 49.

द्वेष+स्थ *a.* Betraying hatred.

द्वीप+वासिन् The Khanjarīṭa bird.

द्वौकीकरणम् Separating into two.

द्वैहकाल्यम् The characteristic of being performed in two days as against ऐककाल्यम् ।

ध

धमिति *ind.* In a moment, suddenly.

धनम्+आदानम् Receiving money.

धनम्+आशा *f.* Desire for wealth.

धनम्+धान्यम् Money and grain.

धनम्+सूः *m.* The fork-tailed shrike.

+धनिन् *a.* The Vaiśya class;

ऊहजा धनितो राजन् Mb. 12. 296. 6.

धनुस्+आसनम् A Yogic pose.

धनुस्+ग्रहम् A cubit of 27 Angulas.

धन्वनम् 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. The zodiac sign of Sigattarius.

धमधमाय Devour, To blaze.

+धरः A sword.

धररम् Poison.

धरणी+तलम् The surface of the earth.

धरणी+विजोयस् *m.* A king.

+धरा The ground, floor.

धरा+उपस्थः The surface of the earth.

धरित्री+भून् *m.* A king.

धर्मः+अक्षरम् Holy Mantra.

धर्मः+अपदेश Under the pretext of observing Dharma; धर्मापदेशान् त्यजतश्च राज्यम् Rām. V. 38.

धर्म+अयनम् Course of law.

धर्म+अहन् Yesterday.

धर्मः+आकूतम् N. of a commentary on Rāināyaṇa.

धर्मः+ईप्सुः Wishing to gain religious merit.

धर्म+उपचायिन् *a.* Religious.

धर्म+च्छलः Fraudulent violation of law.

धर्म+दक्षिणा Fee for instruction in Dharma.

धर्म+परिणामः Rise of righteous conduct in the heart (Jainism).

धर्मः+प्रतिरूपकः A pseudo Dharma.

धर्मः+प्रधान *a.* Eminent in piety.

धर्म+प्रेक्ष्यः *a.* Religious or Virtuous.

धर्मः+बाह्यः *a.* Contrary to religion.

धर्मः+शुद्धिः Purity of conduct.

धर्मः+सनयः Legal obligation.

धर्मः+सूत्रम् A treatise on Purva-mīmāṃsā by Jaimini.

+धर्षणम् Overpowering defeat; धर्षणं यत्र न प्राप्तो रावणो राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 31. 3.

धातुः+गर्भः (—स्तपः) A receptacle for ashes.

धातुः+चूर्णम् Mineral powder.

धातुः+प्रसवत *a.* Devoted to alchemy.

धातुकः Bitumen.

+धातु Fate, destiny.

धात्री+पुष्पिका N. of a tree.

धान्यम्+खलः Threshing floor.

धान्यम्+चौरः A stealer of corn.

धान्यम्+मुष्टिः A handful of grains.

धामन्+मानिन् *a.* Believing in a material existence; नैवेशितुं प्रभुर्भूम्न ईश्वरो धाममानिनाम् Bhāg. 3. 11. 38.

धामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong; पुरस्सरा धामवतां यशोधनाः Ki. 1. 43.

धाय्या *f.* 1. A kind of prayer chanted during the kindling of sacrificial fire. 2. Fuel; क्रोधान्ती निजतातानिग्रहकथाधाय्यासमुद्दीपिते Rām. ch 2. 86, N. 1. 56.

+धारणम् A charm to assuage pain.

धारणम्+यन्त्रम् A kind of amulet.

+धारणा One of the Yogaṅgas.

धारणा+आत्मक *a.* One who easily composes himself.

धारयिष्णुता Patience.

+धारा N. of a city in Mālwa.

धारा+आवर्तः A whirlpool.

धारा+ईश्वरः King Bhoja.

धारा+संगतः Incessant shower.

धारा+शीत *a.* (Milk) Cooled after having been milked.

धामिकः 1. A judge. 2. A bigot. 3. A juggler.

धावित् *m.* A runner; गोवोद्धारं धावितारं तुरङ्गी Mb. 11. 26. 5.

धित *a.* 1. Placed, bestowed. 2. Satisfied, pleased.

धिक्+वादः A reproachful speech, censure.

धिष्ठित *a.* 1. Well-placed, entrenched; शाल्वो वेहायसं चापि तत्पुंरं व्यूहाधिष्ठितः Mb. 3. 15. 3. 2. Lodged, fixed.

+धीः The fifth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

धीः+विममः Hallucination.

धुम्बुकम् A hole in the trunk of a tree which is a mark of decay.

धुम्बुरिः *f.* A particular musical instrument.

धुर्ध+बाहः A beast for draught.

धुर्यता Leadership.

धूकः Incense.

धूत+गुणः *a.* One who has transcended the three Guṇas.

धूपः+नेत्रम् A smoking pipe.

धूप+वर्तिः A kind of cigarette.

धूम+उपहत Rendered Blind by smoke.

धूमः+निर्गमनम् A chimney.

धूमः+महिषो Fog, mist.

धूमः+योनिः A cloud.

धूमरो Mist, fog.

+धूम्रः A camel.

धूलि+व्रूसरितः *a.* Rendered grey by dust; गोधूलिधूसरितकोमल-कुन्तलाग्रम् Kṛiṣṇa Karmāmṛta.

+धृ 1. 6 Ā. To intend in mind.

+धृत *p. p.* Resolved, firm; रिपुनिग्रहे धृतः Rām. 4. 27. 47

धृत+उत्सेक *a.* Haughty.



धृत+एकवेणि *a.* Bearing a single braid of hair; Ś. 7. 21.

धृत+गर्भ *a.* Pregnant.

धृत+मानस *a.* Firm-minded.

धृतिः 1. N. of a metre.

2. N. of the number 18.

धृष्टकेतुः N. of Dhṛṣṭadyumna's son.

धृष्टंवादिन् *a.* Speaking fearlessly.

+धेनुः *f.* A mare; ŚB. on MS.

7. 4. 7.

+धेनुका Pārvaṭi.

+धेय To be implemented, to be applied; अव्याकुलं प्रकृतमुत्तरधेयकर्म Śi. 5. 60.

धैर्य+कलित *a.* Steady, unperturbed.

धैर्य+वृत्तिः Steady, conduct.

धौत+अपाङ्ग *a.* Having the edges of the eyes illuminated; Me. 46.

धौत+आत्मन् *a.* Pure-hearted.

धौतेयम् Rock-salt.

धौम्यः N. of a Ṛṣi.

ध्यान+घिल्य *a.* Fit to practise Dhyāna.

ध्यान+मुद्रा A prescribed pose for meditation.

+ध्रुव 1. Peg; Nm. 2. N. of an astrological Yoga.

+ध्रुवम् Fixed point.

+ध्रुवा A bow string.

ध्रुव+केतुः A kind of meteor.

ध्रुव+गतिः With a fixed course.

ध्रुव+मण्डलम् The polar region.

ध्रुव+पट्टिः The axis of the poles.

ध्रुव+शीलः *a.* Having a fixed residence.

ध्वंस+अभावः Non-existence caused by the destruction of an object.

ध्वंस+कारिन् 1. Destroying.

2. Violating.

ध्वस्त+अक्ष *a.* Whose eyes are sunk (as in death), प्रकीर्णकेशं ध्वस्ताक्षम् Bhāg. 7. 2. 30.

+ध्वजः Part of a sword.

ध्वज+आरोहणम् Hoisting a flag.

ध्वज+आरोहः A kind of decoration on a flag.

ध्वज+उच्छ्रयः Hypocrisy.

+ध्वजिन् A hypocrite; M. 12. 158. 18.

ध्वनि+नाला 1. A lute. 2. A kind of long drum.

ध्वान्त+जालम् The cover of night.

## न

नष्ट *a.* Harmful, destructive.

नहसः A God kind to his devotees; com. on Mb. 1. 170. 15.

+नकुलः A low-born; नकुलः पाण्डु-तनये सर्पभुक् कुलहीनयोः Nm.

नकुल+ईशः A mode of Tantric worship.

नकुल+द्वेषो A serpent; नकुलद्वेषी तथा पिशुनः Vāsavadattā.

नक्तम्+तन *a.* Nocturnal.

नक्रः—केतनः God of love.

नक्रः+मक्षिका An aquatic fly.

नक्षत्रम्+इष्टिः N. of a sacrifice.

नक्षत्रम्+उपजीविन् An astrologer.

नक्षत्रम्+भोगः The period of a Nakṣatra.

नक्षत्रम्+लोकः The region of the stars.

नखः+न्यासः Inserting the nails.

नगः+आपगा (—नदी) A mountain river.

नगरम्+मण्डना A courtesan.

नगरिन् *m.* Lord of a town.

नग्नहु *n.* Ferment for the preparation of spirits.

नग्न+आचार्यः *a.* A minstrel.

नग्न+चर्या A vow to be naked.

नटनारायणः N. of a musical Rāga.

नटवत् *a.* Behaving like an actor.

नडः+मीनः A kind of fish.

नड्वाभूः *f.* Pavement.

नत+नाभिः *a.* Slender; तस्याः

प्रविष्टा नतनाभिस्तथा Ku. 1. 38.

नत्यूहः A kind of bird; Rām. 2. 56. 9.

नत्रम् A kind of dance.

नदी+कूलम् A river-side.

नदी+तर *a.* Crossing a river.

नदी+मार्गः The course of a river.

नदी+मुखम् The mouth of a river.

ननान्दूपतिः The husband of a husband's sister.

+नन्दकः N. of a gem.

नन्दन+जम् Yellow sandal-wood.

नन्दन+द्रुम A wish yielding tree of the heavens.

नन्दन+वनम् The divine grove.

नन्दिः+देवी N. of a Himalyan peak.

नन्दि+नागरी N. of a script.

नन्दि+पुराणम् N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

+नन्दिवर्धनः A friend.

नन्दिन्+सुतः The sage Vyāḍi.

नन्दी *f.* N. of Durgā.

नभस्+रूप *a.* Gloomy, dark.

नभस्+वीथी The aerial path.

नभिः A wheel.

नमस्+चमसः 1. A kind of sacrificial cake. 2. The moon.

नम्र+नासिका Fat-nosed.

नयनम्+अञ्चलः The corner of the eye.

नयनम्+चरितम् The eye glances.

नयनम्+जम् Tears.

नयनम्+बुद्बुदम् The eye-ball.

+नरः The individual soul.

नर+चिह्नम् The moustaches.

नर+देवः A king.

नरकः+चतुर्दशी The Deepavali day.

नरकः+वासः Stay in the hell.

नराचः N. of metre.

नरदंठकः N. of a metre.

नर्मन्+आलापः A jovial chat.

नर्मन्+उक्तिः A jocular expression.

नर्मन्+स्फोट 1. The first symptoms of love; 2. Pimples.

नर्मय् Deno. To entertain.

नर्मयितम् Sport, pastime.

+नलः 1. N. of year. 2. A measure of length.



नलः+तूला A kind of aquatic animals.

नलः+पाकः The delicious cooking of Nala the king (used to praise the quality of cooking).

नलिका A tube.

+नलिनी 1. Myst. 2. N. of one of the nostrils. 3. The city of Indra.

नलिनी+दलम् (पत्रम्) A leaf of the lotus.

नव+द्वीपः N. of a place in Bengal.

नव+श्राद्धम् A Śrāddha performed on odd days after death.

नवीभावः Becoming new.

नवन्+कपालः A cake-offering prepared in nine potsherds; Ait. Br. 1. 15.

नवन्+ग्व Nine fold.

नवन्+चण्डिक f. The nine forms of Durgā; Śailaputrī, Brahmacārini, Skandamātā, Candra-ghanṭā, Kūsmāṇḍā, Kātyāyanī, Mahāgauṇī, Kālārātri, Siddhidā.

नवन्+धातु Nine metals.

नवन्+पञ्चमम् An inauspicious horoscopic set-up for marriage where the Janma Rāśi of the bride is the 5th or 9th from that of the groom.

नष्ट+चन्द्रः The fourth day of the Bhādrapada when looking at the moon is prohibited.

नष्ट+दृष्टि a. Blind.

नष्ट+धी a. Forgetful, inattentive.

नष्ट+बीज a. Impotent.

नष्ट+रूप a. Invisible.

नशाकः A kind of crow.

नाक+नदी The heavenly Ganges.

नाक+नारी An Apsarā.

नाक+लोकः The heavenly region.

नाकुः+जः The sage Vālmiki.

+नाग A trumpet.

+नागम् A kind of Coitus.

नागः+आरूढः a. Riding upon an elephant.

नागः+केतुः epithet of Kārṇa.

नागः+द्वीपम् N. of a Dvīpa in the Bhārata Varṣa.

नागः+नासोह A lady with beautiful thighs resembling the trunk of an elephant in shape.

नागः+पर्णी The betel plant.

नागः+बन्धः N. of a metre.

नागः+रिपुः Garuḍa.

+नागरकः A City-father.

नागरकाः Planets opposed to each other.

नागरवृत्तिः Decorum of a citizen.

नागार्जुनः N. of a Buddhist teacher.

नागीजीभट्टः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

नाटकम्+प्रपञ्चः Set-up for a drama.

नाटकम्+प्रयोगः Enactment of a drama.

नाटकम्+रङ्गः A dramatic stage.

नाटकम्+लक्षणम् the various rules governing a dramatic composition.

नाट्यम्+अङ्गानि The ten parts of a dance.

नाट्यम्+आगारम् A dancing hall.

नाट्यम्+रासकम् A kind of one-act play.

नाट्यम्+वेदः The science of dramaturgy.

नाडी+चक्रम् A group of nervous centres in the body like the Muḍādhāra etc.

नाडी+पात्रम् A water clock.

नाडी+ग्रन्थः A book on Nāḍi school of Astrology.

नाणकम्+परीक्षा Coin-testing.

नाणकम्+परीक्षिन् An assayer.

नायितम् Demand, request.

नानर्दमान् a. Sounding loudly.

नाना+आश्रय a. Having many abodes.

नाना+गोत्र a. (pl.) Belonging to various Gotras.

नाना+धर्मन् a. Having different customs.

नाना+भाव a. Of different nature.

नानात्वम् The state of diversity.

नानन्दन a. Pleasing; सैषा विद्वतिर्नाम द्वास्तदेतन्नोन्दनम् Ait. Up. 3. 12.

नाभागः N. of a king, son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambaiṣa.

नाभस्वत a. Relating to the wind.

+नाभिः A field.

नाभिः+गन्धः The smell of the musk.

नाभिः+वर्षम् N. of one of the nine Varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

नाभोगः 1. A God. 2. A snake; नाभोगभोज्यो हरिणाधिरूढः सोऽयं गरुत्मानिव राजतीन्दुः Rām. ch. 6. 84.

नामन्+अवशेष a. That which is existing only in name.

नायकायते Denom. Ā. 1. To play the part of a hero. 2. To serve the purpose of a central gem in a necklace.

नाराचः 1. A road running towards the east. 2. A metallic bolt to fasten an idol to its seat.

नारायणः+अस्त्रम् N. of a missile.

नारायणः+सूक्तम् N. of the Puruṣasūkta hymn.

नारी+नाथ a. Having a woman as the sole owner or authority.

नारी+मणिः Gem among ladies.

नाला+यन्त्रम् 1. A cannon. 2. A syphon.

नासत्यौ m. (du) The Aświns who are the divine physicians.

नासा+अन्तिक Reaching to the nose.

नासा+वेधः Perforation of the nose.

नासिकः N. of a sacred place in Mahārāṣṭra.

नाहलः An outcast.

निःशत्र a. Bereft of all Kṣatriyas.

निःशङ्क a. Free from fear or hesitation.

निःशब्द a. Noiseless.

निःशस्त्र a. Unarmed.



+निःश्रेयसम् Faith, belief.

निःसंशय *a.* Certain.

निःसंग *a.* 1. Unattached

2. Free. 3. Selfless.

निःसत्त्व *a.* 1. Unsubstantial.

2. Weak. 3. Insignificant.

निःसीमन् *a.* Limitless.

निःस्नेह *a.* 1. Dry. 2. Cold.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Motionless.

निःस्पृह *a.* 1. Free from desire.

2. Contented.

निःस्व *a.* Pennyless.

निःस्वन *a.* Soundless.

निःस्वनः Sound.

निकट+वर्तिन् Situated nearby.

निकषणः Same as निकषः

निकषायित Considered as an authority or touchstone for something (eg. वैदुष्यनिकषायितेयं सभा)

+निकाशः 1. Light. 2. Secret;

निकाशस्तु प्रकाशे स्यात् सदृशे रहसि स्मृतः Nm.

निकृष्ट+कर्मन् *a.* One who indulges in despicable acts.

निकृन्दिता *a.* A defective recitation.

+निक्षिप्त *p. p.* Appointed.

निखिलेन *ind.* Completely, totally.

निगादः Recitation.

निगमः 1. Vow; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवच्छ्रितो Bhāg. 1. 9. 37. 2. Obtainment; पन्था मन्निगमः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 19. 42.

निगमनसूत्रम् The aphorism which forms the conclusion in a syllogism.

निगमात् *ind.* In short, in brief; Bhāg. 10. 13. 39.

निगूप् To conceal.

निगोर्ण-चारिन् *a.* Walking in cognito.

निगोजाहकः A scorpion.

+निग्रहः Transgressing; निग्रहा-दर्मशास्त्राणां Mb. 12. 24. 13.

+निग्रहणम् War.

निघ्नान् *a.* One who destroys.

+निघ्नित Constipated.

+निचुल 1. A lotus. 2. A coconut tree; Nm.

निचुल्य To encase, cover; निजां वीणां वाणी निचुलयति चोलेन निभताम् Saundarya-Laharī.

+नितम्बः The sounding board of a Viṇā.

नितान्तः+कठिन *a.* Very hard. severe.

नित्य+अनुबद्ध *a.* Always associated.

नित्य+अनुवादः A bare statement; MS. 4. 1. 45.

नित्य+अभियुक्त Perpetually absorbed in something.

नित्य+कालम् *ind.* At all times.

नित्य+जात *a.* Constantly born; अथ चैनं नित्यजातं Bg. 2. 26.

नित्य+बुद्धिः *a.* Considering any thing as constant.

नित्य+भावः Eternity.

नित्य+समः The view that all things remain the same.

+निदाघः The internal heat.

निदाघ+धामन् The sun; निदाघ-धामानमिवाधिदीधितिम् Śi. 1. 24.

निर्दिशत *a.* Shown, illustrated, proved.

निर्दिशन् *a.* Guiding, setting example to; सतां बुद्धिं पुरस्कृत्य सर्वलोकनिर्दिशिनीं Rām. 2. 108. 18.

निद्रा+दरिद्र *a.* Suffering from sleeplessness.

+निधनम् The sixth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

निधानम् A deposit.

निन्दनम्+उपमा A comparison which implies condemnation.

+निपत् 1 P. To be miscarried (as the foetus).

+निपाकः Perspiration.

+निपातः Coming together; यासामेव निपातेन कललं नाम जायते Mb. 12. 320. 115.

निफेनम् Opium.

निर्बिहत Destroyed, removed; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निर्बहितां हसा Śi. 1. 29.

निर्बिडित 1. Rendered heavy, crowded, thick. 2. Pressed close to; लङ्काभर्तुर्निर्बिडित B. R. 5. 19,

+निभूत Inactive.

निभूत आचार *a.* Of resolute conduct.

निभूत+स्थित *a.* Standing unobserved.

निमः A wooden pin.

निमित्त 1. Caused (same as निर्मित) 2. Measured.

+निमित्तम् 1. Means of knowledge; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टः MS. 1. 1. 3. 2. Function; एताव्येव निमित्तानि मुनीनामूर्ध्वरेतसाम् Mb. 12. 61. 6.

निमित्त+ज्ञः An astrologer who bases his predictions on omens.

निमित्त+नैमित्तिकम् Cause and effect.

निमित्त+मात्रम् The mere instrumental cause; Bg. 11. 33.

निमेषान्तरम् The interval of a moment.

+निम्न A mean act; निम्नेष्वीहां करिष्यन्ति Mb. 3. 190. 26.

निम्न+अभिमुख *a.* Flowing towards a lower level; Ku. 5. 5.

निम्नित *n.* Deep, sunk.

निम्ब+पञ्चकम् The five products of the Nimba tree, i.e. leaves, flower, bark, fruit and root.

निम्बकः+पञ्चकम् The five varieties of lime.

+नियत 1. Held back, fastened. 2. Dependent on. 3. (in gram.) Pronounced with Anudātta.

+नियमः 1. Keeping secret; मन्त्रस्य नियमं कुर्यात् Mb. 5. 141. 20. 2. Effort; Mb. 2. 46. 20.

नियमः+हेतुः A regulating cause.

+नियुक्त Used, employed.

नियोज्य *a.* 1. To be entrusted with. 2. To be appointed. 3. To be prosecuted; MS. 8. 181.

+नियोगः 1. An invariable rule; न चैव नियोगो वृत्तिपक्षे निवृत्तः समास इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 5. 2. Right; Ki. 10. 16.

निरग्र (क) *a.* Divisible without remainder.

निरधिष्ठान Unsupported.

निरनुग्रह Unkind.



निरनुनासिकम् *a.* Not nasal.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* N. of a work by

Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa where no nasal sounds are used.

निरन्धस् *a.* Hungry; having no food.

निरपवाद *a.* 1. Blameless; without exception.

निरवसाद Cheerful.

निरायति: One whose end is fast approaching. निरयता लघुता निरयते: Ki. 2. 14.

निरारम्भ: *a.* Without any activity.

निरावर्ण *a.* Manifest, obvious.

निरुपभोग *a.* Without enjoyment.

निरुपाधिक *a.* Without attributes, absolute.

निर्दक्षिण्य *a.* Uncourteous.

निर्धौत *a.* Washed, cleansed;

निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्ति: R. 5. 43.

निर्नायक *a.* Having no leader.

निर्बीज *a.* Impotent.

निमन्तु *a.* Blemishless, innocent.

निर्मान *a.* 1. Without self-confidence; 2. Bereft of pride.

निलंकृति: Devoid of any ornamentation (in Rhet.)

निलक्ष्य *a.* Invisible.

निलून *a.* cut through.

निर्वस्तल *a.* Having no affection.

निर्विषङ्ग *a.* Not attached, indifferent.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment.

निर्वलक्ष्य *a.* Shameless.

निर्व्यवधान *a.* Uncovered (ground).

निर्व्यवस्थ *a.* Of inconsistent movement.

निर्व्यावृत्ति *a.* Not involving any return.

निर्बोड *a.* Shameless.

+निरय: Same as निलय: abode; निरयात्रियाद्विरो निरयादिव सानुज: Rām. ch. 2.

निरय: +वर्त्मन् *n.* Materialistic existence; यामां गृहे निरयवर्त्मनि वर्ततां व: Bhāg. 10. 32. 31.

निरस्त+संख्य *a.* Innumerable, beyond counting.

+निराकृत Despised.

+निरुद्ध Filled with.

निरुद्ध+वृत्ति: Obstructed in the function of; eg. बाष्पनिरुद्धवृत्तिकण्ठम्।

+निरोध: Extinction.

निरूपक *a.* 1. Observing, observer. 2. Determining factor.

+निरूपित Pointed against.

+निर्ऋति: *f.* 1. The Mūlā Nakṣatra. 2. N. of one of the 8 vasus. 3. N. of one of the 11 Rudras.

निर्गलित 1. Flowed out; 2. Dissolved, melted.

निर्गलित+बाहुवलय *a.* With polished bangles.

निर्गलित+मनस् *a.* Pure-hearted.

निर्णय: +उपमा *a.* Comparison based on inference; Kāu. 2. 27

+निर्देश: Agreement, promise; Mb. 13. 23. 70.

निर्देश्य *a.* 1. To be pointed out; 2. To be decided; 3. To be proclaimed; 4. That which deserves purification; सुरापानं ब्रह्महत्या...अनिर्देश्यानि मग्न्यन्ते Mb. 12. 165. 34.

निर्धननम् Heaving.

निर्धन्यपृष्ठ: Questioned insistently.

निर्बन्धन् *a.* Insisting upon.

निर्भर्त्सनम् Threat, abuse, reproach.

निर्मायिन् *a.* crushing, churning, grinding.

निर्मा Value, measure, equivalent.

+निर्माणम् Coming into being; birth; पूर्वनिर्माणबद्धा हि कालस्य गतिरीदृशी Rām. 7. 106. 2.

निर्यत् *a.* Coming out, issuing.

+निर्याणम् A road leading out of a town.

निर्याणिक Conducive to emancipation.

निर्यामक: An assistant.

निर्योग: 1. Make up; निर्योगात् भूषणान्माल्यात् सर्वेभ्योऽर्घ्यं प्रदाय मे Prātimā 1. 26. 2. A rope used to tie a cow; Bhāg; 10. 21. 19.

निर्लोच्य *ind.* Having pondered.

+निर्वचनम् Praise; Mb. 1. 109. 23.

निर्वाय: Bestowing, offering.

निर्वासित *a.* Expelled, banished.

निर्वास्य *a.* Fit to be expelled.

निर्वापित Extinguished.

+निर्विष 6. P. 1. To get oneself settled in a home; 2. To enter into; 3. To go forth; 4. To repay a debt; निर्विष्यं मया तत्र Mb. 5. 146. 15; 5. To live in Company; शुश्रूषणे प्रावृषि निर्विष्यताम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 23.

+निर्विषट 1. Sticking in; 2 encamping.

+निर्वेश: 1. Entering; आत्मनिर्वेशमात्रेण तिर्यगतमुखलम् Bhāg. 10. 10. 26. 2. Revenging; Bhāg. 10. 44. 39.

निर्वारित *a.* Warded off.

निर्वृत्त+मात्र Just finished.

निर्व्यञ्जक *a.* Indicating, hunting; स्नेहस्य निर्व्यञ्जक: Mv. 5. 62.

निर्विद्ध *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. separated from each other.

निर्वेष 1. Penetration; 2. Insight.

निर्व्युषित *a.* Spent, passed away.

+निर्व्यूढ *p.p.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle; 2. Successful; 3. Pushed out.

+निर्व्यूढि: Highest point or degree.

निर्व्यूह: A peg. Mb. 3. 160. 39.

+निर्हरणम् Antidote.

+निर्हार: Deduction.

+निर्हार्त्ति A kind of fragrance surpassing all others.

निर्हार्ति: Shortening, Contracting.

+निलयनम् A house, residence.



निलायनम् Playing at hide and seek; Bhāg. 10. 11. 59.

निवाप+अन्नम्: Water offered by both hands as libation.

निवाप+अञ्जलि: Sacrificial food.

निवास+भूमि: Locality of residence.

निवास+रचना An edifice.

निवास+स्थानम् Place of dwelling.

+निवह: Killing, slaughter.

निवातकवचा: N. of a tribe vanquished by Arjuna.

+निविश 1. To throw, to shoot at; 2. To impress (on mind).

+निविष्ट: Cultivated (a country).

निवारक: Defender.

+निवृत् 1. Ā. To shorten (the hair).

+निवृत् Set (as the Sun).

निवृत्त+यौवन a. One who has been rejuvenated.

निशा+उषित a. One who has remained overnight.

निशा+रत्नम् 1. The moon; 2. camphor.

निशिचार: A goblin.

निशाय: Congregation.

निशारकम् 1. Evacuation by stools; 2. Air, wind; 3. Obstinacy, intransigence.

निश्चित+अर्थ a. 1. One who has made up his mind about; 2. Judging rightly.

निश्राण: A whet-stone.

निषाद+स्थपतिन्याय: A rule by which when a compound could be dissolved as Karmadhāraya or Tatpuruṣa, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

निषेक: Distilled alcohol.

निषेक्त m. Father, begetter.

निषेधिन् a. 1. Disproving; 2. Excelling or surpassing.

+निष्कम् Departure; Nm.

निष्कल (music) inarticulate.

निष्कालनम् Driving away.

+निष्कृति: Reproach; स्त्रिया-स्तथापचारिण्या निष्कृति: स्यादद्वेषिका Mb. 12. 34. 30.

निष्कर्षम् Oppressing subjects by over-taxation.

निष्कान्त a. Gone out. 2. Come forth; अर्धनिष्कान्त एवासौ Durgā Saptasāti 3. 34.

निष्ठन: Groan, sigh; Rām. 7. 21. 12.

निष्ठापित a. Accomplished; Māl. 6.

निष्ठानित a. Spiced, pickled.

निष्ठित a. Spit upon; Bhāg. 11. 22. 59.

निष्पात: Throbbing.

निष्पन्द: The bond of friendship; आर्षोऽयं देवि निष्पन्दो Rām. 3. 55. 35.

निष्पूतम् A resting place built as charity.

निष्कोश a. Without a sheath.

निश्चक्रिक Without any trick, honest.

निष्पुषत्वम् Faultlessness.

निष्पक्व Well cooked.

निष्परामर्श a. Without advice, helpless.

निष्पुराण Unheard of, new.

निष्प्रतिग्रह Not accepting gifts.

निष्प्रत्याश Hopeless, despondent.

निष्प्रवणि Fresh from loom.

निःशर्कर Free from pebbles.

निःसह 1. Exhausted; 2. Intolerant.

निःसूत्र Helpless.

निःस्वन Soundless.

निःस्पृश a. Hard, rough.

निःसर्ग+निपुण a. Naturally clever.

+निस्सृष्ट Kindled (as fire).

निस्तोद: Piercing, pricking, stinging.

निहित Encamped (as an army).

निहित+दण्ड one showing clemency.

+निहनव: Contradiction.

नीतिः+शतकम् A collection of

100 verses on good conduct by Bhartrhari.

नीच+गामिन् Following low courses.

नीरचर a. Aquatic.

नीरङ्गी f. Turmeric.

नीराजित Illuminated.

नील+पिट: A collection of Buddhist royal edicts and annals.

नील+स्नेह: Intense love.

+नीवि: (—वी) Prison.

नुत्ति: Eradication.

नूतम्+भाव: Probability.

नूतम्+भावात् ind. Probably

नृ+कार: Manly deed.

नृ+जग्य a. Man-eater.

नृ+पाय्यम् A hall.

नृ+वाह्यम् A Palanquin.

नृतम्+हस्त: Position of the hands in dancing.

नेती The drawing of a thread through the nose and the mouth.

नेत्रम् 1. A bug; Nm. 2. A bark of a tree; Nm.

नेत्रम्+कार्मणम् A spell for the eyes.

नेत्रम्+चपल a. Restlessly winking.

नेत्र+पाक: Inflammation of the eyes.

नेत्र+बन्ध: Hood-winking.

नत्र+श्रवस् A serpent.

नेत्र्य Fit for the eyes.

नेदीयोमरण a. One whose death is imminent; Raj. T. 4. 31.

नेदिवस् a. Sounding.

नेपथ्यम्+गृहम् a. Toilet-room.

नेमिः+नुस्वारम् The felly and nave.

नेय a. 1. to be led; 2. Fit to be taught; अनेयः शिक्षयितुमयोग्यः Com. on Mb. 5. 74. 4.

नैककोटिसार: One who is worth many crores.

नेगम N. of a chapter in Yāskas Nirukta.

नेगम+काण्ड: Same as above.

नेद्र a. 1. Sleepy; 2. Closed.

नैमित्तिक+कर्मन् Periodical ceremony as against Nitay Karma.



नैमित्तिक + लयः A Brāhma deluge.

नैऋत्य *a.* Belonging to the South-West.

नैश्चिन्त्यम् Absence of care.

नैष्कृतिक A wood-cutter.

नैष्कर्म्यम् (in Buddh) Indifference to material pleasures.

नैष्ठिक Obligatory; Mb. 12. 63. 23.

नैष्ठिक + ब्रह्मचारिण One who is in life-long celibacy.

नैहारः Belonging to the fog.

नौः + क्रमः A bridge of boats.

न्यस्तः 1. Proximity; 2. Western side; Rām. 2. 68. 12.

न्यवग्रहः The accentless vowel at the end of the first number of a compound.

+न्यस्त 1. Put on, donned; 2. Having the low out tone (as a vowel).

न्यस्त + अस्तव्य *a.* To be placed, fixed.

न्यस्त + चिह्न *a.* Destitute of external signs.

+न्यासः Written or literal text.

न्यायः + आगत *a.* Rightly got.

न्याय + आभासः Semblance of reason, Sophism.

न्याय + उपेत Rightly admitted.

न्याय + निर्वपण *a.* Bestowing justly.

न्याय + विद्या (-शास्त्रम्) Science of logic.

न्याय + संबद्ध *a.* Rational, logical.

न्यून + पञ्चाशद्भावः An idiot who has not got in full the 50 properties of human nature.

न्यूनता 1. Deficiency; 2. Inferiority.

प

पंशु—सु 1, 10 P. To destroy.

+पक्षः The Sun (Vedic); See Sāyana on Rv. 3. 53. 16.

पक्षः + अध्यायः Logic.

पक्षः + निक्षेपः Counting for one side; assigning on the side of.

पक्षः + भेदः Distinction between two sides of an argument.

पक्षः + बधः Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + वायु (-वात) Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + पक्षकः A fan.

पक्षिन् + तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India.

+पक्ष्मन् 1. A whisker; सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6.

2. The hair (of a deer); निसर्ग-चित्रोज्ज्वलसूक्ष्मपक्ष्मणा Śi. 1. 8.

पक्ष्मल + दृश् *f.* A woman with long eyelashes.

+पङ्क्तिः N. of a metre.

पङ्क्तिः + क्रम An order, succession.

पङ्क्तिः *ind.* In rows.

पङ्क्तु + वासरः Saturday.

+पक्तिः Purification; शरीरपक्तिः कर्मणि Mb. 12. 270. 38.

पक्व + कषाय *a.* Whose passion become subdued.

पक्व + गात्र *a.* Having an infirm body.

पचमानक *a.* Habituated to cook for oneself.

पञ्चनिका A part of a plough.

पञ्च + आनन (-आस्य) 1. A lion. 2. Foremost in a particular category as वैद्यपञ्चानन.

पञ्च + आयतनी (-नम्) A group of five deities i.e. Surya, Ambika, Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Śankara, included in the daily worship.

पञ्च + उपचारः The five articles of worship i.e. गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप & नैवेद्य ।

पञ्च + कृत्यम् The five actions of the divine power; सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोधान and अनुग्रह ।

पञ्च + चामरम् N. of a metre.

पञ्च + धारणक *a.* Upheld by the 5 elements.

पञ्च + पादिका N. of a commentary on Śankara's Sūtrabhāṣya by Padmāpādacārya.

पञ्च + रात्रम् 1. N. of a drama by Bhāsa. 2. N. of a treatise on Philosophy attributed to Nārada.

पञ्च + शीलम् The five rules of conduct advocated by Buddha.

पञ्च + शुक्लम् The Combination of Uttarāyana, Śukla Pakṣa, day-time, Harivāsara and सिद्धक्षेत्रम् ।

पञ्च + सिद्धान्ती *f.* The five astronomical doctrines.

पञ्चम + आस्यः The Cuckoo.

पञ्चम + स्वरम् N. of a musical note.

पञ्चिका A register or record.

पञ्चीकरणम् The permutation and combination of the 5 elements to produce various objects of the Prapañca.

पटः + अञ्चलः The hem of a garment.

पटः + उत्तरीयम् An upper garment.

पटः + वाद्यम् A kind of cymbal.

पटः + वासकः Perfumed powder.

पटलकः (-कम्) 1. A screen or veil. 2. A packet.

पटलिका A heap, multitude as in घूलपटलिका ।

पटहः + वेला The time at which a drum is beaten.

पटुः + करण *a.* Having sound organs; संदेशार्थाक्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीया; Me. 5.

पटुः + अंशुकः A silk cloth.

पटुः + बन्धः (बन्धनम्) Binding the head with a turban or crown.

पट्टकिलः The tenant of a piece of land.

पणः + अयः Acquisition of profit.

पणः + क्रिया Putting in a shape, contest for.

पण्य + जनः A businessman.

पण्य + दासी A hired female servant.

पण्य + परिणीता A concubine.



पथ + संस्था A warehouse of merchandisc.

पथकरम् The second, eighth, fifth or eleventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पण्डितो *f.* Learning, wisdom.

पण्डुः (—कः) An eunuch.

+पतङ्गः A horse.

पतङ्गः + शावः (—बः) The little one of a bird.

पतङ्गिका A bow-string.

पतत् + प्रकर्ष *a.* Prosaical.

पतित + गर्भा A Woman who had an abortion.

पतित + बृत् One who leads a debaucherous life.

पताकः A particular position of the fingers in shooting an arrow.

+पताका Publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवतीः पताकाः Śi. 3. 53.

पताका + दण्डः A flag-staff.

+पताकिन् A chariot.

पत्काणिन् *m.* A foot-soldier.

पतिः + अध्यक्षः A brigadier of an infantry unit.

पत्रम् + तण्डुला A woman.

पत्रम् + दारकः A saw.

पत्रम् + न्यासः Inserting feathers into an arrow.

पत्रम् + पिशाचिका A cap made of leaves.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves.

पथिकः + जनः A traveller or a group of travellers.

पथिन् + अशनम् Provision for eating while on a journey.

+पदम् A coin; अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुदेव लक्ष्यते; Mb. 12. 298. 40.

पदम् + कमलम् Lotus-like foot.

पदम् + जातम् A group of words.

पदम् + रचना 1. Literary composition; 2. Arrangement of words.

पदम् + संधिः The euphonic combination of words.

पदातिलव *a.* Most humble.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

+पद्म 1. A particular posture of the body; 2. N. of a treasure.

पद्म + प्रिया 1. An epithet of Lakṣmi; 2. Goddess Manasā the wife of Jaratkāru.

पद्म + मुद्रा N. of a Tāntric symbol.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मिनी + कण्टकः A kind of leprosy.

+पद्मः A village road.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self worthy of admiration.

पपी *m.* 1. The sun; The moon.

पयस् + रयः The current of a stream.

+पर The world beyond.

+परायणन् A religious order.

+परार्थः 1. Salvation, Mb. 12. 288. 9; 2. An object meant for another's use; संघातपरार्थत्वात् Śān K. 17.

+परार्थकः Divine, असावाटीत् संह्ये परार्थवत् Bk. 9. 64.

पर + अवसयशायिन् Sleeping in another's house.

पर + अचित्त Fostered by another, a slave.

पर + उद्दहः The Indian cuckoo.

पर + उपसर्पणम् Approaching another.

पर + काल *a.* Relating to a later time.

पर + तर्ककः A beggar.

पर + तत्पगामिन् One who sleeps with another's wife.

पर + परिग्रह Owned by somebody else; Sak. 5.

पर + परिभवः Humiliation from others.

पर + पाकनिवृत्त One who does not take food at other's house.

पर + पाकहविः Liking for food cooked at others houses.

परथा *ind.* Otherwise; chola Campu. 5. 5.

परम + अक्षरम् The sacred syllable 'om'.

परम + आयुध The weapon called cakṛa; Rām. 6. 58. 12.

परम + काण्डः A very auspicious moment.

परम + गहन *a.* Very mysterious.

परम + पुंस् The supreme spirit.

परम + परम *a.* Most excellent of all.

परम + राजः A supreme monarch.

परम + समुदय *a.* Very successful.

परम + सम्मतः *a.* Highly approved, revered.

परंपर + यात *a.* Received by tradition.

परंपर + संबन्धः An indirect relationship.

परंपरित *a.* Forming a series or chain.

परशु + मुद्रा A Tāntric pose.

परस्पर + विलक्षण *a.* Mutually opposing.

परस्पर + व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Mutual exclusion.

पराक् See पराच्

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset; forcefully taken away.

+परागः Medicinal powder.

पराच् Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक् शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात्; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 45.

पराच् + दृश *a.* Having the eyes turned to the outer world.

+पराचीन 1. Unfit. 2. Outward.

पराडीनम् Flying backward; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

+पराभवः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of Prabhava etc.

परासिक्त *a.* Thrown away.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

+परिकल्पित Divided.

+परिक्रमः Following the course of a river.

परिक्रमः + सहः A goat.

+परिक्रिया Exercise.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, injured.



परिक्षिप् To find fault with;  
प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचिक्षेप राघवम्;  
Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much.

परिगुणित *a.* 1. Augmented by  
addition, multiplied with;  
2. Reiterated.

+परिग्रहः 1. The body;  
2. Administration.

परिग्रहः+बहुत्वम् A large num-  
ber of wives; परिग्रहबहुत्वेपि द्वे  
प्रतिष्ठे; Śak. 3.

परिग्राह्य *a.* To be treated  
couriously.

परिघः+गुरु *a.* Heavy like iron.

परिघ+स्तम्भः A door-post.

परिघ्रा To kiss all over.

परिचरणतन्त्रम् A particular  
method of performing  
Śrāddha.

परिचारिका A female servant.

परिचारितम् Amusement.

परिच्यवनम् 1. Fall from;

2. Swerving, deviating from.

परिजोर्ण *a.* 1. Worn out,  
faded. 2. Digested.

परिणामः+जम् Stomach pain  
caused by indigestion.

परिणाम+मुख *a.* About to ter-  
minate.

परिणाम+वादः The Sāṅkhya  
doctrine of evolution.

परिणीतिः *f.* A marriage.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1. To be married.

2. To be bartered against.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, pain-  
ing.

परितृप्तिः *f.* Complete satis-  
faction.

परितृषित *a.* Anxiously longing  
for.

+परित्यज् To disembark (from  
a boat).

परित्याज्य *a.* To be omitted,  
abandoned.

परिदिष्ट *a.* Made known,  
drawn attention to.

परिधिः+उपान्त *a.* Bordered by  
the sea.

परिधारणा Patience, perseve-  
rance.

परिधोर *a.* Very deep, solemn.  
(as a tone).

+परिध्वंसः 1. Mixture of caste.  
2. Eclipse.

+परितिष्ठित 1. Quite perfect.  
2. Accomplished; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो  
हि; Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिपिच्छम् An ornamental sett-  
ing of peacock's feather; गुञ्जावतं-  
सपरिपिच्छलसन्मुखाय; Bhāg. 10. 14.  
1.

परिपृच्छिक *a.* One who gets  
any thing only when asked for.

परिप्लोपः Internal heat.

+परिबर्हः A presentation;  
Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिबोधः Reason.

परिभाण्डम् Household require-  
ments.

+परिभू 1. To surpass. 2. To  
soak, saturate; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः  
संपरिभावयेत्; Mb. 12. 195. 19.

परिभवः+निधानम् *a.* Object of  
contempt.

परिभावना 1. Contempt, 2. (in  
drama) words exciting curiosity.

परिभूत *p.p.* 1. Overpowered;  
2. Insulted.

परिभूष्ट *a.* Fried, roasted.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorat-  
ed.

परिमित+वयस् Of young age.

परिमोदनम् Snapping, cracking.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction.

परिरम्भ *p.p.* Embraced.

परिलङ्घनम् 1. Leaping over;  
2. Transgressing.

परिलोढ *a.* Licked over or all  
around.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about.

परिवत्सः A cow-calf.

परि(री)वादः+कथा Abusive  
talk.

परि(री)वादः+करः A slander-  
er.

+परिर्वजित Wound round.

परिर्वजित+संख्या *a.* Innumera-  
ble.

परिविशत् Twenty at least.

परिविष्ट *p.p.* 1. Surrounded;  
2. Clothed; 3. Offered (as food).  
परि(री)वर्तः Derangement;  
Svapna-4.

+परिर्वर्तित 1. Put aside, re-  
moved. 2. Searched thoroughly.

परिवृण *a.* Mutilated.

परिवे 1 *v.* 1. To interweave.  
2. To bind.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded, Bv. 2.  
18.

परिशङ्का 1. Suspicion. 2.  
Hope, expectation.

परिशब्दित *a.* Conveyed to,  
mentioned.

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

+परिष्प(स्पर्श)न्दः Valour.

परिसंचक्ष 2. Ā. 1. To exclude,  
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31; 2. To  
enumerate.

परिसमान *n.* A Sāma hymn  
which is occasionally repeated.

+परिसरः A vein, artery.

परिस्कन्धः A collection. multi-  
tude.

परिस्तोमः 1. A coloured cloth  
put on an elephant. 2. A sacri-  
ficial vessel.

परिस्तुत *a.* Flowed, trickled.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

+परिहृ 1. To refute. 2. To  
repeat. 3. To nourish.

परिहारः+विशुद्धिः Purification  
by penance (Jaina).

परिहारः+सू A cow that bears  
a calf after a long time.

परीष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior,  
अन्ते परीष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते; Bhāg. 6.  
9. 45.

पक्ष+आक्षेपः An objection  
expressed in harsh words.

परेत+कल्पः Almost dead.

परेत+कालः Time of death.

परोक्ष+जित् One who conquers  
without being noticed.

परोक्ष+बुद्धिः *a.* Indifferent to.

पर्णम्+नालः A leaf-stalk.

पर्णालः 1. A boat. 2. Single  
combat.



पर्यटः + ओदनः Rice mixed with Parpaṭa.

पर्यङ्क + बद्ध *a.* Squatting.

पर्यन्त + स्थित *a.* Confining.

+ पर्ययः Loss; स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb.

12. 15. 26.

पर्यवस्थित *p.p.* 1. Stationed; 2. Occupied with; 3. Composed calm.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, destroyed; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदाम्; Ki. 1. 41.

पर्यादानम् End.

पर्याप्त + काम *a.* One whose desires are accomplished.

पर्यापतत् *a.* Hurrying, or rushing out.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

+ पर्यायः 1. End; पर्यायकालेर्मस्य प्राप्ते कलिरजायत; Mb. 5. 74.

2. 2. A figure of speech; handr. 5. 108; S. D. 733.

पर्यायः + क्रमः Order of succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Extremely long.

+ पर्युदासः A negation amounting to exclusion of something by using a नञ् (अत्राहणम् आनय) see ŚB on MS. 10. 8. 1-4.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1. Sitting upon; 2. Surrounded by.

+ पर्युषित That which has passed the night (like cooked food).

पर्युषित + वाक्यम् A promise broken.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale.

+ पर्वतः N. of a R̥ṣi.

पर्वतः + उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain.

पर्वतः + रोधस् *n.* Mountain-slope.

पर्यन् + आस्फोटः Cracking the fingers (regarded as mark of curse).

पर्वन् + विषद् The moon.

पलः + अन्नम् Rice with meat.

पलालः + भारकः A load of straw.

पलिः *f.* The portion of an

elephant's face just above the frontal projection.

पलित + छन्न Under the -pretext of grey hair; कैंकेयी शङ्कयेवाह-पलितच्छन्ना जरा; R. 12. 2.

पलित + दर्शनम् Appearance of grey hair.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

+ पल्लवः A long narrative.

पल्लवनम् Useless speech.

पवन + चक्रम् Whirl-wind.

पवन + पदवी The region of the skies.

पवमानः + तलः Fire.

+ पवित्र 1. A means of purifying the mind. 2. A cloth used as a filter to squeeze Soma plant.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1. Purification; 2. Means of purifying.

पशु *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशुः + एकत्वन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule, ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 11. 16.

पशु + मतम् A false doctrine.

पशु + समाभ्यायः A collection of names of the fauna.

पश्चात् + अहस् *ind.* In the afternoon.

पश्चात् + उक्तिः Repetition.

पश्चिमः + उत्तर *a.* North-Western.

पश्चिम + संध्या The evening twilight.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; ददर्श पश्यामिव... पुरम्; Nai. 16. 122.

पष्ठोही A young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पातव्य *a.* 1. Drinkable; 2. To be protected.

+ पांसुः Powder.

पांसुः + क्रीडनम् Playing in the dust.

पांसु + गुण्डित Covered with dust.

पांसु + लवणम् A kind of salt.

पांसक *a.* Corrupting, spoiling.

पांसुवः A cripple.

+ पाकः Inflammation.

पाकः + क्रिया The act of cooking.

पाजस्यम् 1. The belly of an animal. 2. The sides.

पाञ्चरात्रम् 1. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. 2. N. of the Āgama of the Pāñcarātra sect.

पाञ्चालेयः A son of Pāñcālī.

पाटलः + कीटः A kind of insect.

पाटी + उपकरः The chief accounts officer.

पाठः + क्रमः The ordered determined by the sequence of the text.

पाठः + भेदः Difference in reading of a text.

पाठ्य + पुस्तकम् A class text.

पाणिः + कच्छपिका *f.* A kind of Mudrā.

पाणिः + गत *a.* Ready at hand.

पाणिः + दाक्ष्यम् Hand-trick.

पाणिः + बाधः 1. Clapping the hands together. 2. Praying on a drum. 3. N. of a community of dermmns in Kerala.

पाण्डवः + प्रियः An epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

पाण्डिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

पाण्डु + लोहम् Silver.

पातः Application (of ointment knife, scissors etc.)

पातालम् + मूलम् The bottom of the nether world.

पात्र Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्राणां परं पात्रं महेश्वर; Nandī P.

पात्रम् + उपकरणम् Utensils of an ornamental nature like chowries etc.

पात्रम् + प्रवेशः Entering the stage by a character (in drama)

पात्रम् + मेलनम् Collecting the actors to take different roles.

पात्रम् + संस्कारः Purifying a vessel.

पात्रम् + शोधनम् Examining the worthiness of a recipient of gift.

पात्रीकरणम् Marriage; ममैव पात्रीकरणेऽभिषाक्षिक... Nai 6. 68.

+ पादः A hole at the bottom of a water skin; तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दूतेः पादादिवोदकम्; MS. 2. 99.



पादः+कृच्छ्रम् A vow which involves fasting on alternate days.  
 पादः+निकेतः A foot-stool.  
 पादः+पद्मतिः *f.* Foot print.  
 पादः+परिचारकः A humble servant.  
 पादः+भटः A foot soldier.  
 पादः+लग्नः Attached to the foot.  
 पादः+संहिता The joints of the quarters of a verse.  
 पादः+हीनजलम् Water, a portion of which is boiled.  
 पादाकुलकम् *N.* of a metre.  
 पानीय+पृष्ठजा *f.* Moss.  
 पान्यः+दुर्गा A road-side deity; अलिङ्ग्य नीत्वाकृत पान्यदुर्गाम्; Nai. 14. 37.  
 पाप+वंशः *a.* A cursed family.  
 पाप+विनिग्रहः Curbing wickedness.  
 पाप+शमन *a.* Removing sin.  
 पायसम्+पिण्डारकः One who eats Pāyasa.  
 पायितम् Water offered as gift.  
 +पारः 1. Gaurdian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9-24. 2. The end; महिम्नः पारं ते; Mahimna Stava  
 पारम्+नेतु *a.* One who makes a person proficient in.  
 पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.  
 पारमार्थिक+सत्ता The absolute reality.  
 +पारमिता Complete attainment.  
 पारमेश्वर *a.* Belonging to Paramēśvara.  
 पारंपर्यम्+क्रम *a.* In the hereditary order.  
 पारषदम् The state of being in an assembly with somebody; Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.  
 पारावतः+घ्नी *N.* of the River Sarasvati.  
 पारिणामिक *a.* 1. Digestible; 2. Subject to change.  
 पारिपन्थिकः A highway robber.  
 पारिप्लव+दृष्टि *a.* Having restless eyes.

पारिप्लव+मति *a.* Fickle-minded.  
 पारुषिक *a.* Harsh, violent.  
 पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close.  
 +पाशर्वः *N.* of a sage.  
 पाशर्व+अपवृत्त *a.* Bent on one side (one of the defects in diamond)  
 पाशर्व+आर्तिः Pain in the side.  
 पाशर्व+उपपीडम् *ind.* (To laugh) so as to hold one's sides.  
 पाशर्व+वक्त्रः An epithet of Śiva.  
 पार्णिः+विग्रहः An attack in the rear.  
 +पालन The sharpening (of arms).  
 पालाश+विधिः Burning a human corpse with Palāśa wood.  
 पालिः+ज्वरः A kind of fever.  
 पल्लविक *a.* Diffusive, digressive.  
 पावक+अचिस् *f.* flash of fire.  
 पावक+मणिः *m.* The Sūryakānta stone.  
 पावक+शिलः Saffron.  
 पावित *a.* purified, cleansed.  
 पाव्य *a.* Fit to be purified.  
 पाशी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्प-मायतामाचकर्षे Śi. 18. 57.  
 पाशुपत+व्रतम् A vow ordained for the Pāśupata cult.  
 पिकः+कूजनस् The cooing of the cuckoo.  
 पिङ्ग+मूलः A carrot.  
 पिङ्गालम् carrot.  
 पिच्छालाव; Slimy Saliva.  
 पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument.  
 पिटङ्गुलः A kind of small fish.  
 पिठरपाकः The union of cause and effect.  
 पिठरी A boiler.  
 पिण्डः+अक्षर *a.* A word containing a conjunct consonant.  
 पिण्डः+निवृत्तिः Cessation of Sapiṇḍa relationship.  
 पिण्डः+पितृयज्ञः An oblation to the manes on the Amāvasyā evening.

पिण्डः+विबन्धः One of the ways of embazzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.  
 पितृवणिः An epithet of Soma.  
 पितृ+त्रयम् Father, grand-father and great grand-father.  
 पितृ+वासरपर्वन् The period auspicious for worshipping the manes.  
 पित्तम्+वर *a.* Bilious.  
 पित्तम्+वरा *f.* One of the substrata of the humour in the body.  
 पिधातव्य *a.* Fit to be shut orlosed.  
 पिह्य *ind.* Having dressed.  
 पिण्यासः Asofoetida.  
 +पिप्पलः The effect of a Karma; कर्मजन्यफल; Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.  
 पिप्पलः+अदः 1. *N.* of a sage; 2. One who eats the fruits of Pippala tree. 3. One who is given to sensual pleasures.  
 पिब *a.* That which drinks; नलच्छायपिबापि दृष्टिः Nai. 6. 34.  
 पिशितम्+पिण्डः 1. A piece of flesh. 2. A contemptuous term to denote the body.  
 पिशितम्+प्ररोहः A fleshy growth or tumour.  
 पिशुनित *p. p.* Betrayed, revealed.  
 पिष्ट+अद *a.* Eating flour.  
 पिष्ट+पाकः Baked flour.  
 पिष्टातः Fragrant powder sprinkled at each other during Holi festival.  
 पिप्सुक्षु *a.* 1. wishing to touch; 2. Wishing to perform ācamana (in the case of water).  
 पीठम्+अधिकारः The right to occupy an office.  
 +पीड् To sound; श्रुतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.  
 पीडा+स्थानम् (In astrol.) Inauspicious location of a planet.  
 पीत+उदका (A cow) which has no more to drink; पीतोदका जग्धतृणा Kaṭh. Up.



पोत + निद्र *a.* Immersed in sleep.

पोत + मासतः A kind of snake.

पोत + स्फोटः The itch or scab.

पोषूषः + भानुः (—वामन्) The moon.

+ पुंस् 1. A living being. 2. A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसस्त्रागात् Mb. 14. 90. 63.

पुंस + लक्षणम् Manly appearance.

पुञ्चुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātanga L. 5. 3.

पुञ्जिक(का)स्तना N. of a celestial nymph.

पुटः + अञ्जलिः The two palms put together like a cup.

पुटः + चेतुः A not yet full-grown cow with a calf.

पुटनम् Enveloping, covering.

+ पुण्डरीकम् N. of a sacrifice.

+ पुण्य 1. The seventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पुण्य + निवह *a.* collection of meritorious acts.

पुण्य + शाला Alms-house.

पुण्य + संचयः Collection of religious merit.

पुत्रः + प्रवरः The eldest son.

पुत्रः + स्तुः A mother of a son.

पोषित *p.p.* Hurt, destroyed.

पुनर् + अवयः Returning; किं वा ततोऽप्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम्; Bhāg. 6. 4. 57.

पुनर् + अपगमः Once again going away.

पुनर् + उत्पादनम् Reproducing.

पुनर् + क्रिया Repetition of an act.

पुनर् + नवा Hog-weed.

पुनर् + स्नानम् Bathing for a second time.

पुपूषा Desire to cleanse.

पुर + नारी A courtesan.

पुरंघिका *f.* Wife.

+ पुरस्कारः Manifesting oneself; कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत्य *ind.* Regarding, referring to, on account of.

पुरोभक्तका Break-fast.

पुराणम् + अन्तरम् Another Purāṇa.

पुराणम् + प्रोक्त *a.* 1. Stated in the Purāṇas. 2. Stated by ancients.

पुराणम् + विद्या (—वेदः) The knowledge of the Purāṇa; the lore of the Purāṇas.

पुराषाट् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many.

पुरीषम् + भेदः Diarrhoea.

पुर + कृत् (—त्वन्) *a.* Efficacious.

पुरषः + मानिन् *a.* Pretending to be courageous.

पुरषः + शीर्षकः A kind of weapon used in house-breaking.

पुरष-सारः Foremost among men.

+ पुलकः A bunch, clustre.

+ पुलिन्दः A hunter.

पुल्कस्तः N. of a mixed tribe, Bhag. 9. 21. 10.

पुष्ट + अङ्ग *a.* Fat-limbed, well-fed.

पुष्ट + अर्थ *a.* Fully clear in its meaning.

+ पुष्टिः N. of various ceremonies performed for the sake of welfare (पुष्टिकर्मन्).

पुष्टिः + मार्गः N. of the doctrine adumbrated by Vallabhāchārya.

+ पुष्करम् The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātanga L. 2. 2.

पुष्करः + विष्टरः The God Brahmā.

पुष्करः + विष्टराः The Goddess Lakṣmī; पुष्टि कृषीष्ट मम पुष्करविष्टरायाः; Kanakadhārā Stotra.

पुष्पम् + अम्बु The honey of flowers.

पुष्पम् + आस्तरकः (णम्) The art of decorating with flowers (one of the 64 Kalās).

पुष्पम् + पदवी The valva.

पुष्पम् + यमकम् A kind of alliteration.

पुष्पधः An outcaste born of a Brāhmaṇa.

पुष्परागः A kind of gem; Kau.

A. 2. 11. 29.

पुस्तम् + पालः A registrar of land-records.

पुस्तक + आगारम् A library.

पुस्तकः + आस्तरणम् A cloth in which a book is kept.

पुस्तक + मुद्रा N. of a Tantric-Mudrā.

पूत + क्रतुः An apithet of Indra.

पूगी The betel-nut tree.

पूजा + उपकरणम् Requisites for a Pūjā.

पूजा + गृहम् A place for domestic worship.

पूयः + उदः (—वहः) N. of a hell.

+ पूरक Flood, gushing flow; सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण; Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

+ पूर्ण Omnipresent, all pervading.

पूर्ण + अभिवेकः A kind of religious bath ordained in the Kaula Tantra.

पूर्ण + उत्सङ्ग *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

पूर्ण + प्रज्ञः 1. One whose knowledge has developed to perfection. 2. An epithet of Madhva, the founder of Dvaita school.

पूर्व + अवसायिन् *a.* What occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिन्यश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34.

पूर्व + निमित्त An omen.

पूर्व + निविष्ट *a.* constructed earlier; MS. 9. 281.

पूर्व + पश्चात् (—पश्चिम) *ind.* From the east to the west.

पूर्व + मारिन् Dying before (the husband).

पूर्व + विद् One who knows the past.

पूर्व + विप्रतिषेधः A statement contradicting the earlier one.

पूर्व + विहित *a.* Decided earlier.

पूषन् + अनुजः The Rain-God; प्रास्यद् द्रोणसुतो बाणान् दृष्टि पूषानुजो यथा; Mb. 8. 20. 29.



पृणाका The female young of an animal.

पृतना+पतिः The chief of an army.

पृथक्+कार्यम् A separate affair  
पृथक्+धर्मिन् *a.* One who holds to Dvaita doctrine.

पृथक्+बीजः The marking nut.  
पृथक्+योगकरणम् The separation of a grammatical rule into two parts.

पृथक्त्वनिवेशः Subsistence on separateness; संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात्; MS. 10. 5. 17.

पृथिवी+भूत् *m.* A mountain.  
पृथु+कीर्तिः *a.* Far-famed.  
पृथु+दर्शिनः *a.* Far-sighted.  
+पृथ्वि 1. A dappled cow.  
2. The earth.

पृष्ठकः 1. A round spot. 2. The versed sine of an arc.

+पृष्ठम् Remainder.  
पृष्ठम्+आक्षेपः Violent pain at the back.  
पृष्ठम्+गामिन् *a.* Faithful follower.

पृष्ठम्+तापः Noon.  
पृष्ठम्+भङ्गः *N.* of a mode of fighting.

पृष्ठघ्नम् 1. The back-bones.  
2. A collection of Sāmans.

+पेचकः A pedestrian shelter; Mānasāra.

पेट्टालः, (-लम्) A basket.  
पेण्डः A way, road.  
पेलिनी Cabbage.

पेशस्+कारिन् 1. A wasp. 2. A goldsmith; Bri. Up. 4. 4. 4.

पेशस्+कृत् 1. The hand. 2. A wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

+पेशिः Whey.

पेषीकृ To crush, pound.

पेङ्गलः The son or disciple of Piṅgala.

पेङ्गलम् The manual of Piṅgala.

पैतापुत्रीय Pertaining to father and son.

पैप्पलादः *N.* of a school of Atharva Veda.

पैशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.

पोतायितम् *p. b.* 1. Behaving like a child. 2. An elephant's roar produced with the lips & palate; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

पोत्रिन्+प्रवरः The boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu; हिरण्याक्षे पोत्रि-प्रवरवपुषा देव भवता Nārāyaṇīya.

पोल्लयमान *a.* Floating often and often.

पोण्डः+वर्धनः *N.* of the country of Bihar.

पोत्र+जीवकम् An amulet made of the seeds of Putranjīva plant.

पोरन्ध *a.* Feminine.  
पौषधः A fasting day.

प्रउगम् A triangle.  
प्रकच *a.* Having the hair erect.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.  
+प्रकाशः Knowledge.

प्रकाशः+कर Causing manifestation; Sāh. K. 32.

+प्रकृ To make distinctions; मोहात् प्रकृते भवान्; Mb. 5. 168. 18.

+प्रकरः Washing, cleansing; अत्रामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तिः; Viś. Guṇa. 154.

+प्रकरणम् Context.

प्रकरणम्+समः Two arguments of same propriety and force.

प्रकर्मन् *w.* Sexual intercourse (as in कन्याप्रकर्म in Kau. A.).

+प्रकृतिः Eight forms of the Supreme Being; Bg. 7. 4.

प्रकृतिः+अमित्रः An ordinary enemy.

प्रकृतिः+कल्याण *a.* Beautiful by nature.

प्रकृतिः+भोजनम् Usual food.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1. Natural, common. 2. Having a Sātvik bent of mind; Rām. 2. 77. 21.

+प्रक्रिया (in medicin) A prescription.

+प्रकृष् To drag along violently.

+प्रकर्षः Universality.

प्रकषित Stretched out, drawn out.

+प्रक्रमः Arriving to a point of discussion.

प्रक्रमः+निरुद्ध *a.* Stopped in the beginning.

प्रक्षयणम् Destruction; Raj. T.

+प्रख्या Brightness, splendour.

प्रगुणीभू To make oneself qualified for.

+प्रग्रहः 1. Gifts to courtiers; Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. 2. Hoarding.

3. Obstinacy.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling.

प्रचण्ड+प्रतापः Powerful valour.

प्रचण्ड+भैरवः *N.* of a drama.

प्रचर्या Process.

+प्रचारः A public announcement.

+प्रचलित Confused.

प्रचलितम् Departure.

प्रचला *f.* A chameleon.

प्रचुर+परिभवः Great humiliation.

प्रच्छन्न+बौद्धः A Bauddha in the disguise of a Vedāntin.

प्रच्यावुक *a.* Transitory, brittle.

प्रजनन+कुशल *a.* Skilled in maternity.

+प्रजा An era; Buddh.

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजृम्भ 1. Ā. To yawn.

प्रज्ञप्त *p. b.* 1. Ordered, ordained. 2. Arranged; Buddh.

+प्रज्ञा A true wisdom; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा+अस्त्रम् 1. *N.* of a missile. 2. The weapon of intelligence.

प्रज्ञा+घनः Nothing but intelligence; (likeचिद्घन).

प्रज्ञा+पारमिता One of the transcendent virtues; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा+मात्रा An organ of sense.

प्रणमित *p. b.* Bent, bowed.

+प्रणाय *a.* Fit, worthy (Vedic).

+प्रणिधिः A method of driving an elephant; Mātanga L. 12. 6. 8.

प्रणिधेयम् 1. Sending spies. 2. Employing, using.

प्रणयः+मानः Jealousy due to love.



प्रणयः+विमुख *a.* 1. Averse to;  
2. Not eager to befriend with.

प्रणयनम् 1. Infliction; 2. Found-  
ing (of a charity).

प्रणीत+अग्निः Fire consecrated  
for sacrificial purposes.

प्रणीत+आपस् (*pl.*) Holy water.  
+प्रतानः Diffuseness.

प्रतन+हविस् Old ghee intended  
for oblation.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.  
+प्रतापः Giving an ulti-  
matum; Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially,  
प्रति+अनुप्रासः A kind of alliter-  
ation.

प्रति+अरिः A well-matched  
opponent.

प्रति+अर्कः Parheliion.  
प्रति+आर्द्र *a.* Quite fresh.

प्रति+आसङ्गः Connection.  
प्रति+आह्वयः Echo.

प्रति+कूलिक *a.* Hostile.  
प्रति+चक्रम् A hostile Army.

प्रति+दूतः A messenger sent in  
return.

प्रति+विषम् An antidote.  
प्रति+वृषः A hostile bull.

+प्रतिकर्मन् Vows and fasts.  
+प्रतिकारः Imitating; com.  
on Rām. 2, 37. 37.

+प्रतिक्रिया Behaviour; न हि  
युक्ता तवेतस्य रूपस्येवं प्रतिक्रिया; Rām.  
7. 17. 4.

प्रतिगद् 1. P. To answer.  
प्रतिगरः Responding to a call;  
ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृह्णाति; T.  
Up. 1. 8. 1.

+प्रतिघातः 1. Embezzlement;  
Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. 2. Ruin,  
degradation; Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिचारः Personal make-up.  
+प्रतिज्ञा To take for certain;  
कोन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति;  
Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा+परिपालनम् (—पालनम्)  
Keeping one's promise.

प्रतिज्ञा+पारणम् fulfilment of  
one's promise.

प्रतिगृह्, *n.* fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contami-  
nated.

+प्रतिनियमः A separate allot-  
ment; Sān. K. 18.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation.  
प्रतिनिष्पूत *p. p.* Cleansed,  
winnowed.

प्रतिपत्तिः+पराङ्मुखः Unyielding  
to persuasions.

प्रतिपत्तिः+प्रदानम् Conferring  
promotion.

प्रतिपद्+पाठः Learning on new-  
moon days; प्रतिपद्पाठशीलस्य विद्येव  
तनुतां गता; Rām. V.

+प्रतिपादित Manifested.  
प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated;  
discussed, dealt with.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* 1. Given, offered.  
2. Being dealt with. 3. Under  
discussion.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking.  
प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad.

प्रतिव (व) न्दी *f.* A retort;  
हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिवन्द्यनुत्तरः Nai. 9. 17.

प्रतिबू 2 P. 1 To reply. 2. (A)  
To deny.

+प्रतिभा Distraction; निद्रां च  
प्रतिभां चैव जानाम्यासेन तत्त्ववित् Mb.  
12. 274. 7.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.  
प्रतिमागृहम् A statue-house.

प्रतियात+निद्रा *a.* Awakened.  
प्रतियात+बुद्धि *a.* One who has  
recollected.

प्रतियोगः A rejoinder Bu. ch.  
4. 41.

प्रतियोद्ध *a.* An opponent in the  
battle.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1. Entered,  
possessed. 2. Established; Bhāg.  
10. 30. 3.

प्रतिवदतव्य *a.* 1. To be replied.  
2. To be disputed.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (*impers*) Care  
should be taken.

प्रतिविशेषः Singularity.  
प्रतिव्याहारः An answer.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Ransom; Malli-  
nātha on R. 2. 55.

+ प्रतिश्रयः A monastery where  
alms are given.

प्रतिषेधः 1. Reminding of a  
prohibition. 2. An obstacle.

+प्रतिष्ठा Completion of a vow.  
प्रतिष्ठापनम् Corroboration.

प्रतिष्ठासु *a.* (*Desid.*) Desirous  
of settling down firmly.

+प्रतिष्ठित Completed; Mb.  
3. 85. 114.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.  
प्रतिसंहद् *p. p.* Contracted.

+प्रतिसंक्रमः Dissolution.  
प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1. Calm considera-  
tion of a matter. 2. Sāṅkhya  
philosophy.

+प्रतिसंधानम् 1. memory. 2.  
Remedy.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled.  
प्रतिसर+बन्धः Tying of a  
sacred thread around the wrist  
at commencement of any auspi-  
cious ceremony.

प्रतिस्वम् *ind.* One by one.  
+प्रतिहत 1. Dazzled (as eyes)  
2. Dulled, blunted.

+प्रतिहारः Informing arrival;  
Rām. 7. 1. 7.

+प्रती 2. P. To face (an  
enemy); सहसैन्यान्हां तांश्च प्रतीयां  
रणमूर्धनि; Mb. 5. 172. 13.

प्रतीत+आत्मन् Confident.  
+प्रतीकम् 1. A symbol. 2; A  
Copy.

प्रतीकदर्शनम् A symbolic Con-  
ception.

प्रतीचीन Turned inwards.

प्रतीप+दीपकम् A particular  
variety of Dipaka (fig. of  
speech).

प्रतूलिका *f.* A kind of bed.  
प्रत्यक्ष+पर *a.* Accepting per-  
ception alone as highest  
authority.

प्रत्यक्ष+विधानम् An obvious  
injunction.

प्रत्यक्ष+विषयीभू To be within  
the range of sight.

प्रत्यक्षरम् At every letter;  
प्रत्यक्षरस्लेषमयप्रपञ्च vāsavadattā.

प्रत्यञ्च्+प्रवण Devoted to the  
individual soul.



प्रत्यभिज्ञा + दर्शनम् A work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिनन्द P. 1. To greet in return. 2. To welcome.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from seat to welcome a guest.

+प्रत्ययः Functions of the organs; सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्टृ सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे; Bhāg. 8. 3. 14.

प्रत्यर्चनम् Saluting in return.

प्रत्यवकर्शन a. Baffling.

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा One of the 5 kinds of knowledge (in Buddh).

प्रत्यस्त p.p. Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने ... Māl. 10. 23.

प्रत्याचक्षणाक a. Desirous of refuting; object to.

प्रत्यापन्न a. 1. Returned, restored. 2. One having a perverted mind; Mb. 12. 291. 8.

+प्रत्यासत्तिः Cheerfulness.

+प्रत्याहारः (In dramaturgy) N. of a particular part of the prelude.

प्रत्युत्पन्न + जातिः (In math.) Assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युपस्थित a. 1. Approached. 2. Collecting, pressing. (as wine). 3. Gone against; श्रेयसि

प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 28. 7. 57.

प्रत्यूढ p.p. 1. Rejected, refused. 2. Neglected. 3. Surpassed.

प्रथम + कविः An epithet of Vālmiki.

+प्रदक्षिणः Clever; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः; Rām. 2. 16. 5.

+प्रदा 3 u. To discharge a debt.

+प्रदानम् Displacer, that which frustrates; असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्मं आसुरः; Mb. 13. 45. 8.

प्रदानम् + कृपण a. Stringent, miserly in making presents.

+प्रदेशः (Jaina) One of the obstacles for liberation.

प्रदेहनम् Smearing.

प्रधनम् + अङ्गणम् A battle-front.

प्रधानः + कारणवादः The Sāṅkhya doctrine that Pradhāna is the cause.

प्रधान + वादिन् One who upholds the Sāṅkhya doctrine of प्रधानकारणम् ।

प्रधावितिका A passage to escape.

+प्रपञ्चः (In drama) Ludicrous dialogue.

+प्रपतनम् Assault.

+प्रपुराण a. Very old.

+प्रपूरणम् Bending and tying the string of a bow.

प्रबुद्धता Intillegence.

प्रभग्न p.p. Broken to pieces, crushed, defeated.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly beautiful.

+प्रभा The Padmarāga gem.

प्रभा + भिद् a. Brilliant; Ki. 16. 58.

प्रभात + करणीयम् To be performed in the morning.

प्रभाषित p.p. spoken, declared.

+प्रभेदः The place of origin (as that of a river).

+प्रभव Prosperity; प्रभवार्थाय भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम्; Mb. 12. 109. 10.

प्रभावन a. 1. Prominent, influential. 2. Creative force. 3. Origin. 4. Disclosing; तदस्त्रं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8.

प्रभु + सम्मित Equal to a lord; यदेदात्प्रभुसम्मिताद् ... S.D.

प्रभुवाक्यशेषः (In rheto) An objection raised by a Word of Command. Kāv. 2: 138.

+प्रमाथिन् (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels.

प्रमहारा f. N. of the wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमहत् a. Of great splendour.

+प्रमाणम् (In music) A measure like द्रुतप्रमाणम्.

प्रमाणम् + अनुरूप a. Proportion-

nate to one's physical size or strength.

प्रमाणतः ind. According to measure or weight.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

+प्रमितिः Manifestation.

+प्रमोदः 1. (With Jainas) Joy of the virtuous. 2. N. of a year.

प्रयत्नः + गौरवम् Intensity of effort, elaborateness of effort.

प्रयत + आत्मन् (—मानस) Pious minded; अस्नामि प्रयतात्मनः Bg. 9. 26.

प्रयत + पाणि Folding hands in respect.

प्रयन्तु m. A driver, instigator

+प्रया 2. P. To incur, undergo.

+प्रयुक्त p. 1. Contrived. 2. Drawn (as a sword).

प्रयुक्त + सत्कार One who has been offered hospitality;

प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5.

+प्रयोक्तु A procurer.

प्रयोगः + ग्रहणम् Receiving practical instruction.

प्रयोगः + चतुर (—निपुण) a. skilled in putting into practice.

प्रयोगः + शास्त्रम् The Kalpa Sūtras.

प्रयोग + विद् One who knows practical application of a thing.

प्रलापिता Amorous prattle.

प्रलम्ब + बाहु (—भुज) a. One who has long arms.

+प्रलयः 1. Spiritual merging 2. Sleepiness.

+प्रलुप्त p.p. Robbed.

+प्रलुब्ध a. 1. A cheat. 2. Seduced.

प्रलोपः Annihilation,

+प्रवणम् An access to.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, bias.

+प्रवादः Calumny; Śi. 1. 44.

प्रवर + धातुः Precious metal.

प्रवर + ललितम् N. of a metre.



प्रवासः+परः *a.* Addicted to going on tours.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be banished.

प्रवात+शयनम् Sleeping in a ventilated place.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind.

प्रविचारित *p. p.* Examined, considered carefully.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has abstained from.

+प्रवेशः *1.* Manner, disposition  
2. Employment as in मुसलप्रवेशः)

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

+प्रवृत्त *1.* Flowing; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायु Mb. 14. 46. *12.* 2. Offending, hurting *3.* Circulated, passed on.

प्रवृत्त+चक्रता *f.* Sovereign power; Y. 1. 266.

+प्रवृत्ति (In Math.) Multiplier.

प्रवृत्तिः+पुरुषः A news agent.

प्रवृत्तिः+लेखः Ordinance.

प्रवृत्तिः+विज्ञानम् Knowledge of the external world.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्रज्या-योगः An astrological combination indicating Sañyāsa.

+प्रशंस् To prophesy.

प्रशंसा+आलापः Acclamation.

+प्रशस्तिः Publicity, advertising.

+प्रशमन Restoration of peace (after a political crisis).

प्रशान्त+चित्त *a.* calm.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रश्नः+कथा A story ending in a question.

प्रश्नः+वादिन् A fortune-teller.

प्रश्नः+विचारः A branch of astrological prediction.

+प्रसक्त Clinging to anything tenaciously.

+प्रसङ्गः *1.* An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. *1;* *2.* A secondary incident or plot.

प्रसङ्गः+समः A logical sophism where proof itself must be proved.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Brought into being; प्रसह्य वर्षासु ऋतो प्रसञ्जिते Nai. 9. 96.

+प्रसादः The nourishing essence of the food after digestion.

प्रसेदिवस् One who has become pleased.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter.

+प्रसह्य *1.* having conquered.

*2.* Necessarily.

प्रसह्य+कारिन् *a.* Acting violently.

प्रसवः+कालः The delivery time.

+प्रसूतिः A cause; Ki. 4. 32.

+प्रसृ 1P. *1.* To be displaced (as the humours of the body), *2.* To prosecute. *3.* To change a semi-vowel into a corresponding vowel!

+प्रसरः Range (as in दृष्टि-प्रसरः).

+प्रसारः *1.* A trader's shop. *2.* Raising (dust).

प्रसारित+गात्र with out-stretched limbs.

+प्रसृप् *1.* P. To set in (as darkness).

+प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* Attacked, fallen upon.

प्रस्तर+प्रहरणन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule of interpretation where matter mentioned in the accusative is more powerful than that in the instrumental.

+प्रस्तावः *1.* Subject of discourse, topic; *2.* The prologue of a drama; *3.* The introductory words of a Sāmaṇ.

+प्रस्तोतृ *m.* A sacrificial priest assisting the Udgātṛ.

प्रस्तोत्रः Allusion, reference to; Bhāg. 9.19. 26.

+प्रस्थानम् *1.* A philosophical school; *2.* Religious mendicancy;

सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22.

प्रस्थानम्+मङ्गल Auspicious rituals at the time of starting a journey.

+प्रस्नवः *1.* (pl.) Tears. *2.* Urine.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Vying with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* Swollen, puffed up.

प्रहत+मुरज *a.* where drums are beaten; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me.

प्रहतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

+प्रहा *3 P.* To be vanquished.

+प्रहि *5 P.* To turn to wards.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand.

प्रहरेणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre.

+प्रहारः *1.* A battle; *2.* A necklace.

+प्रांशुः A tall person; प्रांगुलम्ये R. 1. 2.

प्रांशु+प्राकार *a.* Having high walls.

प्राकारः+धरणी A platform on a wall.

प्राकारः+स्थ *a.* One who is standing on the rampart.

प्राकृत+भानुषः A common man.

प्राक्तन+कर्मन् *n.* Past action.

प्राक्तन+जन्मन् *n.* Past birth.

प्रागल्भी Boldness, resoluteness.

प्रागल्भ्यम्+बुद्धिः Boldness of judgement.

प्रागुण्यम् Direction.

प्रापूर्णिका Hospitable reception.

प्राच्+उत्पत्तिः First appearance.

प्राच्+वचनम् Ancient saying.

प्राचीन+मूल *a.* Having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य+पदवृत्तिः The rule by which ए remains in particular cases un-changed before अ.

प्राच्य+वृत्तिः A kind of metre.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary observances.

प्राचार्यः *1.* The teacher of a teacher. *2.* A retired teacher.



+प्राजापत्यम् 1. Generative energy. 2. N. of a sacrifice.

+प्राज्ञ 1. Intelligence dependent on ego-Consciousness. 2. Supreme being.

प्राज्ञता, (—त्वम्) Wisdom.

+प्राणः 1. Life, living. 2. Food.

प्राणः+कर्मन् *n.* Vital function.

प्राणः+परिक्षोण *a.* One whose life is drawing to an end.

प्राण+परित्राणम् Saving one's life.

प्राणः+वल्लभा A sweet-heart.

प्राण+विद्या The science of Prāṇāyāma.

प्रातर्+अनुवाकः The hymn with which the morning session of a sacrifice begins.

प्रातर्+चन्द्रः The moon in the morning.

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute, proxy.

प्रातोप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptible to the eyes.

प्रादेशमात्र *a.* Just a little, just to give an idea. —म् The measure of length between the tips of the thumb and the first finger stretched out; उपविश्य दक्षिणे प्रादेशमात्रे प्रच्छिनत्ति न नखेन । Khādīra Gṛhya Sutra II-2.

+प्राश्च *a.* 1. Being on a journey. 2. Precedence. 3. Bond.

प्रास्तः+निवासिन् Staying near the boundary.

प्रास्तः+भूमौ *ind.* Ultimately, at last.

+प्रापणम् Elucidation.

प्रापिषयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach.

+प्राप्त *p.p.* Following from a precedence or earlier argument.

प्राप्त+कम् *a.* Fit, suitable.

प्राप्त+भाव *a.* 1. Wise. 2. Hand-some.

+प्राप्तिः 1. (In Rhet.) A conjecture derived from the

observation of a particular thing. 2. (In astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar house.

प्राप्य+कारिन् *a.* Effective only when set to action.

प्राप्य+रूप *a.* Rather easy to attain.

+प्रायणम् A kind of food prepared in milk.

प्राप्यत्वम् Purity, cleanliness.

प्रायुस् *n.* Longer life.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् An action which has started giving its fruit.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् (—कार्यं) *a.* One who has commenced a work.

प्रार्जयितु *a.* One who grants.

+प्रार्थ 10 Ā. To have recourse to.

+प्राथ्यं *a.* To be desired for. 2. Desirable.

+प्रालेयम् Pertaining to the deluge.

+प्रार्वतिक *a.* The order which is to be the same for subsequent rounds as it was for the first round.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in discussion.

प्रासादः+गर्भः An inner apartment in a palace.

प्रासादः+शिखरः The pinnacle of a place.

प्राह्वनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest.

प्राहुणः A guest.

प्रिय+आलापिन् *a.* Speaking pleasingly.

प्रिय+आयु *a.* Fond of life.

प्रिय+कलह *a.* Quarrelsome.

प्रिय+जीविता Love of life.

प्रिय+संग्रहार् *a.* Fond of litigation.

प्रियंवद *a.* Giving what is pleasing or wanted.

+प्रीतिः 1. Longing. 2. N. of a musical Śruti.

प्रीति+संयोगः Relation of friendship.

प्रीतिः+संगतिः Friendly meeting.

+प्रेतः An inhabitant of hell.

प्रेत+अयनः N. of a hell.

प्रेत+पात्रम् A vessel used in the funeral ceremony.

प्रेक्षणम्+आलम्भम् Looking at and touching.

+प्रेक्षा Splendour; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपकाद्रे; Bhāg. 3. 8. 24.

प्रेक्षा+पूर्वम् *ind.* With deliberation.

प्रेक्षा+प्रपञ्चः Stage-play.

प्रेमन्+आर्द्र *a.* Overflowing with love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of leather.

प्रैयरूपकम् Beauty; Nai. 5. 66.

प्रोचच्च् 1. P To start on a journey.

प्रोच्चाटना 1. Driving away (as of an evil spirit); 2. Destruction.

प्रोत+घन *a.* Immersed in clouds.

प्रोत+शूल *a.* Put on a spike.

प्रोत्तान *a.* Stretched out.

प्रोत्ताल *a.* Very loud.

प्रोदर *a.* Big-Bellied.

प्रोद्वीचि *a.* Fluctuating.

प्रोन्नमित *p.p.* Raised up.

प्रोर्णु 2 U. To cover up, envelop.

प्रोढ 1. Large, great. 2. Occupied, engaged.

प्रोढ+प्रिया A bold or confident mistress.

प्रोढ+मनोरमा N. of a commentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

+प्रोढिः Earnestness, profundity (of character).

प्रोक्त *a.* Having the sense of.

प्लक्षः+द्वारम् A side-entrance; Matsya P. 264. 15.

+प्लव 1. A kind of aquatic bird. 2. N. of a Samvatsara.

प्लव+कुम्भः A vessel used to enable a swimmer to float.

प्लावयितु *a.* A boatsman.

प्लुत+मैरुः A kind of musical measure.

फ

फणः+भरः A serpent.

फणिन्+तत्पगः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

फणिर्जकः A kind of aromatic herb.



कदम्बः Green onion.

+फलम् 1. Compensation.  
2. Sholder-blade.

फलम्+अधिकारः A claim for wages.

फलम्+अपूर्वम् The unseen effect of a sacrifice.

फलम्+उपभोगः Enjoyment of fruit.

फलम्+ग्रन्थः An astrological work on the influence of planets on human destiny.

फलम्+भावना The acquisition of a result.

फलम्+भुज् *m.* A monkey.

फलम्+मूलम् Fruits and roots.

फलम्+वर्तितः *f.* A wick of cloth lubricated and inserted into the anus as an enema.

फलम्+स्थापनम् The ritual called Simantonnayana.

+फलकम् Bark used as textile.

फलकम्+परिधानम् Wearing a bark as cloth.

फलिकः *m.* A kind of fish.

फलम्+वाक् A falsehood.

फालिका A slice, piece ; मृदु-  
व्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् Nai. 16. 82.

फाल्गुनेयः N. of Abhimanyu, sun of Arjuna.

फिट्सूत्रम् N. of a grammatical work.

फुट्टिका A kind of woven texture.

फुत्+कृतिः Blowing, hissing.

फुलिङ्गः Syphilis.

फुल्ल+बदन *a.* Looking cheerful.

फेञ्जकः A kind of bird.

फेनः+धर्मेन् *a.* Transient ; Mb. 3. 35. 2.

फेनायितम् *p. p.* An elephant's rumbling roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

फेलुकः The scrotum.

ब

+बकः An apparatus for extracting metals from oars.

बक चिञ्चका, (-चिञ्चो) A kind of fish

बकाची A kind of fish.

बटुक 1. A boy, lad. 2. A stupid fellow.

बटुकः+भैरवः A form of Bhairava.

+बडिशम् A surgical instrument.

बत *ind.* Truly said ; कल्याणी  
बत गायेयम् Rām. 5. 34. 6.

बहम् A large number (100 crores according to Sāyana).

बन्दिः+ग्रहः Taking prisoner.

बन्दिः+ग्राहः A house breaker.

बन्दिः+ग्राहम् Taking as a captive.

बन्दिः+पालः A jailor.

बन्दि+शूला A harlot.

+बद्ध *p. p.* Preserved.

बद्ध+अवस्थिति *a.* Constant.

बद्ध+आदर *a.* Addicted to ;  
बद्धादरोपि परदारपरिग्रहे त्वम् ; Rām. Ch. v.

बद्ध+मण्डल *a.* Formed into circles.

बद्ध+मूत्र *a.* Withholding the urine.

बन्धः+कर्तृ *m.* One who binds

बन्धः+मुद्रा Mark of fetters.

+बन्धनम् Mundane bondage (as against liberation).

बन्धनम्+रक्षित् A jailor.

बन्धनिकः A jailor.

+बन्धुः 1. A Controller. 2. N. of the 3rd astrological house.

बन्धुः+दायादः Kinsman and heir.

बन्धुः+प्रिय *a.* Beloved of relations.

बन्धुरित *a.* Inclined, curved.

बन्धूकृ 1. To make a friend of

बन्धूर *a.* 1. Undulating, 2. Pleasing, delighting.

बभूकः N. of Constellation.

+बर्बरः 1. An elephant in the 4th year ; Mātanga L. 5. 5; 2. Curly.

+बर्बरालका A lady with curly frontal hair.

बर्बरीकम् 1. Curly hair. 2. white sandal wood.

बर्हः+नेत्रम् The eye on a peacock's tail.

बर्हः+अवतंस Decorated with a plume on the head.

बर्हिन्यायः A mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation which gives more prominence to the primary than to the secondary meaning; MS. 3.2. 1-2.

बर्हिण+वासस् *a.* A feathered arrow.

+बलम् 1. The hand ; क्रान्ते विष्णुर्बले शक्रः ... Mb. 12. 239. 8  
2. Effort.

बलम्+अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of strength.

बलम्+उपादानम् Recruitment to the army; Kau. A.

बलतापनः An epithet of Indra:

बलपुच्छकः A crow.

बलपृष्ठकः A kind of deer.

बलमुख्यः The chief of an army.

बलवर्जित Infirm.

बलसमुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army.

बलकः A dream.

+बलवत् *m.* Phlegm.

बलासः 1. A kind of disease (Consumption)

+बलाहकः N. of one of the Nāgās.

बलिः+क्रिया A line on the forehead.

बलिः+बन्धनम् N. of drama supposed to have been written by Pāṇini.

बलिः+बन्धनः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिः+विधानम् An offering of Bali.

बलिः+षड्भागः The sixth part given as tax to the king  
अरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम् MS. 8. 308.

बलिः+होमः Offering of oblations in the fire.

बलीशः 1. A crow. 2. Craft looking person.



बस्तमारम् *ind.* After the manner of dying of a goat.

बस्तिः Salt produced from the Sāmber lake.

बस्तिकः A kind of arrow whose tip remains in the body when it is pulled out; com. on Mb. 7. 189. 11.

+बहिरङ्गः What is remotely connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः ŚB on MS. 12. 2. 29.

बहिस्+दृश् *a.* Superficial in observation.

बहिस्+पवमानम् *N.* of a Sāman employed in Soma Yāga.

बहिस्+प्रज्ञ *a.* One whose knowledge is confined to external objects.

हेस्+मनस् *a.* Being outside mind.

बहिस्+मनस्क *a.* out of mind.

बहिस्+यूति *a.* placed or fastened outside.

बहिस्+वर्तिन् *a.* Remaining at the outside.

बहिस्+व्यसनिन् *a.* Dissolute, lewd.

बहिस्+स्थ (-स्थित) *a.* External

बहिष्कार्य *a.* To be thrown out or cast away.

बहु+उपयुक्त *a.* Useful in many ways.

बहु+क्षारम् Soap.

बहु+क्षीरा A cow yielding much milk.

बहु+गुरुः One who has read much but not well.

बहु+बोहना Same as बहुक्षीरा.

बहु+नाडिकः The body.

बहु+प्रकृति *a.* Consisting of many verbal elements (as a compound)

बहु+प्रज्ञ *a.* Very wise.

बहु+प्रत्ययिक *a.* Having many foes or rivals.

बहु+प्रत्यवाय *a.* Beset with many obstacles.

बहु+रजस् *a.* Very dusty.

बहु+वादिन् *a.* Garrulous.

बहु+शस्त *a.* Very good,

बहु+संख्याक *a.* Numerous.

बहु+सत्त्व *a.* Abounding in animals.

बहु+साहस्र *a.* Amounting to thousands.

बहुल+अश्वः *N.* of a king.

बहुल+पक्षशितिमन् The darkness of the dark fortnight; कूत्रायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिमिन् सीम्ना Nai. 21 124.

+बाणः The versed sine of an arc.

बाणः+निहत *a.* Pierced by an arrow.

बाणः+पत्रः *N.* of a bird.

बाणः+लिङ्गम् A white stone found in Narmada and worshipped as Śivaliṅga.

बावरिः *N.* of a philosopher.

बाधा+निवृत्तिः Relief from the possession of an evil spirit.

+बाधक That which sublates.

बाधयितु *m.* An injurer; One who harms.

बाध्य+बाधकता The inter-action of the oppressed and the oppressor or the affected and that which affects.

+बान्धवः Well-wisher. ; पितृव-सेयप्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धवः; Bhag. 1. 19. 35.

बार्हस्पत्याः *N.* of a school of writers on political science referred to by Kautilya; kau. A 1. 15.

बाल+अरिष्टः Teething troubles of children.

बाल+आमय A child's disease.

बाल+चिकित्सा Treatment for children's diseases.

बाल+चुम्बालः A fish.

बाल+चूतः A young mango tree.

बाल+मनोरमा *N.* of a comentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

बाल+मरणम् (Jaina) Death of a fool.

बाल+यतिः A child-saṅyāsi.

बाल+व्रतः An epithet of the Buddha saint, Manjughoṣa,

+बालक A young elephant of 5 years old; Śi. 5. 47.

+बाला A particular form of Durgā.

बाला+मन्त्रः The sacred formula of Bālā Devī.

बालिश+मतिः *a.* Childish in thoughts.

बाल्ये+शाकः A kind of vegetable.

बालकलः *N.* of a teacher, a pupil of paila and founder of a Rgvedic Śākhā.

बाष्प+विवलव *a.* Overcome with tears.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहिरिकः An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघात-कान् Kau. A. 2. 4. 22.

+बाहुः 1. The arm as a mesure of length. 2. The limb of a bow.

बाहुः+अन्तरम् The chest; बाह्वन्तरे मधुजितः श्रितकौस्तुभे या Kanakadharā Stava.

बाहुः+तरणम् Crossing river with arms.

बाहुः+निःसृतम् A mode of fighting where the sword is made to drop from the opponent's hand.

बाहुः+प्रचालकम् *ind.* Shaking the arms.

बाहुः+लोहम् Bell metal.

बाहुः+विषट्टनम् (—विषट्टितम्) A particular pose in wrestling.

+बाह्यः A product of a Prati loma marriage.

बाह्यः+अर्थः Superficial sense of word.

बाह्यः+कक्षः The outer apartment.

बाह्यः+करणम् An external sense-organ.

बाह्यः+प्रयत्नः An external effort in the production of articulate sound.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.



विडालः + व्रतिक *a.* Hypocritical.

+ बिन्दुः (In phil.) A particular development of विच्छक्ति ।

बिन्दुः + च्युतकः A kind of word-play Nai. 9. 104.

बिन्दुः + प्रतिष्ठामय *a.* Founded or based upon the अनुस्वारः ।

बिन्दुः + माधवः A form of Viṣṇu.

+ बिम्बः A statue, idol, icon.

बिम्बिनी The pupil of the eye.

बिम्बिसारः N. of a king of Magadha.

बिरुदः 1. A medal or a title conferred as a mark of excellence. 2. A panegyric.

बिलम् + अयनम् An underground cave.

बिसम् + ऊर्णा A lotus fibre.

बिसम् + गुणः A string made of lotus fibre.

बिसम् + प्रसूनम् A lotus flower.

बिसम् + वर्तितः A wick made of lotus fibre.

बिसिनी + पत्रम् A lotus-leaf.

+ बीजम् 1. Calculation of primary gems. 2. Analysis.

बीजम् + अङ्घ्रिकः A camel.

बीजम् + अर्थ *a.* Desirous of procreation.

बीजम् + निर्वापणम् Sowing of seeds.

बीजम् + प्ररोहिन् *a.* Growing from seed.

बीजम् + वापः Sowing of seeds.

बीजम् + स्नेहः The Palāśa tree.

बीजाकृत *a.* A field ploughed after sowing.

+ बुद्ध The supreme soul.

+ बुद्धिः 1. A means, way. 2. N. of the 5th astrological mansion.

बुद्धिः + अधिक *a.* Superior in intellect.

बुद्धि + छाया Reflex action of the intellect on the soul.

बुद्धिः + प्रागल्भी Soundness of understanding.

बुद्धिः + मोहः Confusion of thought.

बुद्धि + लाघवम् Levity of judgement.

बुद्धिः + वञ्जित *a.* Bereft of knowledge.

बुद्धिः + वैभवम् Strength of intellect.

+ बुभूषु *a.* 1. Wishing to become prosperous. 2. Wishing the welfare of.

बुड्डः A basket-maker.

बुसा (In drama) A young sister.

बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great. बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति; ŚB. on 10. 1. 32.

+ बृहत् Strict celibacy; सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तया Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.

बृहत् + उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत् + तेजस् *m.* The planet Jupiter.

बृहत् + देवता N. of a work on Vedic deities.

बृहत् + नारदीयम् N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत् + संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira.

बृहत् + सामन् N. of a sāman; Bg. 10. 35.

बृहस्पति + चक्रम् A period of 60 Samvatsaras.

बैल *a.* Living in holes.

बोककाणः A bag hung on the nose of a horse containing its food.

बोधायनः N. of a Sūtrakāra.

बोधिः + अङ्गम् A requisite for attaining perfect knowledge.

बौद्ध + जवतारः The incarnation of God as Buddha.

+ बध्नः N. of a disease.

बध्नः + बिम्बम् (—मण्डलम्) The disc of the sun.

ब्रह्मन् + किल्बिषम् An offence against Brāhmaṇas.

ब्रह्मन् + कूटः A very learned Brāhmaṇa.

ब्रह्मन् + गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as given in the Ānūsāsana Parvan of the Mb.

ब्रह्मन् + जिज्ञासा Desire to know the supreme being.

ब्रह्मन् + तन्त्रम् The teachings in the Veda.

ब्रह्मन् + दूषक *a.* Falsifying the Vedic texts.

ब्रह्मन् + पारः The final object of all sacred knowledge.

ब्रह्मन् + बलम् The Brahminical power.

ब्रह्मन् + बिन्दुः A drop of saliva sputtered while chanting the Veda.

ब्रह्मन् + भूमिजा A kind of pepper.

ब्रह्मन् + मुहूर्तः The early part of the day.

ब्रह्मन् + रात्रः Early dawn.

ब्रह्मन् + वादः A discourse supreme spirit.

ब्रह्मन् + श्री N. of a Sāman.

ब्रह्मण्यता *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मीभूतः One who has attained oneness with Brahman. (said of Sanyāsins who pass away).

ब्राह्म + निधिः A trust money for the sacerdotal class.

ब्राह्मण + अदर्शनम् Absence of Brahminical instruction or guidance; Ms. 10. 43.

ब्राह्मण + प्रसंगः The appellation "Brāhmaṇa".

ब्राह्मण + प्रातिवेश्यः A Brāhmaṇa living next door.

ब्राह्मण + भावः The state of being a Brāhmaṇa.

भ

+ भक्षत्म् 1. Provision for one day's meal; यस्य त्रैवापिकं भक्षणं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7. 2. The wages.

भक्त + अग्रः (—ग्रम्) A refectory.

भक्त + कृत्यम् Preparations for a meal.

भक्त + साधनम् *a.* Dish of pulse.

+ भक्तिः 1. A secondary sense. 2. Predisposition of body (to any ailment).



भक्तिः+गम्य *a.* Accessible through devotion.

भक्तिः+गन्धि *a.* One who has a little devotion.

भक्ति+चित्रम् Drawings, paintings.

भक्ति+वश्य *a.* One who is captivated by devotion.

भक्ष्य+अभक्ष्यम् Food allowed and prohibited.

भक्ष्य+भोज्यम् *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds.

भगः+ईशः The planet of fortune.

भगः+काम *a.* Desirous of sexual pleasure.

भगः+वृत्ति *a.* Prostitution.

भगवत्+पादाः A title of Ādi Sankarācārya.

भग्न+अस्थि *a.* One whose bones are broken.

भग्न+कूर्वर *a.* One whose upper structure is broken (as a chariot).

भग्न+तालः A kind of musical measure.

भग्न+परिणाम *a.* Preventing from getting completed.

+भङ्गः 1. (In Buddh.) constant decay taking place in the universe. 2. (in Jaina) A dialectical formula begining with स्यात् ।

+भङ्गिः A fashion or mode.

भङ्गिः+भाषणम् Crooked speech

भङ्गिः+विकारः A wry face, distortion of features.

भङ्गिनी A river, आत्ममौलि-मणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीम् Nāi. 18. 137.

भञ्जना Explanation.

भट्टनारायणः N. of the author of Veṇisamhāra.

भट्टिः N. of the author of भट्टिकाव्यम्

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भद्रः+कल्पः N. of the current age according to Buddhists.

भद्र+निधिः Vessels fashioned for gifts.

भद्र+वाच् *f.* An auspicious speech.

भद्र+विराज् N. of a metre.

+भद्रक 1. A particular sitting posture. 2. A harem.

भद्रा+करणम् The act of shaving.

भयालु *a.* Timid.

+भर Prowess, excellence; न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः V. 5. 18.

भरतः+शास्त्रम् The dramatic art.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1. To be borne or carried. 2. To be hired or kept.

भर्तृ+चित्त *a.* Thinking of a husband.

भर्तृ+देवता Devoted to a husband as God.

भर्तृ+लोकः The husband's world.

भर्तृ+हार्यघन *a.* Whose possessions may be confiscated by his master.

भर्तृ+हीना *a.* Abandoned by the husband.

भव+अग्रम् The farthest end of the world.

भव+भङ्गः Emancipation from the ordeal of birth and death.

भव+भावन *a.* Conferring welfare.

भव+भोरु Afraid of worldly existence.

भव+भोगः Enjoyment of carnal pleasure.

भव+शेखरः The moon.

भव+संगिन् *a.* Attached to the material world.

भव+संततिः A series of births and deaths.

भवत्+वसु Rich, opulent.

+भवनम् Horoscope, natal star.

भव्य+मनस् *a.* Well-intentioned.

भाषक *a.* Belonging to your

honour; भावत्करिव धवलैयंशःप्रवाहेः; Rām. ch. 7. 2.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस्मन्+अङ्गः A kind of pigeon.

भस्मन्+अङ्गराग Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+अवलेप Smearing the body with ashes

भस्मन्+अवशेष Remaining only in ashes.

भस्मन्+गुण्डनम् Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+गात्रः N. of cupid.

भस्मन्+चयः A heap of ashes.

+भा 2 P. To blow.

बभौ (Perfect of भा) 1. Shone; 2. Got pleased. 3. Became.

4. Blow (blown);

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः

(In all the senses). Bhaṭṭi

Kāvya 10. 19.

+भागः 1. A tax; Kau. A.

2. 6. 64. 2. One of the four

contentments according to

Sāṅkhyas; Sān. K. 50. 3. The

number eleven.

भागः+अपहारिन् One who takes

a share.

भागः+घनम् A treasury.

भागः+पत्रम् (लेख्यम्) A partition

deed.

+भागिन् Highly useful.

भागुरिः N. of a famous gram-

marian and Smṛitikāra.

भाग्यम्+संक्षयः Bad fortune.

भाग्यम्+उन्नतिः Rise of fortune.

भाग्यम्+ऋक्षम् The Pūrvā-

phālguni Nakṣatra.

भाङ्गकः A rag.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजनम्+विषमः Embezzlement

by using wrong measures; Kau.

A. 2. 8. 21.

+भाण्डम् 1. Luggage. 2. capi-

tal money.

भाण्डः+गोपकः The keeper of

vessels.



भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Pertaining to Sun.

भानु + भूः An epithet of river Yamunā.

भावहः N. of a celebrated writer an Aṭaṅkāra Śāstra.

+ भारः Task imposed on any one.

भारः + अवतरण Reducing the load or burden from.

भारः + आक्रान्ता N. of a metre.

भारः + उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load.

भारः + ऊढिः *f.* The bearing of a load.

भारः + गः A mule.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

+ भारती One of the 10 orders of Sanyāsins.

भारत + आख्यानम् (—इतिहासः—कथा) The epic of Mahābhārata.

भारत + सावित्री N. of a stotrā contained in the Mb.; Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः 1. N. of a writer on political science referred to by Kauṭilya. 2. One belonging to the gotra of Bharadwāja.

भारवः 1. The son of a Vaiśya; paramour and an unmarried Vaiśyā. 2. A kind of śākti worshipper.

+ भार्गवः A fortune teller; भार्गवो शुक्रदेवज्ञो Vijayanti.

भार्या + पतित्वम् Conjugal relationship.

भाल्लविः A branch of Sāma-veda.

+ भावः 1. Welfare; भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य; Mb. 5. 36. 16. 2. Protection; द्रोणस्याभावभावे तु Mb. 7. 25. 64. 3. Destiny. 4. Consciousness of past perceptions. 5. The six states of अस्ति, वर्धते, विपरिणमति, etc.

भावः + कर्तृकः An impersonal verb.

भावः + गतिः *f.* Power to convey

human feelings; भावगतिराकृतानाम् Pratimā 3.

भावः + चेषितम् Gestures indicative of love.

भावः + निर्वृतिः The material creation; Sān. K. 52.

भावः + नेरिः A kind of dance.

भावः + शब्दत्वम् Admixture of various emotions.

भावंगम *a.* charming appealing.

भावयितृ *a.* A protector, promoter; क्रोवो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावित 1. Directed towards, fixed upon. 2. Possessed, captured; दुर्दुः पृथुभावितम् Bhāg. 4. 18. 13. 3. Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12. 10. 42. 4. Pleased, gladdened.

भावित + भावन् *a.* Helping oneself and helping others.

+ भाव्य To be convicted; व्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसन्निधौ Ms. 8. 60.

भाषा + पत्रम् An application; Śukra. 2. 309.

भाषा + तमितिः *f.* (With Jainas) restraint in speech.

भाषितृ *a.* A speaker.

भाष्य + भूत *a.* Serving as a commentary भाष्यमूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

+ भासः N. of a celebrated dramatist; author of Svapna-vāsavadattam etc.

+ भिक्षा A means of subsistence.

भिक्षा + भुज् *a.* Living on alms.

भिक्षुः + भावः Monk-hood.

भिक्षुली A variety of Kambala; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

+ भिद् 1. IP. To explain or interpret; वचांसि योगप्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेतुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 8.

भिदापनम् Causing to trample on.

+ भिन्न 1. Vicious; भिन्नवृत्तता Ms. 12. 33. 2. Stood up (as

hair in horripilation) Rām. 6. 10. 18. 3. Bribe.

भिक्ष + कर्ण *a.* 1. Having divided ears. 2. Having the ears bored.

भिक्ष + कुम्भः A person who has severed himself from obligations.

भिक्ष + हतिः *f.* Division of fractions.

भीत + गायनः *a.* A shy singer.

भीत + चारिन् *a.* Behaving timidly.

भीत + चित् *a.* Afraid in mind.

भीति + कृत् *a.* causing fear.

भीति + छिद् *a.* Removing fear.

भीम + अञ्जत् *a.* Having terrible strength.

भीम + पाकः Perfectly cooked food.

भीम + रथः 1. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. 2. N. of one of the sons of Śrīkṛiṣṇa.

भीष्म + पर्वन् N. of the 6th book of the Mahābhārata.

भीष्म + स्तवराजः N. of a prayer by Bhīṣma contained in the 47th chapter of Śānti Parvan of Mb.

भुवत् + मात्रे *ind.* Immediately on having eaten.

+ भुग्न Disheartened, cowed down.

भुजः + अङ्गुः An embrace.

भुजः + अर्पणम् A grant for maintenance.

भुजः + आकम्बुः A conch.

भुजः + छाया Protection afforded by the arms of somebody.

भुज + वीर्य *a.* strength of arms.

भुजगः + बलयः A snake used as a bracelet.

भुजगः + शायिन् An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भुजङ्गः + प्रयातम् N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग + संगता N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग + शिशु N. of a metre.

+ भुजा The side of any geometrical figure.

भुजा + भुजि *ind.* Hand to hand (fight).



भुवनम् + ईश्वरी A form of Pārvaī.

भुवनम् + तलम् The surface of the earth.

भुवनम् + भावनः The creator of the world.

भू + छाया (—छायम्) Earth's shadow.

भू + तुम्बी A kind of cucumber

भू + पलः A kind of rat.

भू + भा Earth's shadow, eclipse.

भू + लिङ्गशकुनः A species of bird; Mb. 12. 169. 10.

भू + शय्या Lying on the ground.

भू + स्फोटः A mushroom.

भूत + अनुवादः Referring to or recalling an established fact or past event.

भूत + अभिवृद्धः (—आवेशः) Possession by evil spirits.

भूत + अवमानिन् *m.* One who condemns all.

भूत + कोटिः (Buddh.) Absolute non-entropy.

भूत + गत्या Truthfully.

भूत + गुणः A quality of elements.

भूत + जननी The mother of all beings.

भूत + तन्मात्रम् A subtle element.

भूत + पालः The guardian of living beings.

भूत + भव *a.* Living in all beings

भूत + भूत् *a.* Sustaining the elements or creatures.

भूत + मातृका The earth.

भूत + संघः The totality of beings or of the elements.

भूत + सृज् *m.* An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

भूति + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of prosperity.

भूति + सृज् *a.* Creating welfare.

+ भूमिः 1. The base of any geometrical figure. 2. The outline of a painting.

भूमिः + अनृतम् False evidence concerning land.

भूमिः + खर्जूरिका A variety of date tree.

भूमिः + छत्रम् A mushroom.

भूमिः + तनयः The planet Mars.

भूमिः + परिमाणम् Square measure.

भूमि + रथिकः A ground charioteer.

भूमिः + समीकृत *a.* Thrown to the ground, floored.

भूमिः + संभवः (—सुतः) 1. The planet Mars. 2. Narakāsura.

भूयस् + काम *a.* Very desirous of any thing.

भूयस् + भावः Increase, growth.

भूयस् + मात्रम् By and large, most of.

भूरि + कालम् *ind.* For a long time.

भूरि + कृत्वस् *ind.* Many times, repeatedly.

भूरि + गुण *a.* 1. Multiplying greatly. 2. Bearing manifold fruits.

भूरि + फेना A species of plant.

भूरि + भोज *a.* Having many enjoyments.

भूरिशस् *ind.* Manifoldly, variously.

भूषणवासस् *n.* pl. Cloths and ornaments.

+ भू To balance, hold in equipoise.

भूतक + अध्यापनम् Instruction by a hired teacher.

भूतक + भूतिः Wages, hire.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of maintenance.

भूगु + कच्छः (—कच्छम्) *N.* of a place of pilgrimage on the Narmadā.

भूगु + पतनम् A fall from a precipice.

भूगु + पातः Throwing oneself from a cliff.

भूगु + भृङ्गः A kind of musical measure.

भृङ्गः + अभीष्टः The mango tree.

भृश + दण्ड *a.* Inflicting severe punishment.

+ भेदः 1. Shooting pain.

2. A conjunction of planets.

3. Paralysis. 4. Contraction.

5. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle.

+ भेदक Diverting.

+ भेदन Piercing the nostril (of an animal).

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेषज + करणम् Preparation of drugs.

भेषज + कृत *a.* Healed.

भेषज + वीर्यम् The healing power of medicines

भोगः + नाथः A nourisher, supporter.

भोगः + पत्रम् A lease deed.

भोगः + भुज् *a.* Enjoying pleasures.

भोगिन् + राज् *m.* Śeṣa Nāg.

भोग्य + वस्तु Article of luxury.

भोज *a.* 1. Bestowing enjoyment. 2. Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः + चम्पू *N.* of the Rāmāyaṇa campū by Bhoja.

भोजः + प्रबन्धः *N.* of a work on King Bhoja by Ballāla.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and an actress.

भोजिष्यम् Slavery.

भौत + प्रिय *a.* Imbecile.

भौमम् 1. An elemental thing.

2. Floor. 3. Upper stories of a building. सप्तभौमाष्टभौमैश्च; Rām.

5. 2. 50.

भौमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

+ भ्रशः (In drama) A slip of the tongue.

भ्रष्ट + अधिकार *a.* Dismissed.

भ्रष्ट + क्रिय *a.* One who fails to do prescribed acts.

भ्रष्ट + योग *a.* Fallen from devotion.

+ भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To waver, be perplexed.



+अम् Claus. 1. To proclaim by beat of drum. 2. To disarrange.

+अमः 1. An umbrella. 2. A circle.

+अमरः A top.

अमर+निकरः A multitude of bees.

अमर+पदम् A kind of metre.

अमरित *a.* Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवैश्मुरश्मिअमरितभाः Nai. 2. 103.

+अमिः Swoon, fainting.

अमन्त+चित्तः Confused in mind.

अमू+वञ्चितम् A stolen glance.

अमू+विजृम्भः The knitting of the brows.

## म

मकरः+आसनम् A kind of Yogic āsana.

मकरः+वाहनः N. of Varuṇa.

मकरन्दः A kind of musical measure.

मकरन्दिका N. of a metre.

मकूलकः A bud.

मल+मृगव्याधः An epithet of Śiva.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः+देशः The country of Magadha.

मङ्गुकः A kind of musical instrument.

मङ्गलः+आवह *a.* Auspicious.

मङ्गल+ध्वनिः An auspicious sound.

मङ्गल+भेरी A drum beaten on auspicious occasions.

मज्जनः An elephant in the 8th year. Mātanga L. 5. 9.

मञ्चः+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

मञ्जु+नादः Sweet noise;

मञ्जरी मञ्जुनादैरिवपदभजन श्रेय इत्यालपन्तम्; Nārāyaṇīya 100. 9.

मञ्जु+भद्रः N. of one of the Jinas

मञ्जु+भाषिणी N. of a metre.

मञ्जु+श्रीः N. of a Bodhisattva.

मठः+अधिपतिः 1. The head of

a religious order. 2. The suprintendent of a monastery.

मठः+आम्नायः A work dealing with the establishment of various spiritual orders.

मणिः+काञ्चनयोगः A rare combination of worthy things.

मणिः+तुलाकोटिः A foot ornament beset with jewels.

मणिः+प्रभा N. of a metre.

मणिः+विग्रह *a.* Beset with jewels.

मण्डः+जातम् Milk converted to curd.

मण्डः+पीठिका Two quarters of the Compass.

मण्डन+कालः Time for toiletting; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेः R. XIII.

मण्डन+प्रियः *a.* Fond of ornaments.

+मण्डलम् 1. A circular gait.

2. A play-board.

मण्डल+आसन *a.* Sitting in a circle.

मण्डल+कविः A poetaster.

मण्डल+नाभिः The centre of a circle.

मण्डल+माडः A pavilion.

मण्डल+वाटः A garden.

मण्डलकम् 1. A particular pose in archery. 2. A circle with some magical potencies.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield.

मण्डूक+पर्णा N. of a plant.

मत+भेदः Difference of opinion.

मतिः+कर्मन् An intellectual work.

मतिः+गतिः *f.* Course of thinking.

मतिः+दर्शनम् Thought-reading.

मत्त+आक्रीडा N. of a metre.

+मत्तवारणः (-णम्) A bedstead.

मत्स्यः+उद्धर्तनम् A kind of dance.

मत्स्य+आजीवः A fisherman.

मत्स्य+सन्तानिकः Fish cooked with sauce.

+मस्य *a.* To be extracted or produced from.

+मदः 1. Beauty. 2. N. of the 7th astrological mansion.

मदः+भङ्गः Humiliation of pride.

मदः+मत्ता N. of a metre.

+मदन 1. N. of the 7th astrological mansion. 2. A kind of musical measure.

मदन+अत्ययः Excess of intoxication.

मदिरा+मदान्ध *a.* Dead drink.

मद्य+कुम्भः A liquor jar.

मद्य+बीजम् A drug used for fermentation.

मद्रः+नाभः A particular mixed caste.

मद्रः+देशः The country of Madra.

+मधु 1. A bee-hive. 2. Bee-wax.

मधु+पाका Sweet-melon.

मधु+पात्रम् A wine-jug.

मधु+मांसम् Wine and meat.

मधु+वल्ली 1. A kind of grape. 2. Sweet citron.

मधुक+आश्रयम् Wax.

मधुमती *f.* 1. N. of a river.

2. N. of a creeper. 3. The three Riks starting with मधुवाता ऋतायते ।

मधुर+अङ्गकः A stringent taste.

मधुर+स्वनः A conch.

मध्य+आदित्यः The mid-day sun.

मध्य+उदात्त *a.* Having an Udātta on the middle syllable.

मध्य+मणिन्यायः The rule of the central pendent of a necklace common to both sides.

मध्यकम् A common property.

+मध्यम The middle-most son.

+मध्यमम् 1. Not highly commendable. 2. (In arsr.) The meridian ecliptic point.

मध्यम+गतिः The mean motion of a planet.

मध्यम+ग्रामः (in music) the middle scale.



मध्यम + व्यायोग N. of a play by Bhāsa.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

+ गन् III. 4, 8 Ā. To accept, agree.

मनस् + ग्राह्य *a.* To be grasped by the mind.

मनस् + ग्लानिः Depression of mind.

मनस् + धारणम् Conciliating the favour of.

मनस् + पर्वायः (With Jainas) N. of the penultimate stage in the perception of truth.

मनस् + रागः Affection, passion.

मनस् + समृद्धिः Heart's content.

मनस् + संघरः Coercion of mind.

+ मनुः Mental powers; देहो-जसवोऽक्षा मनवो भूतमात्रा Bhāg. 6. 4. 25.

मनुस्मृति Same as मनुसंहिता ।

मनुष्य + यानम् Palanquin.

मनुष्य + संकल्पः The wish of the mortals.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

+ मन्त्रः 1. N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. 2. The 5th astrological mansion.

मन्त्रः + कर्कश *a.* Advocating a stern policy.

मन्त्रः + जागरः Recital of Vedic texts at night.

मन्त्रः + रक्षा Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + संवरणम् Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + स्नानम् Recitation of the अक्षमर्षण mantras as a substitute for bathing

+ मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To mix, mingle.

+ मन्थः A medical preparation.

मन्थः + बिष्कम्भः A churning rod.

मन्थ + आस्यम् Shyness.

मन्थ + कर्मन् *a.* Slow in action.

मन्थ + जरस् *a.* Slowly growing grey.

मन्थ + पुण्य *a.* Unfortunate.

मन्थामणिः A big water-jar.

+ मन्दिरम् The body.

मन्दुरा + पतिः The manager of a stable.

मन्दुरा + भूषणम् A species of monkey.

मन्यु + सूक्तम् N. of a group of hymns Rv. 10. 83-84.

ममता + युक्त *a.* 1. Egoistic. 2. A miser.

ममता + शून्य *a.* 1. Devoid of ego. 2. Unattached.

मयिदसु *a.* Good in me.

मयूखः + मालिन् The sun.

मयूरः + नृत्यम् The dance of peacock.

मयूरः + पिच्छम् A peacock's feather.

मयूरिका *f.* 1. A nose-ring. 2. A venomous insect.

मरकतम् + श्याम *a.* Dark as an emerald; माता मरकतश्यामा मातङ्गी मदशालिनी Śyāmalādaṇḍaka.

मरणम् + वशा The stage of death.

मरणम् + शील Mortal.

+ मरीचिः A spark of fire.

मरीचिपाः A group of sages who subsist on the rays of the sun; Rām. 3. 6. 2.

मरुः + प्रपतनम् Throwing oneself from a rock.

+ मरुत् 1. Gold. 2. Beauty.

मरुत् + वृद्धा (-वृधा) The river. Kāverī

मर्जुः 1. A washerman.

मर्मन् + घातः Striking at the vitals.

मर्मन् + जम् Blood.

मर्यादा + बन्धः Keeping within limits.

मर्यादा + वचनम् A statement of limits.

मर्यादा + व्यतिक्रमः Overstepping limits.

मल + अपः N. of a river.

मल + पङ्क्तिन् *a.* Covered with dust and mire.

मल्ल + मालः (in music) A kind of measure.

महत् + आपुषम् A great weapon.

महत् + औषधिः *f.* A wonderful herb.

महत् + कुलम् A noble family.

महत् + द्वन्द्वः Martial band.

महत् + फलः The Bilva tree.

महत् + व्यतिक्रमः 1. A major transgression. 2. An insult to a great person.

महा + अनिलः A whirl-wind; महानिलेनेव निशवजं रजः Ki 14. 59.

महा + आरम्भ *a.* 1. Great undertaking 2. Starting in a big way.

महालय + पक्षः The fortnight sacred for manes during माघ or पौष

महालय + श्राद्धः The Śrāddha performed during the Mahālaya Pakṣa.

महालय + अमावस्या The new moon day from which the Mahālaya Pakṣa starts.

महा + ऊमिन् *m.* The ocean.

महा + ओष *a.* Having a strong current.

महा + कल्पः 100 years of Brahmā.

महा + चक्रम् The mystic cycle in Śakti worship.

महा + जङ्घः A camel.

महा + जवः An antelope.

महा + बद्धः A species of big tiger.

महा + दुर्गम् A great crisis.

महा + पराकः A particular penance; Hch.

महा + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa

महा + प्रश्नः A knotty question.

महा + बिंसी A variety of skin.

महा + भाण्डम् A chief treasury.

महा + मृत्युञ्जयः 1. N. of a mantra in propitiation of Śivā, the conqueror of death. 2. N. of a medicine.

महा + यानम् The great vehicle (later Buddhist teaching).

महा + रजः Ā. Frog.

महा + रज Very painful.



महा + लयः 1. The great deluge.  
2. The supreme being wherein  
all the Mahābhutas merge.

महा + विपुला A kind of metre.

महा + शिवरात्रिः 14th day of the  
dark half of the māgha,  
auspicious for Śiva.

महा + श्लक्षणा Sand.

महा + सत्तिः A kind of musical  
measure.

महा + सुधा Silver.

महिनम् Sovereignty, dominion.

+ महिम्न् One of the 8 Siddhis.

महिष + मर्दिनी N. of Durgā.

+ मही 1. A cow; ŚB. on MS.  
10. 3. 49. 2. Earth; Ibid 7. 70.

मही + जीवा The horizon.

मही + पृष्ठम् The surface of the  
earth.

महीकरोति Exalts.

मांसम् + कामः Fond of flesh.

मांसम् + कोलः A tumour.

मांसम् + चक्षुस् Naked eye.

मांसम् + परिवर्जनम् Abstaining  
from eating flesh,

मांसीयते Den. P. To hanker  
after flesh.

माक्षिक + धातुः Pyrites.

+ मागध N. of a style in  
rhetorics.

मातङ्गः + लीला N. of a work  
on elephantology.

मातुलः + अहिः A kind of snake.

मातु + दोषः The defect of a  
mother.

मातु + भक्तिः Reverence to  
mother.

मातु + शासितः A foolish fellow,  
simpleton.

+ मातृक N. of the 8 veins of  
the neck.

मातृतः ind. On the maternal  
side.

+ मात्र a. An elementary  
matter.

+ मात्रा change.

मात्रा + अङ्गुलम् A measure  
approximately equal to one inch.

मात्स्यन्यायः The rule of the

bigger fish devouring the smaller  
fish.

माधवः + निदानम् N. of a medical  
work.

+ माधवी Affluence in Cattle.

मानः + अन्ध a. Blind due to  
pride.

मानः + अर्ह a. Deserving honour.

मानः + अवभङ्गः Loss of prestige  
or destruction of anger.

मानः + बिषयः Embezzlement by  
using false weights and measures.  
Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मानः + सारः A high degree of  
pride.

मानस + पूजा Mental worship.

+ मानवम् Manhood.

मानव + अधमः A degraded man.

मान्द्यम् + व्याजः Pretending  
illness.

+ माया 1. N. of Durgā 2.  
Skill, art.

य

यकृत् + वैरिन् m. N. of a medi-  
cinal plant.

+ यक्षः A dog.

यक्ष + धूपः Incense.

यज्ञ + आयुधम् An implement  
used in sacrifice.

यज्ञ + गुह्यः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.

यज्ञ + पत्नी The wife of the  
Yajamāna.

यज्ञशिष्टम् The remains of a  
Yāga यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते  
सर्वकिल्बिषैः; Bg. 3. 13.

यज्ञसंस्तरः The setting up of the  
bricks and Vedin for Yāga.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् 1. N. of a Sāman;  
2. Symbolic names of the two  
wings of Garuḍa.

यत्नवत् a. With effort.

यत + गिर a. observing silence.

यत + मैथुन a. Abstaining from  
cohabitation.

यति + चान्द्रायणम् N. of a parti-  
cular kind of penance.

यत्र + कामम् ind. Wherever it  
pleases one.

यत्र + कामावसायः The Yogic  
power to transport oneself any  
where one likes.

यत्र + सायं गृह a. Stay for the  
night wherever one happens to  
be at sun-set.

यथा + अनुक्तम् ind. as said or  
instructed; मया यथानूक्तमवादि ते  
हरेः...चेष्टितम् । Bhāg. 3. 19. 32.

यथा + आश्रयम् ind. According  
to the base; Sāṅkhya K. 41.

यथा + उद्गत a. Without sense,  
stupid.

यथा + उद्गमनम् In ascending  
proportion.

यथा + उपचारम् ind. According  
to propriety; as required for  
courtsey.

यथा + उपदिष्ट a. As advised or  
instructed.

यथा + कथित a. As told.

यथा + कारम् ind. In whatever  
way; P. III. 4. 28.

यथा + बलुप्तिः ind. In a proper  
manner.

यथा + क्षिप्रम् ind. As quickly  
as possible.

यथा + चित्तम् ind. According to  
one's desire.

यथा + तथ्यम् ind. Truly, really.

यथा + न्यासम् ind. According to  
the text laid down.

यथा + न्युत्त ind. As offered.

यथा + पण्यम् ind. According to  
the value of the commodities.

यथा + प्रत्यहम् ind. as per merit.

यथा + प्रदिष्टम् ind. as it suits  
or as it is proper.

यथा + प्रस्तावम् ind. On the  
earliest suitable opportunity.

यथा + प्रस्तुतम् ind. 1. At last;  
2. In conformity with the topic  
on hand.

यथा + भूयस् ind. According to  
seniority.

यथा + मूल्यम् ind. In relation  
to the price.

यथा + रसम् ind. According to  
the sentiment or taste.



यथा+लब्ध *a.* As actually received.

यथा+विनियोगम् *ind.* In a stated priority.

यथा+व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* According to the depth of knowledge.

यथा+शब्दार्थम् *ind.* In accordance with the sense conveyed. यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः । ŚB on MS. 11. 1. 26.

यथा+संस्थम् *ind.* As warranted by circumstances.

यथा+सवनम् *ind.* As warranted by the season.

यथा+सारम् *ind.* According to quality.

यथा+स्थूलम् *ind.* As taken in a superficial manner.

यथा+स्व *a.* Each to their respective abodes or places.

यदवधि *ind.* Since which time

यदात्मक *a.* having which as identical.

यद्वद *a.* Talking at will.

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose.

यन्त्र+आरूढ *a.* mounted on a rotating machine ; आमयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया । Bg.

यन्त्र+कोविदः *A* machinist ; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

+यन्त्रगृहम् *A* torture chamber.

यन्त्रधारागृहम् *A* room fitted with a fountain or shower-bath.

यन्त्रसूत्रम् *the* cord with which a doll or puppet is made to move on the stage.

+यन्त्रकम् 1. *A* hand-mill ; 2. *A* parcel of luggage; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Ki. 12. 9.

यन्त्रिका *A* wife's younger sister.

+यन्त्रित 1. *instigated.* 2. *circumscribed by rules ;*

3. *drawn to increase the tension ;* 4. *attracted ; अथवा मदभिस्तेहा-द्रव्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhaṅg. 10. 29. 23.*

+यमौ 1. *Twins ; धृतिसंयमौयमौ ;* Ki. 1. 36; 2. *N. of Aświns.*

यमानुजा *N. of the river Yamunā.*

यमघण्टः *N. of an inauspicious astrological yoga.*

यमद्रुमः *Bombax Heptaphyllum.*

यमपटः, पट्टिका *a* piece of cloth on which yama with his attendants and punishments of hell are painted. यावदेतद्गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18.

यमव्रतम् 1. *A* vow to propitiate yama ; 2. *An impartial punishment.* MS. 9. 307.

यमशासनः *N. of Śiva.* यमशासनाल्यक्षमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. ch. 2. 12.

यमश्रायम् *The* abode of Yama.

यमककाव्यम् *A* poem abounding in yamakas.

यमलार्जुनौ *The* twin Arjuna trees uprooted by Kṛiṣṇa in his childhood.

यमिका *A* kind of hiccough.

यमेरुका *A* gong used to strike the hours.

+यवः 1. *The* first half of a month ; also याव ; 2. *N. of an astronomical combination ;* 3. *same as जव.* 4. *A* double-convex lens ; 5. *N. of an island.*

यवद्वीपः *Modern* Java island.

यवनालः *A* kind of cereal plant or its grain.

यवनाचार्यः *A* reputed author of Tājaka *an* astronomical work.

+यवनिता, -यवनी *A* veil.

+यशस् *An* indirect fame as against kirtih ; Ch Up. 3. 18. 3.

यशोधा *a.* Conferring fame.

यष्टि + आघातः *beating.*

यष्टि + उत्थानम् *Getting* up with the help of a staff.

यष्टि + यन्त्रम् *An* astronomical device to measure time.

यस्मात् *ind.* 1. *From* which, since, as by what ; 2. *That,* in order that.

+या *To* give send off.

याग+संप्रदानम् *The* recipient of a sacrifice ; Kāṣi on P. IV. 2. 24.

याग+सूत्रम् *The* sacrificial sacred thread.

याञ्चा+जीविका-जीवनम् *Subsisting* by begging.

याञ्चा+भङ्गः *Turning* down of a request.

याजुकः *A* sacrificer.

यान्त्रसेनः, निः *N. of* Śikhandin ; -Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्या *A* sacrificial formula used during the offering of an oblation.

यातिकः *A* traveller.

यातुनारी *A* female demon ; बभ्राम त्रिजगती या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यात्यः *One* who lives in hell.

यात्रा+कर *a.* Means of livelihood.

यात्रा+दानम् *Gifts* made at the time of starting on a pilgrimage or travel.

यायात्यम् *Real* nature or purport.

+यानम् 1. *A* ship, boat ; 2. *The* means of release from cycle of birth and death (in Buddhism) ; cf. महायान & हीनयान ; 3. *aerial* chariot.

यान+आस्तरणम् *A* carriage cushion ; MK.

यान+स्वामिन् *The* master of a carriage.

याम *a.* (-नी f.) 1. *pertaining* to Yama ; यामीश्चरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10 ; *n.* 2. *a* class of Gods ; यामैः पस्वितो देवैः Bhāg. 8. 1. 18.

याम+नादिन् *A* cock.

याम+पालः *A* timekeeper.

याम+भद्रः *A* pavilion.

यामिका (-नी) +चरः 1. *A* demon. 2. *An* owl.

+यामलम् *N. of a* class of Tantra works.

+यामिः (-नी f.) 1. *The* southern direction ; 2. *The* Bharanī Constellation.



यावकः, -कम् A vow during which one lives on grains of barley.

यावत्+अध्ययनम् ind. During study.

यावत्+संपातम् ind. as long as possible.

यावतिथि a. 1. Upto whatever point or degree.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

+युक्त (In astr) Being in conjunction with.

युक्त+चेष्ट a. Having proper activities.

युक्त+वादिन् a. One who talks appropriately.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युग्म् N. of a particular configuration of the moon.

युग+धुर् f. The pin of a yoke.

युग+मात्रम् The length of a yoke equal to four hands.

युग+वरत्रम् A yoke-strap.

युगन्धरा N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानन्दा युगन्धरा Lalitā Sahasranāman.

युगो Abundance ; योषयुग्याः शूरसमूह्या युजेरीणादिकः किः— कुत्व-मार्षम् Comm. on Mb. 5. 63. 3.

युग्म+चारिन् a. Going about in pairs.

युग्म+विपुला A kind of metre.

युग्म+शुक्लम् Two white spots in the eye.

युङ्ग+ (युञ्ज्) 1. P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् m. Name of a mixed tribe.

युद्ध, -युद्ध 1. P. 1. To err, to go out of the right path. 2. To depart.

युद्ध+अवहारिकम् Booty.

युद्ध+गान्धर्वम् Battle-song.

युद्ध+तन्त्रम् Military science.

युद्ध+ध्वानः War-cry.

युद्ध+योजक a. Instigator of a war.

युद्ध+व्यतिक्रमः Violation of the rules of warfare.

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युद्धिक a. Fighting.

योद्ध m. A fighter, soldier.

युयुक्छुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf ; a hyena.

+युवन् 1. An elephant 60 years old ; 2. N. of a year.

युवन्+जानिः One who has a young wife ; युवजानिर्घन्तुष्पाणिः B. K. 5. 13.

युवन्+पलित a. Prematurely grey-haired ; P. II. 1. 67. com.

युवन्+हन् Infanticide.

युवकः (युवानकः) A youth.

युवति+इष्टा Yellow jasmine.

युवति+जनः A young woman.

युष्मद्+अर्थम् ind. For your sake.

युष्मद्+आयत्त a. Within your control.

युष्मद्+वाच्यम् (in gram.) The second person.

युष्मद्+विध a. Like you.

युष्मत्क Belonging to you.

यूकालिक्षम् 1. A louse and its egg. 2. The egg of a louse.

यूथ+चारिन् a. That which goes about in groups or herds (like elephants).

यूथ+परिभ्रष्ट a. Gone astray from a herd.

यूथ+बन्धः A herd, flock.

यूथशः ind. In herds.

यूथ्या A herd, flock.

यूयः+कर्मन्यायः The rule according to which, the relative importance of a detail belonging solely to the विकृति type will be applicable to that detail alone so that तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case ; vide ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 27.

+योगः 1. An attack ; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śive B. 13. 7. 2. steady and continuous attachment ; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । Bg. 13. 10. 3. Equanimity ; समत्वं योग उच्यते ।

Bg. 2. 48. 4. Dissociation from the clutches of misery ; दुःखसंयोग-वियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । Bg.

योग+अभ्यासिन् a. One who practices Yoga.

योग+आख्या A name derived by a mere casual contact ; एवा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूत-वर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा । ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 21.

योग+आपत्तिः Changing of a usage.

+योगक्षेमः Property designed for religious purposes ; cf. MS. 9. 219.

योग+दण्डः A staff vested with Yogic powers.

योग+नाविका, -कः A kind of fish.

योग+पदम् A state of self-concentration.

योगः+पानम् A liquor containing narcotics.

योगः+पीठम् A sitting posture prescribed for Yogic practices.

योगः+पुरुषः A spy ; यथा योगपुरुषैरन्यान् राजाघतिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21.

योगः+भ्रष्टः One who has fallen from the Yoga path ; शुचीनां श्रीमतां गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते Bg.

योगः+यात्रा The path to the union with the supreme self.

योगः+युक्तः a. Wedded to the Yoga path ; योग युक्तोभवाजुन । Bg. 8. 27.

योगः+त्रामनम् Secret contrivances ; Kau. A.

योगः+बाहक a. (chemistry) Resolving.

योगः+विद्या The science of Yoga.

योगः+संसिद्धिः Attaining perfection of yogic practices.

योगः+सिद्धिन्यायः A maxim which states that a particular act capable of producing many results can give rise to only one of the results at a time. A separate performance is needed for each



of the results; ŚB on MS. 4. 3. 27-28.

**योगिक** *a.* Used for practice (as in योगिकं बाणं a bow used for learning archery).

+योग्य A draught animal.

+योग्या 1. N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या Lalitā sahasra-nāmam; 2. The earth. 3. N. of Surya's wife.

+योजनम् 1. The Supreme spirit 2. A finger.

योजित *p. p.* 1. Yoked, harnessed. 2. Pressed into service. 3. Supplied, furnished.

योधेयः A warrior.

योन *a.* Pertaining to race.

+योनिः 1. The basic Rk on which a sāman is formed. 2. copper. 3. The primary cause. 4. The source of understanding; योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो घर्ममूल' मित्यादिनोक्तं इत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 2. 25. 5. Desire; योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15.

योनि+गुणः The quality derived from the womb or from the place of origin.

योनि+दोषः 1. Sexual defilement. 2. A defect in the female sex organ.

योनि+मुक्त Released from the cycle of birth and death.

योनि+मुद्रा A particular position of the fingers resembling a female sex organ.

योनि+संवरणम्, संवृत्तिः Contraction of the vagina.

योनि+संकटम् Rebirth.

योषा+ग्राहः (योषिद्ग्राहः) One who marries the wife of a deceased man.

योगपदम् Same as योगपद्मम् ।

+योगपद्मम् Simultaneous perception of the same thing from different places; आदित्यवयोगपद्मम् MS. 1. 1. 5.

+योन 1. (in a compound) The origin, यत्राग्नियोनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. 2. The ceremony on conception.

योन+अनुबन्धः Blood relationship ; योनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्ये ... Kau. A. 2. 10

योन+संबन्धः Same as above.

यौनिकः Moderate wind.

यौवन+आरूढ One who has attained maturity of age.

यौवन+उद्भवः 1. The budding youth. 2. Attaining maturity or puberty.

यौवन+कण्टकः, -कम्, -पिडिका Pimples on the face that mark the advent of youth.

यौवन+प्रान्तः The verge of youth.

यौवन+श्रीः The beauty of youthfulness.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

ध्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice ; cf. यवागु ।

र

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त (अच्) A nasalized vowel.

+रक्ता One of the seven tongues of fire.

+रक्तम् Red sandal.

रक्त+कुमुदम् Red lily.

रक्त+च्छद *a.* Red leaved.

रक्त+पद्मम् A red lotus.

रक्त+बीजः 1. N. of a demon killed by Durgā. 2. The pomegranate tree.

रक्त+विकारः Deterioration of blood.

रक्त+छीवी Spitting of blood.

रक्त+स्त्रावः Hemorrhage.

+रक्ष् 1 P. To beware of.

रक्षा+प्रतिसरः A string tied round the wrist as an amulet.

रक्षा+महोषधिः A preservative remedy par excellence.

रक्षितकम् Safety.

रघु+उद्भवः The foremost among Raghus; Rāma.

रघु+कारः Kālidāsa the author of Raghuvamśa.

रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go.

रङ्गः+क्षारः Borax.

रङ्गः+तालः A kind of musical measure.

रङ्गः+दः Borax.

रङ्गः+नायः (-शायी, -राजः, -धानम्) Epithets of Viṣṇu resting on the serpent couch (at Srirangam in Madras State).

रङ्गः+प्रवेशः Entering on the stage.

रङ्गः+मङ्गलम् Invocation on the stage.

+रचनम् 1. Contrivance. 2. Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

+रचित Invented.

रचित+पूर्व *a.* What has already been set.

रजयित्री A female painter.

+रजस् Sin; प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः। Rām. 4. 18. 34.

रजस्+जुष *a.* One who is associated with Rajoguṇa.

रजस्+मेघः A cloud of dust.

रजस्+विधूत्र *a.* Rendered tawny due to dust; युधि तुरगरजो-विधूत्रविध्वक्. ... Bhāg. I. 9. 34.

रण+अतिथिः A guest who asks for a battle; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pāñcarātra 2. 13.

रण+मार्गः Method of fighting a battle.

रण+रणाघित *a.* Rattling.

रण+रसिक *a.* Fond of fighting.

रण+शूरः (-शीर्णः) Skilled in battle.

रण्ड+आश्रमिन् One who becomes a widower after his 45th year.

रत+उत्सवः Amorous sports.

रत+वैपरीत्यम् Sexual intercourse where the lady plays the role of man.

रति+खेदः Fatigue due to sexual enjoyment.

रति+पाशः (-बन्धः) A mode of coitus.

रति+रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by kokkoka.

रति+सुन्दरः A mode of coitus.

रतूः *f.* 1. A celestial river. 2. Truthful words; रतू स्यात् सत्य-भाषकः। Kośakalpataru.

रत्नम्+अङ्गः Coral.



रत्नम् + अचलः A legendary mountain located in Ceylon.

रत्नम् + कुम्भः A vessel set with jewels.

रत्नम् + कूटः N. of a mountain.

रत्नम् + गर्भः 1. Kubera. 2. Sea.

रत्नगर्भगणपतिः A particular kind of Gaṇapati idol.

रत्नम् + च्छाया Splendour of jewels; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरमिव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुस्तात् 1 Me.

रत्नम् + धेनु A cow symbolically represented by a heap of jewels (for dāna).

रत्नम् + पञ्चकम् The five jewels viz. gold, silver, pearls, the diamond and the coral.

रत्नम् + वरम् Gold.

रथः + आरोहः A warrior who fights from a chariot.

रथः + उडुपः The body of a chariot.

रथः + घोषः The rattling of a chariot.

रथः + वारकः Son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhī.

रथः + विज्ञानम् (-विद्या) The art of driving a chariot.

रथन्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

+ रथिन् A man of kṣatriya caste.

रथ्या + मुखम् Entrance to a road.

रथ्या + मृगः Street dog.

रदनः A tooth.

रवनम् The act of splitting, scratching.

रन्ता f. A cow.

+ रन्ध्रम् N. of the 8th house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रन्ध्र + गुप्तिः Concealing one's weak points.

+ रभसः Poison.

रमणकः N. of an island.

+ रम्य (In music) A kind of Śruti.

+ रवण 1. A bee; 2. A cucumber.

रविः + इष्टः An orange.

रविः + ध्वजः Day.

रविः + चित्रः The Sun's disk.

रविः + सारथिः 1. N. of Aruṇa; 2. The dawn.

रशना + पदम् The hip.

रश्मिः + ग्राहः A charioteer.

रश्मिः + मालिन् Sun.

+ रसः The tongue as the organ of taste; Bhāg. 8. 20. 27.

रसः + इक्षुः Sugar-cane.

रसः + उत्पत्तिः 1. Production of sentiment (in Rhetō); 2. Production of vital fluids.

रसः + घन Full of juice.

रसः + ज्ञानम् Pharmaceutical science.

रसः + तन्मात्रम् The subtle element of taste.

रसः + निवृत्तिः Loss of taste.

रसः + भेदः Preparation of quicksilver.

रसना + अग्रम् The tip of the tongue.

रसना + मूलम् The root of the tongue.

+ रसवत्ता The quality of a connoisseur of art; सा रसवत्ता विहता Subandhu's Vāsavadattā.

+ रसातलम् The fourth house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रस्या N. of Devī.

रहस्य + त्रयम् The three cardinal principles of the Viśiṣṭadvaita school viz. ईश्वर, चित् and अचित् ।

राहित + आत्मन् One who has no Ātman (i.e. not true to oneself).

+ राक्षस N. of a Samvatsara.

+ रागः 1. Inflammation; 2. Condiment.

रागः + वर्धनः A kind of musical measure.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् N. of a work by Rāghava.

+ राजन् The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिवद्भुतो राजा चाभिषुतोऽजघ Rām. 1. 14. 6.

राजन् + उपसेवा Royal service.

राजन् + गुह्यम् A mystery of the high order.

राजन् + देयम् (-भागम्) The royal claim.

राजन् + पट्टिका f. The cātaka bird.

राजन् + पिण्डः Livelihood from a king.

राजन् + पौरुषिकः A royal servant.

राजन् + प्रसादः Royal favour.

राजन् + महिषी The chief queen.

राजन् + मार्तण्डः N. of a work.

राजन् + राज्यम् The state of kubera.

राजन् + लिङ्गम् A kingly mark.

राजन् + वर्चस् Kingly dignity.

राजन् + वल्लभः A king's favourite.

राजन् + वृत्तम् The conduct of a king.

राजन् + स्थानीयः A viceroy.

राजन् + बन्धुः A fallen Kṣatriya.

राज्यम् + अधिदेवता The presiding deity of a kingdom.

राज्यम् + परिक्रिया Administration.

राजन् + लक्ष्मीः (-श्रीः) The glory of sovereignty.

राज्यम् + स्थितिः Government.

+ राजी A striped snake.

राजीकला A kind of cucumber.

राणायनीयः Founder of a vedic Śākha.

रात Given bestowed.

+ रात्रिः Day and night; ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16.

रात्रिः + आगमः The approach of night.

रात्रिः + द्विषः The Sun.

रात्रिः + नाथः The moon.

रात्रिः + भुजङ्गः The moon.

रात्रिः + सत्रन्यायः The mimāṃsa rule by which when the injunctive text does not mention, the fruit of action, the fruit mentioned in the Arthavāda text has to be adopted.

+ राधा 1. The full moon day of Vaiśākha. 2. Devotedness.

राम + काण्डः A species of cane.



राम + तापन (-तापनीय) N. of an Upaniṣad.

राम + लीला Dramatic representation of the Rāmāyaṇa enacted during Navarātra in N. India.

रमणीयता Loveliness.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness.

+ रामा A kind of metre.

रादितम् Sound; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीरा शङ्करावितदुर्वलाः । Rām. 7. 7. 12.

+ राशिः An astrological house containing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Nakṣatras.

+ राशिगत Algebraical.

राशिः + पः Same as राशधिपः ।

राष्ट्रकः Politician.

+ रासः A chain.

रास + केलिः Same as रासक्रीडा ।

रासायन Relating to Rasāyana.

रिक्तीकृ 1. To make empty;

2. To take away or steal; 3. To leave.

रिक्थम् + जातम् The total estate.

रिष्टः A sword.

+ रीतिः Natural property or disposition.

रवम् + आभ Shining like gold.

रवम् + पात्रो *a.* Golden dish.

रवम् + पुङ्ख *a.* Golden shaft.

रविः + प्रद *a.* Appetizing.

+ रचिर Pleasant, pleased; अथवासवस्य वचनेन रचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1.

रचिराङ्गदः N. of Viṣṇu.

+ रचिष्य Appetizing.

रचिष्यम् White salt.

रुण्डः The offspring of a mule and a mare.

+ रुद्र N. of the chapter in Yajurveda addressed to Rudra.

रुद्र + प्रयागः N. of a pilgrimage centre.

रुद्र + घामलम् N. of a Tantric work.

रुद्र + वीणा A kind of lute.

रुद्रटः N. of an Ālankārika.

रुद्धा A seige.

रुद्धमूत्र Blockade of urine.

रुधिर + प्लावित Soaked in blood.

रुहता The desire to obstruct.

रुवथः A dog.

+ रुढ 1. Mounted, laden. 2. Widely known; आसक्ता घूरियं रुढा; Ki. 11. 7. 7.

रुढ + वंश *a.* Of a high family.

रुढ + व्रण *a.* One whose wounds are healed.

+ रुढिः Decision.

+ रुक्ष Not oily.

+ रुक्षः Harshness.

रुक्षम् 1. The thick layer of curd. 2. Black pepper.

रुक्ष + भावः Unfriendly attitude.

रुक्ष + बालुकम् Honey from a small variety of bee.

+ रुक्षित Enraged.

+ रूप् To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान् । Ki. 8. 26.

+ रूपम् A coin.

रूपम् + उपजीवनम् Eking a livelihood by a beautiful form. Mb. 12. 294. 5.

रूपम् + ध्येयम् Beauty.

रूपम् + परिकल्पना Assuming of a shape.

रूपम् + भागापवादः Deducting a fraction from a unit.

रूपम् + विभागः The dividing of an integer number into fractions.

रूपक + नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

+ रूप्यम् Collyrium.

रूप्य + धीतम् Silver

रुष Bitter.

रेखा + मात्रम् *ind* Even by a line.

रेणुः + उत्पातः Rising of dust.

रेणुः + गर्भः An hour-glass.

रेणुका + तनयः (-सुतः) An epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतः + सेकः (-स्खलनम्) Effusion of semen.

+ रेफ A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25.

रेफ + विपुला A kind of metre.

रेफ + संधिः The euphonic junction with र्.

+ रैवतः 1. A cloud; 2. N. of the 5th Manu.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः + उल्बणता The raging of diseases.

रोगः + ज्ञः A physician.

रोगः + प्रेष्ठः Fever.

रोगः + ज्ञानम् Diagnosis.

रोगः + शमः Recovery from disease

रोचकः One who works in glass or artificial ornaments; Rām. 2. 83. 13.

+ रोधस् A mountain slope as in पर्वतरोधस् ।

रोधः + शिखी Fire produced from arrows; N. 4. 87.

+ रोपित 1. Aimed at (as an arrow). 2. Set (as a jewel).

रोमन् + सूची A hair-pin.

+ रोमश Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels.

रोमशी A squirrel.

रोषणता Anger.

+ रोह The generating cause.

+ रोहिणी A kind of steel.

रोहिणी + तनयः Balarāma.

रोहिणी + योगः The conjunction of moon with Rohiṇi.

+ रौद्र Relating to Rudra.

ल

लक्ष + अर्चनम् Making one lakh floral offerings.

लक्ष + दीपः Lighting one lakh lamps in a temple.

+ लक्षणम् A sexual organ.

+ लक्षणा N. of Duryodhana's daughter.

लक्षणम् + कर्तव्यं *n.* Definition.

लक्षित + लक्षणा A secondary indication, an indication leading to another indication. ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 58.

+ लक्ष्मन् A pearl.

लक्ष्मी + कटाक्षः The blessings of Goddess of wealth.

लक्ष्मी + नारायण An epithet of Viṣṇu associated with Lakṣmī-

लक्ष्मी + विवर्तः Change of fortune.



लक्ष्मी + सनाथ *a.* Endowed with beauty or fortune.

लक्ष्य + अभिहरणम् Knocking off a prize

लक्ष्य + ग्रहः Taking aim.

लक्ष्य + सिद्धिः Attainment of an object.

+ लग्न *p p.* Auspicious.

लग्न + पत्रिका The auspicious note mentioning the Muhūrta for a marriage ceremony.

लग्नः A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुडः + हस्तः A staff-bearer.

+ लघु Without any encumbrance; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचारः Mb. 1. 91 5.

लघु + कोष्ठ Having a light stomach.

लघु + कौमुदी N. of a grammatical work.

लघु + तालः A kind of musical measure.

लघु + नालिका A musket.

लघु + पाकः Easily digestible.

लघु + प्रमाण *a.* short.

लघु + योगवासिष्ठम् An epitome of the work called Yoga-vās'ṣṭha.

लघु + शेखरः A musical measure.

+ लघू 1. To reduce in weight. 2. To lessen or shorten.

+ लघ्वी *a.* Short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धि-मती च पश्चात्

लङ्गनी A stick or rope used to dry clothes.

लङ्गिन् 1. Beauty. 2. Union.

+ लङ्घनम् Sexual union.

लज्जा + कृतिः Feigning modesty.

लता + रवः An elephant.

लब्ध + अनुज्ञ One who has obtained permission.

लब्ध + तीर्थ *a.* One who has got an opportunity.

लब्ध + प्रतिष्ठ One who has gained fame, one who has established himself in.

लब्ध + प्रसर *a.* Moving at liberty.

लब्ध + प्रसाद *a.* Favourite.

लब्ध + श्रुत *a.* Learned.

लब्ध + संज्ञ *a.* One who has regained consciousness.

लम्ब + दन्ता A kind of pepper.

लम्बरा A kind of blanket.

लम्भा A sort of enclosure.

लय + शुद्ध *a.* (in music) The harmony of measure and note.

+ ललन्तिका An ornament worn over the fore head; ललन्तिकाल-सत्काला Lalitā trīṣaṭi stotra.

ललामन् N. of a metre.

ललित + प्रियः A musical measure.

ललित + वनिता A lovely woman.

ललितविस्तरः N. of a metre.

ललित + विस्तारः N. of a Buddhist work.

+ ललिता N. of a musical note.

ललिता + अम्बिका (-देवी) Goddess Lalitā.

ललिता + सहस्रनामन् One thousand names of Lalitā.

लवः + इप्सु *a.* Wishing to reap or harvest.

लवङ्गः A kind of tree.

लवण + पाटलिका A salt-bag.

लवण + शाकम् Pickled vegetable.

लवणित *a.* Salted, pickled.

लसदंशु *a.* Having flashing rays.

लाक्षा + रस The juice of alakta; लाक्षारससवर्णाभा Lalitā trīṣaṭi stotra.

+ लाङ्गलम् A pole used for gathering fruits from tree.

लाङ्गला The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गली N. of a plant with a long stalk and a palm-shaped flower, Gloriosa superba; निवृत्तगृहसंगतिभ्रमत् एव तन्व्यास्तव-स्तनद्वयमियद्वपुः पथिक जातमुद्योवनं इतीव वदति स्फुटं कुसुमहस्तमुद्यम्य सा भ्रमद् भ्रमरमण्डलवर्णितपेशला लाङ्गली Jānakīharṇa xi. 95.

लाङ्गलम् + चालनम् (-विक्षेपः) wagging of the tail.

लाजः + पेयाः Rice-gruel.

+ लाभः Treasure-trove. MS. 10. 115.

लाभः + विद् One who knows what is gain; लेभे लाभविदां वरः । Rām. ch.

लालाधः Epilepsy.

+ लावः A bird.

लावाणकः N. of an island.

लासनम् Weilding; तोमराङ्कुश-लासनैः Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing; Śi. 13. 66.

लिखितु A p anter.

+ लिङ्गः A sage.

लिङ्गम् The corporeal existence; योगेन धृत्यद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमाख्यम् । Bhāg. 5. 5. 13.

लिङ्गायताः A sect of Veera Śaivas.

लिङ्गम् + पीठम् The pedestal mounted with a Śivalinga.

लिङ्गम् + शास्त्रम् A gramatical work on gender.

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

+ लिपिः Outward appearance.

लिपिः + कर्मन् *n.* Drawing, painting.

लिपि + संनाहः A belt worn on the wrist.

लिप्तम् *n.* Phlegm.

लिप्त + वासित Fragrant with annointed perfume.

लिप्त + हस्त Having the hand smeared.

लुञ्चित + केशः One having the hair shortened.

लुञ्ज 10. U. To speak, to shine.

+ लण्ठनम् Opposing, obstructing.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, getting omitted.

लुम्बिनी Birth-place of Buddha.

लुप्तम् The end of a bow.

लूतातः An ant.

लून + पापः (-कुङ्कतः) One who has got rid of his sins.

लून + विष *a.* Having poison in the tail.

लेखः + अनुजीविन् An attendant on God.



लेखः+प्रभुः Indra ; लङ्घं न लेख-  
मुणापि पातु । Nai. 22. 118.

लेखः+स्वलितम् Scribal error.

लेखिका A little stroke.

लेखित Caused to be written.

लेला (used in तृतीया—लेलया)

Quivering, shaking.

लेलितकः Sulphur.

लङ्गा a. Relating to gender or  
ex.

लङ्गन्+धूमः An ignorant priest.

+लोकः 1. Real state ;

इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्या-

त्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् । Bhāg. 8.

3. 25. 2. An object of sense ;

उपपत्त्योपलब्धेऽपि लोकेषु च समो भव ।

Mb. 12. 288. 11.

लोकः+अनुग्रहः Prosperity of

mankind.

लोकः+अनुवृत्तम् Obedience of

the masses.

लोकः+अभिलक्षित a. Generally

liked.

लोकः+उपकोशनम् Spreading

evil reports among people ;

Dk. 2. 2.

लोकः+दम्भक a. Social cheat.

लोक+धर्मः A worldly matter.

+लोकनाथः The sun.

लोकः+परोक्ष a. Hidden from

the world.

लोकः+प्रत्ययः Universal preva-

lence.

लोकः+भर्तृ a. Supporter of

people.

लोकः+यज्ञः Desire to be good to

the world ; Com. on Mb. 10. 18. 5.

लोकः+रावणः a. Tormentor of

the world ; Rām. 3. 33. 1.

लोकः+वर्तनम् The means by

which the world is maintained.

लोकः+विरुद्ध a. Opposed to

public opinion.

लोकः+विसर्गः 1. The end of the

world. 2. The secondary

creation.

लोकः+संवाधः A multitude of

men.

लोकः+सुन्दर a. One whose

beauty is admired by all.

लोकसात् ind. For the benefit of  
the masses.

लोचन+अञ्चलः A corner of  
the eye.

लोचन+आपातः A glance.

लोचन+आवरणम् An eyelid.

लोचन+पद्म a. Hideous in  
appearance.

+लोभः Perplexity, confusion

लोभः+अभिपातिन् a One who  
rushes greedily.

लोभः+मोहित a. Rendered  
blind by avarice.

लोमटकः A fox.

लोमन्+विष a. With poison in  
hair.

लोमश+कर्णः A species of  
animal living in holes.

लोल+कर्ण Listening to every  
one.

लोलम्बः A large black bee.

लोष्ट+गुडिका A small ball of  
of clay.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. Attaching no  
value.

लोहः+अग्रम् The iron point.

लोहः+उच्छिष्टम्, (—किट्टम्),  
(—उत्थम्) (—मलम्) Rust of iron).

लोहः+कुम्भो An iron boiler.

लोहः+चर्मवत् Covered with  
metal plates.

लोहः+मात्रः A spear.

+लोहित 1. A particular disease  
of the eye. 2. A kind of pre-  
cious stone.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकिक+अग्निः Ordinary fire  
not used for sacrificial purposes.

लौकिक+न्यायः A maxim of  
general acceptance.

लोह+शास्त्रम् metallurgy.

व

+वज्रः 1. A particular musical  
note. 2. Pride.

वंशः+कर्मन् Handicraft with  
bamboo.

वंशः+कृत्यम् Playing on flute.

वंशः+धरः 1. The descendant  
of a family.

वंशः+पत्रयतितम् N. of a metre  
of 17 syllables.

वंशः+पा म् A barrel made of  
bamboo.

वंशः+ब्राह्मः Expelled from a  
family.

वंशः+ब्राह्मणम् A Sāma Vedic  
Brahmaṇa text.

वंशः+लून a. Alone in the  
world.

वंशः+वनम् Bamboo-forest.

वंशः+वर्धनः A son.

वंशः+विस्तरः Geneology of a  
line.

वंश+स्थविलम् N. of a metre.

वंश्यः A kinsman.

वक्तुकाम (—मनस्) Desirous of  
speaking.

वक्तु+प्रयोक्तृ Theoretical and  
practical.

वक्र+आख्यम् Tin.

वक्र+इतर a. Straight.

वक्र+कीलः An iron hook.

वक्र+गुल्फः A camel.

वक्र+तालम् A wind instrument.

वक्र+रेखा A curved line.

वज्जेरिका, वज्जेरो A small cane  
basket.

वचनम्+अवक्षेपः Abusive talk.

वचनम्+उपन्यासः Speech sugges-  
tive of taunt.

वचनम्+क्रिया Obedience.

वचनम्+गोचर Being topic of  
conversation.

वचनम्+गौरवम् Regard for the  
words of; पितुर्वचनगौरवात् Rām. 1.

वचनम्+व्यक्तिः The exact signi-  
ficance of a statement.

वचस्+हरः A messenger

वचस्विन् a. Eloquent; इतीरिस्ते  
वचस्वि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

उक्त+वर्जम् Excepting what is  
told.

+उक्तिः A maxim.

+वज्रः A particular pose of  
sitting.

वज्रः+अंशुकम् Striped cloth.

वज्रः+अङ्कित Marked with  
Vajrāyudha.



वज्रः+आकार (—आकृति) Shaped like Vajra.

वज्रः+कीटः A kind of insect.

वज्रः+पञ्जरः A safe resort.

वज्रः+मुखः 1. A kind of insect. 2. A kind of Samādhi.

+ वज्रकम् A diamond.

वटः 1. A pawn. 2. Sulphur.

वटः+दलः (—पुट), (—पत्र) A leaf of fig-tree.

+वडवा A particular constellation symbolised as a horse's head.

वणिज्+कटकः A caravan.

वणिज्+वहः A camel.

वणिज्+बोयी A bazar.

+वत् Added to substantives in the sense of the locative or in the sense of 'worthy of'; ŚB. on MS. 13. 2. 51.

वतु ind. An interjection meaning 'hark' or 'silence'.

वत्सः+अनुसारिणी A hiatus between a long and a short syllable.

वत्सः+पदम् A ford.

वत्सायितः Converted as a calf; वत्सायितस्त्वमथ गोपगणायितस्त्वम् Nārāyaṇīyam.

वदनम्+आमोदमदिरा The sweet-smelling wine in the mouth.

वदनम्+उदरम् The jaws.

वदनम्+पङ्कजम् A lotus-like face.

वदनम्+पवनः Breath.

+वधः 1. Frustration. 2. (in algebra) A product.

वधः+राशिः The sixth house in a horoscope.

वधिकः Musk.

वधू+कालः The time when a girl is a bride.

वधू+वरम् Newly married couple.

वध्य+वासस् The red garment put on a criminal sentenced to death

वनम्+आश a. Living on water.

वनम्+उपलः Cake made of cow-dung used as fuel.

वनम्+ओषधिः A forest herb.

वनम्+भूयणी A she-cuckoo.

वनम्+हासः The Kāśa grass.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

+वन्य A monkey; जघ्नुर्वन्याश्च नैर्ऋताः । Rām. 3. 287. 29.

वन्य+वृत्तिः a. Living on the products of forest.

+वपनम् Placing, arranging.

+वपा A bulging navel.

+वपुष्मत् 1. Well-built and fat. 2. Unmutilated.

+वप्रः A multitude.

+वप्रा A garden-bed.

+वमथुः A cough.

+वमनः The cotton waste.

वयस्+बाल a. Young in years.

+वयुनम् (Vedic) Action.

विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् Isop. 18.

वर+अरणिः A mother; Rām. 7. 23. 22.

वर+आरुहः An ox.

वर+इन्द्रो The ancient Gauda country.

वर+प्रेषणम् A part of the marriage ritual where the bridegroom's friends are to go in search of a bride from a particular family.

वर+पुरुषाः Nobles.

वर+लक्षणम् The items of ritual in a wedding.

वरासिः A swordsman.

वराहः+पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वरिवसित् a. Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि Śiva Mahimna.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour.

वरुणः+आत्मजः N. of sage Jamadagni.

+वरेण्यः N. of a king occurring in Gaṇeśa Māhātmya.

वर्गः+उत्तमम् An astrological term indicating a particular exaltation of a planet.

वर्ग+अष्टकम् The eight groups of consonants.

वर्गीकृत Classified.

वर्णः+अनुप्रासः Alliteration.

वर्णः+अन्तरम् 1. A different caste. 2. A substitute letter.

वर्णः+अवकृष्टः A Sūdra.

वर्णः+अवर a. Inferior in caste.

वर्णः+तर्णकम् A woollen mat.

वर्णः+परिचयः Skill in music.

वर्णः+भेदिनी Millet.

वर्ण+विक्रिया 1. Change in letters. 2. Change in caste.

वर्णकः 1. A speaker; 2. A model or specimen.

वर्णिः 1. Gold. 2. Perfume.

वर्तन 1. Colouring with ;

निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42

2. An oft-repeated word.

3. Decoction.

वर्तन+विनियोगः Disbursement of wages.

वर्तमानम् The present time.

वर्तमानम् आक्षेपः Contradicting the present.

वर्तमानम्+कालः The present tense.

वर्तिः A swelling caused by some fracture.

वर्तिका A stick; पलाशवर्तिकामेकां बहतः संहतान् पथि । Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित 1. Turned, rolled.

2. Caused to exist. 3. Achieved.

4. Spent, passed away.

वर्तिन् Obeying (an order).

वर्त्मन्+आयासः Fatigue caused by travel.

वर्त्मन्+पातनम् Way laying.

वत्स्यत् About to take place or progress.

+वर्धम् A leathern strap.

वर्धकी A harlot.

वर्धनक a. Exhilarating.

+वर्धमानः 1. N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. 2. N. of the elephant supporting the Eastern quarter.

वर्धमान+गृहम् A pleasure house; Rām. 2. 17. 18.

वर्धमानकः N. of a class of dancers who dance with lamps in their hands.

वर्धपनिकम् 1. Congratulation.



2. A gift as a mark of congratulation.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वर्ध्मः Hernia.

वर्धः 1. A day; com. on Rām.

7. 73. 5. 2. A place of residence.

वर्षः + कालः The rainy season.

वर्षः + गणः A long series of years.

वर्षः + पदम् A calendar.

वर्षः + रात्रः The rainy season.

वर्षा + आघोषः A large frog.

वर्षा + भू m. 1. A frog. 2. the Indragopa insect.

वर्षा + मदः A peacock.

वर्षायस् a. Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद्वर्षायसी मही । Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्ध्मन् + वीर्यम् Vigour of body.

वलना f. Moving about so as to make pictorial designs.

वलितम् Black pepper.

वलजः A collection of grain;

कर्पकेण वलजान् पुपुषता । Śi. 14. 7.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलभिः + निवेशः An upper room.

बलयम् Multitude.

वलिः A handle of the chowrie; रत्नच्छायावर्चितवलिभिश्चामरैः बलान्तहस्ता Me. 37.

बली + पलितम् Wrinkles and grey hair as mark of oldage.

बलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

बलकः + फलः The pomegranate tree.

बलकः + वासम् n. Garment made of tree barks.

बलकलिन् a. 1. Yielding bark (a tree). 2. Clothed in bark.

बलाकः A dancer.

बल्मीकः + जः (-जन्मन्) An epithet of sage vālmiki.

बल्मीकः + भौमम् (-राशिः) An ant hill.

बल्लकी + गणिः N. of a lexicographer.

बल्लकी + जनः A mistress.

बल्शः A branch; अव्यक्तमूलं

भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभोगैरधिबीतवल्शम् । Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वशा + लोभः A method of capturing wild elephants by using tamed female elephants; Mātanga L. 10. 7.

वशीकृत a. 1. Subdued. 2. Enchanted.

वशीभूत a. Obedient.

वदयम् Cloves.

वशना A kind of necklace.

वषट् + कृत offered in fire; प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम् । Śi. 14. 25.

वसनम् Siege.

वसनम् सद्यन् A tent.

+ वसन्तद्वती The female cuckoo.

वसा + मेहः A kind of diabetes.

वसुः The ghee (as in वसोवारा)

वसु + उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma.

वसोवारा A continuous stream of any Havis offered at the end of a sacrifice intended for Rudra.

वसु + धारिणी The earth.

वसु + पालः A king.

वसु + भम् The Dhaniṣṭhā Nakṣatra.

वसुरोचिस् Fire.

वस्ति + कर्मन् m. The application of an enema.

वस्ति + कोशः A bladder.

वस्ति + बिलम् Aperture of the bladder.

वस्तु + क्षणात् ind. At the right moment.

वस्तु + तन्त्र a. Objective.

वस्तु + निर्देशः 1. A table of Contents. 2. A kind of Nāndi or benediction.

वस्तु + पुरुषः The hero; अथवा सद्गुणपुरुषबहुमानात् । V. 1. 2.

वस्तु + भावः Reality.

वस्तु + भूत Substantial.

वस्तु + विनिमय Barter.

वस्तु + शक्तिरतस ind. Through the force of circumstances.

वस्तु + शून्य a. Unreal.

वस्तु + स्थितिः a. Real state of affairs.

वस्यस् More prosperous

(Vedic) श्रेयान् वस्यस्मेऽस्तानि स्वाहाः T. Up.

वहा A stream.

वहनम् + भङ्गः Shipwreck.

वहित्रम् A square chariot.

वहिनः 1. A draught animal. 2. The number three.

वहिनः + उत्पातः An igneous meteor.

वहिनः + कोणः The South-east quarter.

वहिनः + कोपः Conflagration.

वहिनः + पतनम् Selfimmolation.

वहिनः + बीजम् Gold.

वहिनः + मारकम् Water.

वहिनः + शोखरम् Saffron.

वहिनः + संस्कारम् The cremation rite.

वहिनः + साक्षिक ind. Fire being the witness.

वहिनसात् कृ T'o set fire to.

वा 1. 2. P. To smell.

वाकम् + उपवाकम् Speech and reply.

वाकोवाक्यम् The Science of logic.

वाक्यम् 1. An assertion. 2. Command. 3. Betrothment.

वाक्यम् + आडम्बरः Bombastic language.

वाक्यम् + ग्रहः Paralysis of speech.

वाक्यम् + परिसमाप्तिः f. Completion of statement.

वाक्यम् + विलेखः An officer maintaining accounts.

वाक्यम् + सारथिः Spokesman.

वाग्मिन् A parrot.

वाच् + अपेत a. Dumb.

वाच् + आमन्त्रणी 1. N. of a group of Riks propitiating speech. 2. N. of a Vedic sage.

वाच् + उत्तरम् Conclusion of a speech.

वाच् + केलिः (-ली) Witty conversation.

वाच् + गुम्फः Lot of idle talk.

वाच् + जीवनः A buffoon,



वाच+निमित्तम् Premonitions caused by some statements; तत्त्वाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीविताशां शिथिलीचकार । Hch. V.

वाच+पथः The range of speech.

वाच+पाटवम् Gift of the gap.

वाच+पारीणः Beyond the range of expression.

वाच+भटः 1. N. of a writer on medicine. 2. N. of an Ālan-kārika.

वाच+विद् a. Proficient in argument.

वाच+विनिःसृत Put forth by statements.

वाच+विस्तरः Prolivity.

वाच+संतक्षणम् Taunting remarks.

वाच+संगः Chequered speech.

वाच+स्तब्धः Paralysed of speech.

वाचयितृ a. One who guides or arranges for a recitation.

+वाचस्पतिः 1. The Veda; Mb. 14. 21. 9. 2. N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पतिमिश्रः N. of the author of Yantravārtika etc.

वाच्य+लिङ्ग a. Adjectival.

वाच्य+वर्जितम् An enigmatic expression.

वाच्य+वाचकभावः The state of the signified and the signifier.

वाजित a. Feathered (as an arrow).

+वाजिन् 1. A bird; प्राणिवाजिनिषेविताम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. 2. The number 'seven'.

वाजिन्+गन्धः N. of a tree.

वाजिन्+विष्ठा The Indian fig tree.

वाट a. Pertaining to the Vaṭa tree.

+वाटः A district.

वाट+शृङ्खला A fencing.

वाडव+हरणम् The fodder given to a stud horse.

वाडव+हारकः A sea-monster.

वाणः Sounding; वाणैर्वाणैः समा-सक्तम् Ki. 15. 10.

वाण+शब्दः The sound of a lute.

वात+अदः The almond tree.

वात+अशनः Serpant; वाताशनोहि-मिति किं विनतासुतस्य श्वासानिलाय भुजगः स्पृह्यालुतालुः Rām. ch. v.

वात+आख्यम् A house with two halls one facing South and the other East.

वात+आहार a. One who subsists on air.

वात+क्षोभः Illness caused by the disturbance of wind in the body.

वात+चक्रम् The circular markings of a Compass.

वात+पटः A sail of the boat.

वात+पुरीशः The presiding deity at Guruvayur in Kerala.

वात+रथः A cloud.

वात+सञ्चारः A hiccough.

वातंथम् a. Wind-blowing.

वातासह a. Rheumatic.

+वातिक 1. A person affected by flatulence. 2. A flatterer. 3. A juggler. 4. The cātaka bird.

वाद+नक्षत्रमाला N. of a treatise on Vedānta against the attack of mīmāṃsaka.

वादित्रम् A musical instrument.

वादित्र+लगुडः A drum stick.

वाद्यकम् A musical instrument.

वादगलम् The lip.

वाधूलम् N. of a Śrautasūtra of the Taittirīya school.

वान+चित्रम् A multi-coloured blanket.

वान+दण्डः A weaver's loom.

वान्त+अदः A dog.

वान्त+आशिन् m. 1. A demon feeding on filth. 2. A person who quotes his pedigree and Gotra just to get food; Ms. 3. 10. 9.

वान्त+वृष्टि a. A Cloud which has showered its water; Mc.

वापी+जलम् Lake-water.

वापी+वामम् Adversity.

वाम+अङ्गी f. A beautiful woman.

वाम+इतर a. Right.

वाम+कुक्षिः The left side of the stomach.

वाम+नयना f. A lady with charming eyes.

वाम+स्वभाव a. of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णापकृतं गुरोस्सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च । Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

वाम+हस्तः The dew-lap of a goat.

वामदेव्यम् N. of a Sāman known after its founder Rishi by name Vāmadeva.

वामनीकृत a. Turned into a dwarf, shortened in height.

वायस+विद्या Science of augury from observing crows.

वायु+कुम्भः A part of the elephant's face; Mātanga L. 10. 1.

वायु+भक्षः 1. One who subsists on air. 2. Serpant.

वायु+मार्गः The region of the skies.

वायु+स्कन्धः The region of the wind.

वारघटीयन्त्रम् A wheel for drawing water.

वारधनी A water-jar.

+वारण An elephant-hook or Ankuṣa.

वारण+कुच्छः N. of a vow.

वारण+पुष्पः A species of plant.

वाराशिः Ocean.

वारि+कूटः A moat around a town.

वारि+पिण्डः A frog inside a rock.

वारि+भवः A conch.

वारि+साम्यम् Milk.

+वारणी A special variety of liquo.; वारणीं मदिरां पीत्वा । Bhāg. 1. 15. 23.

वारुडः 1. Bank; shore. 2. Fire. 3. Panel of a door.

वार्ता+अनुकर्षकः (—अयनः) 1. A spy. 2. An emissary. 3. A news-bearer.



वार्त्ता+कर्मन् *n.* The profession of agriculture and poultry-keeping.

वार्त्ता+पतिः An employer.

वार्त्तान्यायः A Mimāṃsā rule according to which a detail when it does not fit into the main matter should be taken to have reference a subsidiary matter; Śabaraon. MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1. Silk. 2. Water

3. The Dakṣiṇāvarta Śankha.

वार्दलम् A rainy day.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वाघ्रिणस् 1. A kind of bird.

2. An old goat.

वालुका+यन्त्रम् A sand-bath.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite.

+वासः 1. A day's journey.

2. Imagination. 3. Semblance.

वास+पर्ययः A change of residence.

वास+प्रासादः A palace.

वासना (In math.) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions or impressions.

+वासित Purified, edified; Nai.

21. 119.

वासर+कन्यका Night.

वासर+कृत्

वासर+मणिः } *m.* The sun.

वासविः 1. Indra's son Jayanta.

2. N. of Arjuna. 3. N. of Vālin.

वासवेयः N. of Vyāsa; Mb.

1. 1. 59.

वासस्+उदकम् The water

squeezed out of a cloth, offered

to the dead spirit.

वासस्+वृक्षः A shelter-tree.

वासिष्टम् Blood.

वासिष्ठरामायणम् N. of a work

(also known as Jñāna Vāsiṣṭha).

वास्तु+कर्मन् *n.* House-building,

architecture.

वास्तु+ज्ञानम् Architecture.

वास्तु+देवता The presiding

deity of a house.

वास्तु+विद्या Science of archi-  
tecture.

वास्तु+विधानम् Construction of  
a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on  
the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तर-  
तोऽप्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु। Bhāg.  
9. 4. 6.

वास्तुः A day.

वाह+वारः A horse-rider.

वाह+रिपुः A buffalo.

वाह+वाहः Driver of a chariot;  
स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषेशलः Nai. 1. 66.

वाह+वाहनम् An oar; Rām.  
2. 52. 6.

+वाहस् *m.* Fire.

वि+राज् King of birds, eagle.

विक *a.* 1. waterless. 2. Un-  
happy.

+विकच Brilliant, radiant;  
चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम्। Rām. 2. 15. 9.

विकच+श्री *a.* Having radiant  
beauty.

विकचित *a.* opened, bloomed.

+विकटः 1. White, arsenic.  
2. Sandal.

विकथा Irrelevant talk.

विकर्तुं *a.* Causing any obstacle;  
राक्षसा ये विकर्तारः Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकाडक्षा 1. False assertion.  
2. To be without desire. 3.  
Hesitation.

+विकाशः Brightness.

विकुक्षि *a.* Having a prominent  
belly.

विकूबर *a.* without the shaft or  
pole.

+विकृ To blame; अनार्य इति  
मामार्याः... विकरिष्यन्ति। Rām. 2.  
12. 78.

विकार्यः Ego.

+विकृत *a.* 1. Estranged. 2.  
Abortion; Ms. 9. 247; 3. Mis-  
deed; Rām. 7. 65. 34.

विकटनितम्बा 1. N. of a poetess.  
2. N. of an one-act play on the  
poetess by Dr. Raghavan.

+विकृतिः 1. Hostility. 2. A

phantom. 3. Abortion 4. (In  
gram.) A derivative.

+विकर्षणम् 1. Abstinence from  
food. 2. Searching.

विकृष्ट+सोमान्त *a.* Having  
extended frontiers.

+विकृ 1. To pour out. 2. To  
heave (a sigh).

+विकिरः Rice scattered to  
propitiate certain secondary  
manes.

विकिरासम् Rice scattered to  
propitiate certain secondary  
manes.

+विकल्प 1. To state a  
dilemma. 2. To reflect upon.

+विकल्पः 1. Origin; Bhāg. 11.  
25. 27. 2. Admission, statement  
3. Fancy, imagination.

विकल्पित *a.* 1. Prepared,  
arranged. 2. Suspected,  
imagined. 3. Divided.

विकेश+तारका A comet.

+विकम् To show power or  
might.

+विक्रमः 1. A kind of grave  
accent. 2. The third house  
from the Lagna in a horoscope.

विक्रमितम् Prowess, chivalry.

+विक्रिया 1. Injury, harm.  
2. Extinction.

विक्रय+पत्रम् A sale-deed.

विक्रय+वीथिः A bazar.

विक्रीडः 1. A play ground.  
2. A toy.

विक्रोष्ट *m.* One who calls out  
for help.

विकलवम् Agitation; Rām.

2. 44. 25.

विकलवता Timidity; भवति हि  
विकलवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi 7. 43.

+विक्षिप् 1. To press against.  
2. To toss about. 3. To bend  
(a bow).

+विक्षिप्त Extended spread  
out.

विक्षेपः 1. Neglecting (as in  
समयविक्षेपः) 2. Extension.



विगद *a.* Free from any ailment.

विगत + असु *a.* Dead.

विगत + बलम् *a.* Free from fatigue.

विग्राहित + आचार (-चर्या) *a.* Of contemptible conduct.

विग्रह + इच्छुः Eager to have a fight.

विग्रह + ग्रहणम् The assumption of form.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विघसम् Bee's wax.

विघस + आशः *m.* (A crow) that eats the remaining of an offering or food eaten.

विघ्न + उपशान्तिः Removal of obstacles.

विचक्ष् 2 *Ā.* 1. To tell, announce. 2. To show. 3. To perceive, conjecture.

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Bereft of moon.

+ विचर 1 *P.* 1. To graze or feed upon. 2. To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः, Bhāg. 9. 1. 15.

विचर *a.* Wandered, gone astray; न त्वं धर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह । Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचार + मूढ *a.* 1. Wrong judgement. 2. Foolish.

विचर्मन् Without armour.

विचलित *a.* 1. Deviated, departed. 2. Obscured, blinded.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, not precise, variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः ŚB on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचिकित्सित *a.* Doubtful.

विचित्रित *a.* Coloured, decorated.

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1. Thought, contemplation. 2. Care for, worry about.

विचेयम् To be investigated.

विचेष्टनम् Moving the limbs.

विचेष्टा 1. Effort. 2. Movement. 3. Conduct.

विच्छिन्न + आहुतिः The offering of oblation which is broken.

विच्छिन्न + औपासनम् The daily fire-worship whose continuity is broken.

विच्छिन्न + प्रसर *a.* Having its progress interrupted.

विच्छिन्न + मद्य *a.* One who has long abstained from liquor.

+ विच्छेदः Distinction, variety. विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विजडघ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजग्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजल *a.* Waterless.

विजर्जर *a.* 1. Dilapidated, brittle, infirm. 2. Rotten.

+ विजयः 1. N. of a particular Muhūrta. 2. The third month. 3. A kind of military array.

विजयः + ऊर्जित *a.* Enthused by victory.

विजय + दण्डः A particular detachment of an army.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not liable to hunger.

विजिहोर्षा Desire of sporting or roaming about.

विजुम्भिका 1. Gasping for breath. 2. Yawning.

+ विजुम्भित 1. Yawned. 2. Yawning.

विजिका *N.* of a poetess; नीलोत्पलदलश्यामां विजिकां मामजानता । वृथैव दण्डिना प्रोक्ता सर्वशुद्धा सरस्वती ॥ (This is the only verse of hers known so far).

+ विज्ञानम् 1. The organ of knowledge. 2. Knowledge beyond the province of the senses.

विज्ञानभिक्षुः *N.* of a Buddhist author.

विज्ञानरत्नकन्धः One of the 5 skandhas postulated in the Buddhist philosophy.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1. Knowable, cognizable. 2. To be regarded or learned.

विज्य *a.* Stringless.

विट + कान्ता Turmeric.

विटङ्क *a.* Nice, handsome;

केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटविटङ्कवेणो । Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

+ विटपः A creeper as in भूविटपः ।

विडम्बक *a.* Imitating; परम-सम्बुदकदम्बकविडम्बकगलम् । Patanjal's Tāṇḍeva Stotra.

विडम्ब्यम् An object of ridicule.

+ वितर्कः 1. False conjecture. 2. Intention.

वितर्कः + पदवी Within the region of conjecture.

+ वितान *a.* 1. Plenty. 2. Performance, accomplishment.

+ वितानकः A heap, mass.

वितार *a.* 1. Without stars (the sky). 2. Without a nucleus.

वितृप्त *p.p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वित्त + विश्राणनम् Distribution of wealthy way of gifts.

विदत् *a.* 1. Knowing. 2. Wise.

विदित + आत्मन् 1. One who knows oneself. 2. Celebrated.

विदुरः A learned man.

विदुषी A learned woman.

+ विदग्ध *p.p.* 1. Mature (as a tumour) 2. Tawny, reddish.

विदग्ध + परिषद् *f.* An assembly of clever people.

विदग्ध + मूलमण्डनम् *N.* of a work.

विदग्ध + वचन *a.* Clever in speech.

विदण्डः A door-key.

विदश *a.* Having no border (a garment).

विदायः 1. A division, 2. Giving farewell.

विदुरनीतिः (-प्रजागरः) *N.* of a portion of the Mb. when Vidura, gives a discourse to Dhṛtarāṣṭra on Nīti.

विदूर + संश्रव *a.* Audible at a long distance.

विदृतिः A suture in the skull.

विदेशज *a.* of foreign origin.

विदेह + मुक्तिः Deliverance through release from the body.

विदोहः Excess-profit.

विद्ध + सालभञ्जिका *N.* of a drama by Harṣadeva.



+विद्या The goddess Durgā.  
विद्या+आतुरः One who is bent upon learning; विद्यातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा । Nitisāra.

विद्या+ईशः N. of Śiva.

विद्या+कोशसमाश्रयः (-कोशसंग्रहः) (-कोशगृहम्) A library.

विद्या+बलम् The power of magic.

विद्या+भाज् a. Learned.

विद्या+वंशः A chronological list of teachers in any particular branch of study.

विद्युत्+संपातम् ind. In an instant.

विद्योत् a. Flashing, dazzling.

विद्रुतिः Running away.

विद्राण a. 1. Kept awake, sleepless. 2. Despaired, sad; द्रविण-विद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.

विद्स्+गोष्ठी (-सभा, -सदस्) An assembly of learned scholars.

विधन a. Poor.

विधर्म a. 1. Wrong, unlawful. 2. An irreligious action done with a good intention.

विधर्मिन् a. 1. Belonging to a different category (opposed to सधर्मिन्). 2. Untrue.

+विधा 3. २. To engross, consume.

+विधा Pronunciation.

+विधात् The cause of illusion.

+विधानम् 1. Effort, attempt. 2. Remedy (Same as प्रतिविधानम्). 3. Fate, destiny. 4. A Vedic injunction. 5. In (drama) conflict of different sentiments.

+विधिः Use, application.

विधि+अन्तः The concluding part of an injunctive text.

विधि+अर्थः The purport o. an injunction.

विधि+कर a. Executing commands

विधि+यज्ञः A sacrifice performed as per rules.

विधि+लक्षणम् The characteristic of an injunction.

विधि+लोप Defaults in executing a Vidhi.

विधि+विपर्ययः (-विपर्यास) Misfortune.

विधि+विभक्तिः f. A potential or injunctive termination.

विधिवशात् ind. Through the power of fate; विधिवशाद्दूरबन्धुर्गतोहम् Me. 6.

विधु+परिध्वंसः Lunar eclipse.

विधु+मण्डलम् The moon's disc.

विधु+मासः A lunar month.

+विधुर a. 1. Helpless, प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. 2. Infirm, drooping; हयैश्च विधुरग्रीवैः Mb. 7. 146. 25.

विधुरित a. Pale.

विधूम a. Smokeless.

विधारणम् Arresting, stopping.

विद्य a. Clear, stainless.

विनग्न a. Completely nude.

विनदिन् a. Roaring (applied to a mode of chanting Sāman).

विनाश+कालः The period of adversity.

विनाश+हेतु a. Being the cause of destruction.

विनाकृत a. 1. Bereft of, deprived of, free from. 2. Separated from, solitary.

विनाभावः Separation; व्यक्तं देवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् Rām. 7. 50. 4.

विनायकः A leader.

विनिकृत p.p. Ill-treated, injured.

विनिगमना f. Determination; acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.

विनिबर्हण a. Vanguisher.

+विनिपुज् To discharge (an arrow).

विनियोक्तु a. Employer.

+विनियोगः Correlation.

विनिर्वात्त p.p. 1. Come forth, issued from. 2. Completed, finished.

विनिवेशनम् Erection.

विनिहित p.p. 1. Put down, laid down. 2. Appointed. 3. Set with.

विनिहनुत p.p. 1. Denied, disowned. 2. Hidden, concealed.

+विनी 1. P. To keep away, dispel; विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.

+विनयः 1. Punishment; शील-वृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. 2. An office

विनय+कर्मन् n. Instruction.

+विनीत Stretched.

विनीत+वेषः Plain dress.

विनेयः a. A pupil; विनीतविनेय-भृङ्गाः ।

विनोद+परः (-रसिकः) Addicted to pleasure.

विनोद+स्थानम् A picnic spot.

विन्यसनम् Placing.

विन्यासः 1. Putting on (armaments). 2. Inserting in. 3. Movement, position (of limbs).

+विपक्षः 1. Impartiality, indifference. 2. The day between one-half of the lunar month to another.

विपाटः A kind of arrow; विपाट-पञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17.

विपाटित p.p. Split asunder.

+विपणः Undertaking; न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् । Mb. 3. 33. 66.

विपणि+जीविका Subsistence by traffic.

विपणि+वीथी A bazar.

विपण्यु a. Indifferent.

+विपत्तिः Cessation, end.

विपत्ति+कालः Season of adversity.

विपन्न+दोषिति a. One whose splendour is gone.

विपरिक्रान्त a. Courageous, powerful.

+विपर्ययः Misapprehension; इंशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मति Bhāg. 11. 2. 37.



+विपर्यासः Deterioration, death.

विपर्यास+उपमा An inverted simile.

+विपाकः Withering, fading.

विपाक+दारुण *a.* Terrible in result.

विपाक+दोषः Affected digestive power, Agnimāndya.

विपिन+ओकस् 1. An ape.  
2. A wild animal.

विपुंतक *a.* Unmanly.

विपुल+ग्रीव *a.* Long-necked.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपुयकम् An offensive smell.

+विप्रः The month of Bhādrapada.

विप्र+कुण्डः An adulterous issue of Brāhmaṇa parents.

+विप्रकृ 8. U. To appoint, admit (as a witness).

विप्रकारः 1. Various manner.  
2. Wrong way, act.

+विप्रकृतिः Change.

विप्रकर्षः 1. Dragging away.  
2. (In gram.) The intervention of a vowel between two consonants.

+विप्रतिपद् To give a false reply.

+विप्रतिपत्तिः 1. Hostile feeling.  
2. Mistake.

+विप्रतिपन्न *p.p.* Mutually connected.

विप्रतिपन्न+बुद्धि *a.* Entertaining a false opinion.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्ये Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित *p. p.* Celebrated.

विप्रथयः Harrassing, annoyance.

विप्रलम्भित *p. p.* Insulted, violated.

विप्रलीन *a.* Dispersed, routed.

विप्रलुम्पक *a.* Plunderer, robber.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः Disagreement, difference of opinion.

विप्रवर्तित *p.p.* Departed.

विप्रहत *p.p.* 1. Struck down.  
2. Trodden.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived of.  
+विप्रुष् *f.* Drops of saliva falling from the mouth while speaking.

+विप्लवः Shipwreck.

विप्लुत+भाषिन् *a.* Speaking incoherently, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin.

विबन्धु *a.* Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्टस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबुध+अनुचरः A divine attendant.

विबुध+आवासः A temple.

विबुध+इतरः A demon.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self.

+विभज् 1. To eliminate;  
विभक्तरक्षः संवाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37.  
2. To open.

+विभङ्गः A wave.

विभङ्गुर *a.* Tremulous (glance).

विभवः Protection; नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपः... Viśva Guṇā.

विभा+अनुगा Shadow.

विभाग+रेखा Partition line.

विभावर *a.* Brilliant, shining;  
विभावरौ सर्वभूतप्रतिष्ठां ... गङ्गाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86.

+विभिद् 7 v. To violate.

+विभेदः Contraction; knitting (of the eye-brows).

विभी *a.* Fearless.

विभीषणः N. of a Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

विभुता Supremacy, glory.

विभुग *a.* Curved, bent, curbed.

+विभावनम् 1. Development  
2. Protection. 3. Seeing.

विभाव्य *a.* Conceivable.

+विभूतिः 1. N. of Lakṣmi.

2. Capabilities; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभूतीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

+विभ्रंशः 1. Diarrhoea.  
2. Perturbation.

विमद्य *a.* Free from liquor.

+विमर्दनम् 1. Fragrance, per-

fume. 2. Trituration of perfumes.  
3. Combat

विमर्षिन् *a.* Intolerant, averse, disliking.

विमात्रा *a.* Equal in measure.

+विमानः 1. An open palanquin. 2. Ship-boat.

विमान+वाहः A palanquin-bearer.

विमार्ग+दृष्टिः *a.* Looking in a wrong direction.

विमुक्त *a.* Dispassionate.

विमुक्त+मौनम् *ind.* Breaking silence.

विमुक्त+शाय *a.* Freed from the effect of a curse.

विमूढ+आत्मन् (—संज्ञ) *a.* perplexed, stupified, senseless.

विमूर्छित *a.* 1. Full of, engrossed.  
2. Coagulated.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमोघ *a.* Entirely fruitless.

वियत्+पताका Lightning.

वियत्+पथः The atmospheric region.

वियतम् *ind.* At intervals.

वियन्तु *a.* Deprived of a driver.

+वियुज् 7Ā. 1. To break (a vow). 2. To rob. 3. To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolute of वि+युज् 4 Ā) Individually, separately, singly.

वियोजनम् 1. Separation. 2. Subtraction.

+वियोनिः A woman of a different caste. Mb. 13. 145. 52.

वियोनि *a.* 1. Of low origin.  
2. Destitute of vulva.

वियोनिजः A bird.

विरजा N. of a river.

विरक्त+प्रकृति *a.* A king whose subjects are disaffected.

विरण्य *a.* Vast, extensive.

विरथ्या 1. A bad road. 2. A by-lane.

विरत+प्रसंग. A thing that has ceased to be a matter of talk;



विरल + भक्ति *a.* Monotonous.  
+ विराज् The Universe.  
विराज् + सुतः A class of manes;  
Ms. 3. 195.

विरात्रः (-त्रम्) The third  
quarter of the night; शुश्राव ब्रह्म-  
घोषांश्च विरात्रे ब्रह्मरक्षसम् । Rām. V.  
26.

विरावण *a.* Causing roar, cla-  
mour.

विरिक्त *p.p.* Purged, vacated.

विरिक्तिः Purging.

विरुज् *f.* Violent pain.

विरुज् *a.* Without any disease,  
healthy.

विरुद्ध + रूपम् A figure of  
speech where the objects of  
comparison are not exactly  
similar.

विरोध + आभासः The figure of  
speech of apparent contradic-  
tion.

विरोध + उपमा A comparison  
based on opposition.

विरोध + परिहारः 1. Reconcilia-  
tion, 2. Explanation of an  
apparent contradiction.

विरुलः A kind of snake.

+ विरुद्ध *p.p.* Re-joined.

विरुद्ध + बोध *a.* One whose  
intelligence has matured.

विरोचनम् Light, lustre.

विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright.

+ विलक्ष *a.* Missing the target  
(as an arrow).

+ विलक्षण *a.* Ugly.

+ विलग्न *a.* 1. Pandulous. 2.  
Caged or captivated (as a bird).

विलापनम् That which causes  
lamentation.

+ विलम्ब् To rest or depend  
on.

+ विलासः 1. Liveliness, hu-  
mour joviality. 2. Lust.

विलायः, विलायनम् Dissolution,  
merging into, getting dissolved  
(as sugar).

विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different  
gender.

विलिम्पित *a.* Smearcd, anoint-  
ed.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.

+ विलीन *p.p.* Infused into the  
mind.

विलोप्टु *m.* A robber.

विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enchant-  
ing.

विलोचनपथः The range of  
sight.

विलोम + पाठः Recitation in  
reverse order.

विलोम + विधिः A rule prescrib-  
ing reverse performance of an  
act.

विवक्षित + अन्यतरवाच्य A kind of  
suggestive meaning.

विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.

विवधम् A yoke.

+ विवरम् The lower region.

विवर्णित *p.p.* Disapproved.

विवल्म् 1. P. To leap, jump.

विवस्वती *f.* The city of San  
God.

विवाह + नेपथ्यम् The bridal  
dress.

+ विविक्षत *a.* Realised; विविक्षत-  
परव्ययो । Bhāg. 5. 26. 17.

विविस्ता Desire to know.

विबीताध्यक्षः Superintendent of  
pasturelands.

+ विवृ 5, 9 v. 1. To unsheath  
a sword. 2. To comb into two  
halves (the hair).

+ विवृतम् Unhurt,

विद्युत्पोरुष *a.* Displaying valour.

+ विवर्जित That from which  
something is taken away or  
subtracted, short of.

+ विवृत् To transform; उभे सह  
विवर्तेत Mb. 12. 174. 22.

+ विवर्तनम् Transformation.

विद्युत् + अक्षः A cock.

विवेक + मन्थरता Hesitation in  
judgement.

विवेक + विरहः Ignorance.

+ विश् 6 P. 1. To appear on  
the stage 2. To come into  
conjunction with. 3. To befall.  
4. To attend to (any business).

+ विश् *m.* 1. A settlement.  
2. Property, wealth.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable,  
liable to be suspected.

+ विशद *a.* 1. Tender, soft to  
touch. 2. Skilled in.

विशल्य + करणी A particular  
herb to heal wounds caused by  
weapons.

+ विशसनम् 1. Battle. 2. Dis-  
secting.

+ विशारद *a.* Lacking the gift  
of speech.

विशाल + कुलम् Noble family.

विशिला A sick-room.

विशेष + करणम् Improvement.

विशेष + धर्मः A special duty  
or a special ritual.

विशेषणासिद्धः A kind of Hetvā-  
bhāsa.

विशेषणपदम् 1. An adjectival  
word. 2. A title of honour.

+ विशोऽतस् *ind.* In proportion  
to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्या  
विशेषतः Ms. 11. 2.

विशुद्ध + धी *a.* With clear mind  
or intellect.

विशुद्ध + सत्त्व *a.* Of pure  
character.

+ विशुद्धिः 1. Clearing of a  
debt. 2. Expiation.

विशृङ्खला An epithet of Devī.

+ विशोर्ण *p.p.* 1. Rubbed off.  
2. Frustrated (as an enterprise).  
3. Miscarried (as a गर्भं)

विश्रान्त + कथ *a.* 1. Speechless,  
dumb. 2. Dead.

+ विश्रामः Resting place.

विश्रन्ध + प्रलापिन् (-आलापिन्)  
Talking confidentially.

विश्रन्ध + सुप्त *a.* Sleeping in  
peace.

विश्रिः (विशेः क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68.)  
Death.

विश्व + आधारः Support of the  
Universe.

विश्व + गोचर *a.* Accessible to  
all men.

विश्व + जीवः The Universal  
soul.

विश्वेदेवाः A class of manes.

विट्कुमिः A worm in the bowels.

विड्यातः Urinary disease.



विडम्भः Diarrhoea.

विडम्भुज् *a.* Feeding on ordure.

विष + ज्वरः A buffalo.

विष + तन्त्रम् Toxicology.

+ विषक्त 1. Occupied. 2. Extended over.

विषादनम् Affliction.

+ विषम *a.* 1. That which does not yield to equal division. 2. Unsuitable.

विषम + बाणः N. of cupid.

विषम + नेत्रम् The third eye of Śiva.

विषम + नेत्रः An epithet of Śiva.

विषम + वृत्तम् A metre with unequal quarters.

विषय + निहनुतिः Negation or denial with regard to an object.

विषय + पराङ्मुखः Averse from material objects.

विषयीकरणम् Making a thing object of thought.

+ विषह्य *a.* Conquerable.

+ विषाणः 1. A peak. 2. The nipple of the breast. 3. Best of the kind.

विषुवसमयः The Equinoctial season.

+ विष्टम्भ् 1. To strengthen. 2. To pervade, permeate.

विष्टि + करः The lord of the slaves.

विष्टि + कारिन् An unpaid forced labourer.

विष्टा + अग्निः A hog.

विष्णु + क्रान्ता N. of a plant.

विष्णु + दत्तः N. of king Parīkṣit.

विष्णु + धर्मोत्तरपुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

विष्णु + प्रिया Tulasi plant. 2. N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्णु + लिङ्गी A quail.

विष्वच् + गतिः *a.* Proceeding at every direction.

विष्वच् + लोपः Disturbance.

विता Lotus-stalk (same as विसा)

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसंमूढ *a.* Utterly baffled.

+ विसृज् (Caus.) To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् That which is released or let out; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्य विसर्गशक्तिः । Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

+ विसर्गः Destruction.

+ विसृप् 1P. To spread, diffuse.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1. Creeping, shooting forth. 2. Gliding, sweeping 3. Spreading.

विस्पन्दः A drop; particle.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फोटकः 1. A boil, blister. 2. A kind of leprosy.

विस्मय + पदम् An object of astonishment.

विस्त्र + गन्धः Smelling raw meat.

+ विहतिः Repulse frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेगैः प्रणयविहतिध्वस्तरुचयः । Ki. 10. 63.

विहाय *ind.* 1. More than, besides. 2. In spite of. 3. With the exception of.

विहित + प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* Ordained and prohibited.

+ विहरणम् Opening, expanding.

+ विहारः (Mīmāṃsā) The three-fold fire—Gārhapatya etc.

विहारभूमिः Pasturage

विह्वल + चेतस् *a.* Dejected.

वीचि + क्षोभः Agitation caused by waves.

वीणापाणिः N. of Nārada.

वीत + मत्सर *a.* Free from envy.

वीर + काम *a.* Desirous of a male child.

वीर + पत्नी The wife of a hero.

वीर + वादः Claim for might.

वीर + व्रतः Strongly addicted to one's vow.

वीरकः 1. N. of a plant. 2. N. of a Śivagaṇa, M.P.

+ वीर्यम् 1. Poison. 2. Gold.

वीर्य + आधानम् Impregnation.

वीर्य + शूल *a.* War by a challenge or bit of valour.

वृत्ति + द्रुमः A boundary tree.

वृत्ति + मार्गः A fenced road.

+ वृकः The sun.

वृकधूतकः A jacket.

वृक्ष + आमयः Lac, resin.

+ वृत्तम् 1. Transformation.

2. Epicyle.

वृत्तबन्धः Metrical Composition

वृत्त्युक्त *a.* Virtuous.

वृत्त्यर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of livelihood.

वृत्तिमूलम् Provision for maintenance.

वृथा + अन्नम् Food meant only for one's own use.

वृथा + आर्तवा A barren woman, वृद्धयुवतिः 1. A procuress. 2. A midwife.

+ वृद्धिः 1. Injury (वृद्धिः हिंसायाम्)

2. Elevation of ground. 3. Prolongation.

+ वृन्दम् A bunch, cluster.

+ वृषः 1. Water. 2. A building site. 3. A male animal.

वृष + लक्षणा A lady with masculine features.

वृष + सूचिवन् *m.* A wasp.

वृषभ + यानम् A car drawn by oxen.

वृषलः 1. A dancer. 2. An ox.

वृषली + फेनः The lip-moisture.

वृष्णिपालः A shepherd.

वेङ्कधरः Pride of beauty.

+ वेणिः 1. A property reunited after it has been once divided. 2. A cascade.

वेणु + दलम् A split bamboo.

वेणु + यवः Bamboo-seed.

वेतालपञ्चविंशतिः N. of a work containing 25 short stories.

वेद + अनध्ययनम् Days on which Vedic studies are prohibited.

वेद + बाह्य *a.* 1. contrary to Veda. 2. Beyond the province of Vedic study.

वेद + वादः Fanatic Mīmāṃsā view; वेदादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg.

वेद + भुतिः Vedic revelation.

वेदि + मेखला The cord which forms the boundary of an altar.



वेधः An astronomical term fixing the position of the planets.

वेला+अतिक्रमः Transgressing limits.

वेला+अतिग a. Over flowing the shore.

वेश्या+पतिः A paramour.

वेश्या+पुत्रः A bastard.

+वेष्टनम् A span.

+वैकारिक a. 1. Changeable. 2. Relating to Sattva; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg 3. 5. 30.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

+वकृत Fraud; cheating.

वैजन्यम् Solitude.

वैडूर्यम् A kind of gem (Cat's eye).

वैतान+सूत्रम् Certain sacrificial aphorisms.

वैदुरिकम् Enunciated by Vidura.

वैद्य+विद्या The science of medicine.

वैधर्म्यं+समः A logical fallacy based on the points of dissimilarity

वैभावर a. Pertaining to night.

वैयवहारिक a. Conventional.

वैयाकरण+खसूचिः A term of mockery for a mere grammarian.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

+वैराग्यम् Loss of colour.

वैराग्यशतकम् N. of a work by Bhartṛhari

वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरम् N. of the wth Manvantara (the present one).

+वैशस Violence; Bhāg. 5. 9. 15.

वैश्वस्त्यम् Widowhood.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्णवस्थानकम् (In drama) walking about the stage with great strides.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्ग्य a. Unrestrained.

+व्यङ्ग्यः Steel.

व्यजन+क्रिया The act of fanning.

+व्यञ्जना Articulation; हीन-व्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य Rām 2. 64. 11.

+व्यक्तिकरः 1. Provocation; Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. 2. Destruction; Bhāg 1. 7. 32.

व्यतिक्रमः Transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा Mb. 3. 12. 39.

+व्यतिषङ्गः 1. Hostile encounter. 2. Barter, exchange.

व्यथित p.p. 1. Afflicted. 2. Agitated, frightened.

व्यपायनम् Retreat, flight.

व्यपवर्गः 1. Division 2. Termination.

+व्यपाश्रयः Shelter.

व्यपोह् 1. P. I. To atone for 2. To heal. 3. To drive away.

व्यभिचार+कृत् a. One who commits adultery.

+व्यभिचारिन् Inconstant.

+व्ययः (In gram) Inflection.

व्यय+शेषः Net balance that remains after expenditure.

+व्यवच्छेदः Destruction.

+व्यवधानम् (In Mīmāṃsā) A far-fetched construction.

+व्यवहित Remote.

व्यवहित+कल्पना A mode of construction of words separated from one another and construed together as forming a sentence.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation.

व्यवसाय+आत्मक a. Energetic

व्यवसाय+आत्मिका f Resolute.

+व्यवस्थानम् A fixed limit.

व्यवस्थित+विकल्पः A fixed option.

+व्यवहारः 1. A contract. 2. Mathematical powers.

व्यवहार+अधिन् a. A complainant, a plaintiff.

व्यवहार+वादिन् a. One who argues on the strength of usage.

व्यवहृतम् Commercial transaction.

+व्यवायः 1. Remoteness. 2. Penetration.

व्यसन+आवापः An abode of misery.

व्यसन+ब्रह्मचारिन् a. A fellow-sufferer.

व्यस्त+पुच्छ a. Having an extended tail.

व्यस्तिका ind. With arms and legs stretched asunder.

+व्याकृ 8. v. (Buddh.) To predict.

+व्याकरणम् 1. Discrimination 2. Prediction.

व्याकोच a. Fully expanded (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition, protest.

व्याकोशः Loud abusing.

व्याघारित p. p. Sprinkled with ghee for purifying food (also अभिचारित).

व्याघूर्णित a. Tottering; व्याघूर्ण-जगदण्डकुण्डकुहरो ... खः Nārāyaṇīya.

व्याघूर्णन् p.p. Tottering.

व्याज+निद्रा Feigned sleep.

व्याज+व्यवहारः Artful behaviour.

व्याजिह्व a. Crooked, distorted; धूमपटलव्याजिह्वरत्नत्विपः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याधि+निग्रहः Controlling a disease.

व्याधि+स्थानम् The body.

व्याप्ति+वादः Theory of universal pervasion.

व्यापारक a. Having an occupation or function.

+व्यामिश्र a. Inconsistent, dubious; व्यामिश्रेणैव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । Bg. 3. 2.

व्यामिश्रकम् Dramatic dialogues consisting of various regional languages; com. on Rām. 2.1.27.

+व्यायामः Military drill.

+व्यावर्जित p. p. Bent.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता Material reality.

+व्यावृत्त Changed; Mb 12. 141. 15.

व्यास+पीठम् The seat of an expounder of Purāṇas.



व्यास+पूजा Worship of one's preceptor done during cāturmāsya.

व्यास+समास (dual) Individually and collectively.

व्युत्क्रान्त+जीवित *a.* Dead.

+व्युत्था 1. *Ā.* 1. To win over.

2. To remove.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, ceased.

व्यूह+विभागः Dividing an army into arrays.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योमन्+रत्नम् The sun.

व्योमन्+संभवा A spotted cow.

व्रजभाषा The language current around Mathura.

+व्रत A mental activity ; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 6. 2. 20.

व्रत+धारणम् Undertaking of a religious vow.

व्रात्य+काण्डः A chapter in Atharva Veda.

व्रात्य+चर्या The life of a vagrant.

व्रीडादानम् A gift offered in modesty.

व्रीहि+वापम् Sowing paddy seeds.

व्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

श

+शंस 1 *P.* To praise in *Rks* not set to music; अप्रगीतेषु शंसति शब्दः। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 7. 2. 17.

शंसित *p. p.* Observed or Undertaken as in शंसितव्रतः।

शंस्य *a.* 1. Praiseworthy. 2. Loudly read.

शकट+व्यूहः A particular military array.

शकुल+अदनी 1. An earthworm. 2. A kind of medicinal plant.

शक्ति+ध्वजः *N.* of Kārtikeya.

+शक्य *a.* Sweet to hear ; शक्यः श्रवणदः प्रोक्तः इति हलायुधः *Dk.* 2. 5.

शक्र+काण्डा The eastern quarter.

शङ्का+अभियोगः A charge or suspicion.

शङ्कर+आचार्यः *N.* of the greatest Vedantic teacher, propounder of Advaita and establisher of Śaṅmatas to revive the Brahmanic religion.

शङ्कु+पुच्छम् The sting of any insect like bee.

शङ्कु+फला The Śamī tree.

+शङ्खः A bracelet made of conch-shell.

शङ्ख+आवर्तः The bent in a conch.

शङ्ख+बलयः A bracelet made of shell.

शङ्ख+वेला The time marked by blowing of a conch.

शत+चन्द्रः A shield decorated with 100 crescents.

शत+चरणा A centipede.

शत+पोनः A sieve.

शत+मयूखः The moon.

शत+लोचनः An epithet of Indra.

शत्रु+निबर्हण *a.* A destroyer of enemies.

शत्रु+कुलम् The abode of an enemy.

शत्रु+लाव *a.* Killing foes.

शनि+चक्रम् Saturn's diagram.

शपित *p. p.* cursed.

शपथ+पूर्वकम् *ind.* With an oath (to say or do).

शपथ+करणम् To take an oath.

शफरकः A box, pot; *Hch.* 4.

+शश्वः 1 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौसल्ये Rām. 2. 63. 11. 2. The sacred Praṇava (ओम्)

शश्व+अक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava.

शश्व+इन्द्रियम् The ear.

शश्व+गोचरः 1. The object of speech. 2. Audible.

शश्व+वैलक्षण्यम् Verbal difference.

शश्व+संज्ञा A grammatical term, *P.* 1. 1. 68.

शश्व+स्मृतिः *f.* Philology.

शम+आत्मक *a.* Calm, tranquil by nature.

शम+उपन्यासः Pleading for peace.

शमनीय *a.* Soothing.

शमो+कुणः The time when the Śamī tree bears fruit.

शंभु+तेजस् 1. The splendour of Śiva. 2. An epithet of Skanda.

+शम्या A kind of surgical instrument.

शम्या+क्षेपः (पातः) The distance to which a stick can be thrown.

शयन+पालिका A female servant who keeps to royal bed.

शयन+भूमिः A bed-chamber.

शर+क्षेपः The range of an arrow-shot.

शरण+आगतिः Approach for protection.

शरण+आलयः An abode of refuge.

शरण+द (प्रद) *a.* Affording refuge.

शरद्+ज्योत्स्ना The autumnal moon-light; शरद्ज्योत्स्नाशुद्धां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटाम् Saundaryalahari.

शरीर+आकारः (आकृतिः) The bodily gesture, appearance.

शरीरम्+चिन्ता Care of the body.

शरीर+धातुः A relic of Buddha's body.

+शर्करा Golden earth ; स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām. 2. 81. 16.

शर्कराल *a.* Carrying gravelly particles (as wind on a sandy shore).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

+शलाका 1 A peg, pin. 2. A finger; शलाकानखपातेश्च Mb. 4. 13. 29.

शलाका+परीक्षा Method of examining a student by inserting a śalākā into a book.

शलाका+पुरुषाः *N.* of 63 divine Jainas.

शलाका+यन्त्रम् A surgical instrument.

शल्य+कर्तृ A surgeon.



शल्य+क्रिया The extraction of thorns or other substance stuck up in the body.

शल्य+पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata.

शव+शयनम् A cemetery.

शव+शिविका A bier.

शव+शङ्कुली A sort of fish.

शस्त्र+कर्मन् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+निपातनम् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+व्यवहारः Practice of weapons.

शाक+कलम्बकः Garlic.

शाक+पात्रम् A vegetable dish.

शाखा+अध्यतु A student of any particular text of the Veda.

शाखा+वातः Pain in the limbs.

शाङ्कर+पीठः Any of the five spiritual centres established by Śankarāchārya.

शाङ्खायनः N. of Vedic teacher.

शाण्डिल्यः+स्मृतिः A law book by Śāṇḍilya.

शातकृतव a. Relating to Indra.

+शातनम् Polishing.

+शान्त Rendered ineffective, blunted.

शान्त+गुण a. deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24.

शान्त+रजस् a. 1. Dustless. 2. Passionless.

+शान्तिः Destruction, end.

शान्ति+कर्मन् Any ritual to avert evil.

शान्ति+वाचनम् Reciting certain Mantras meant to avert evil.

शाप+अम्बु, (—उदकम्) Water used in uttering a curse.

शाप+घस्त a. Under the spell of a curse.

शाबर+भाष्यम् N. of the commentary on Mīmāṃsā Sūtras.

+शामित्रम् A place of immolation.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

+शारद a. Clever.

शारदतः N. of kripa.

शारि+शृङ्खला A kind of dice.

शार्व a. Belonging to Śiva.

शालङ्कायनः N. of a Rṣi.

शालङ्किः m. N. of Pāṇini.

शाश a. Coming from a hare.

+शासनम् 1. religious doctrine. 2. A message.

शासन+दूषक a. Disobeying a command.

शासन+लङ्घनम् Violation of an order.

+शास्त्रम् Theoretical aspect of a subject; इमं मां च शास्त्रे च विमृशतु M. 1,

शास्त्र+अन्वित a. Conforming to Śāstric rule,

शास्त्र+वक्तु An expounder of Śāstric books.

शास्त्र+वर्जित a. Free from all rule or law.

शास्त्र+वादः Argument based on Śāstra.

शिक्य+पाशः The string by which a vessel is suspended.

+शिक्षा Punishment.

शिक्षा+आचार a. Conducting oneself according to precept.

+शिल्पगडकः 1. the fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. 2. A particular stage of emancipation in Śaivism.

शिखा+बन्धः A tuft of hair.

शिलिन्+कणः A spark.

शिलिन्+भूः A skanda.

शिलिन्+मृत्युः Cupid.

शिला+अक्षरम् Lithography, stone inscription.

शिला+निर्यासः Bitumen.

शिला+शित a. Sharp on a stone.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिल्प+गेहम् A workshop of a craftsman.

शिल्प+जीविन् a. An artisan.

+शिव 1. Buttermilk. 2. Rum. 3. Time.

शिव+अद्वैतः The philosophy of Śaivism.

शिव+अर्कमणिदीपिका N. of a

work on Śaivism by Apī Dikṣita.

शिव+काममुन्दरो An epithet of Pārvatī.

शिव+पदम् Fina emancipation.

शिव+बीजम् Quick-silver.

शिशयिषा (Desid. of शी) Desire to go to bed.

शिशिर+मथित a. Pinched by cold.

+शिशुः An elephant in the sixth year.

शिशु+नामन् m. A camel.

शिशनंभर a. One addicted to lust.

शिष्ट+विगर्हणम् Condemnation by the wise.

शिष्ट+संमत a. Approved by the learned.

शीघ्र+केन्द्रम् The distance from the conjunction of a planet.

शीघ्र+परिधिः m. The epicycle of the conjunction of a planet.

शीफर a. Charming, delightful.

शीर्ष+छेदिक, (—छेद्य) a. Fit to be beheaded; शीर्षच्छेद्यः सते राम U. 2. 28.

शीर्ष+त्राणम् A helmet.

शीर्ष+पट्टकः A turban.

शुक+सप्ततिः N. of a collection of 70 stories narrated by a parrot to its mistress.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. Gold, wealth.

शुक+कृच्छ्रम् A urinary disease.

शुक+दोषः Defect of semen.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. White spot.

शुक्ल+जीवः A kind of plant.

शुक्ल+देह a. Pure in body.

शुचि+यन्त्रम् A machine to shoot fire-works.

शुचि+श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu.

शुचि+षट् Stocking to the path of virtue.

शुण्ड+मूषिका The musk rat.

शुण्डा+दण्डः An elephant's trunk.

+शुद्ध Tried, examined.



शुद्ध + अद्वैतम् The Advaita here the unity of Jīva and Īśvara is accepted without Māyā.

शुद्ध + बोध a (In Vedānta) Possessed of pure intelligence.

शुद्ध + भाव a. Pure-minded.

शुद्ध + विष्कम्भकः A prelude to a drama when only Sanskrit-speaking characters appear.

+ शुद्धिः (In Arith.) Leaving no remainder.

शुभ + मङ्गलम् Good luck.

शुल्क + अध्यक्षः A superintendent incharge of tolls, taxes, levies, etc.

शुल्बसूत्रम् N. of a Sūtra work containing mathematical calculation for Śrauta rituals.

शुष्क + कासः Dry cough.

शुष्क + रुदितम् Weeping without tears.

+ शूकः Ferment, yeast.

शूद्र + अन्नम् The food served or given by a Śūdra.

शूद्र + घ्नः a. A killer of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + वृत्तिः The occupation of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + संस्पर्शः The touch by a Śūdra.

+ शूरः 1. A dog. 2. A cock.

शूर + वादः The Buddhist doctrine of non-existence.

शूलः Selling; selling a saleable object.

शूल + अङ्गः An epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्गं Mb. 10. 7. 47.

शूल + अवतसित a. Impaled on a a Śūla.

शूल + आरोपः Impalement.

शूल्य + मांसम् Roast meat.

शूष a. Resounding.

+ शृङ्ग 1. The female breast. 2. A particular military array.

शृङ्ग + ग्राहिका 1. Direct manner. 2. Taking only one (in Logic).

+ शृङ्गिन् a. A bull.

शुत + पाक a. Thoroughly cooked.

भृत + शीत a. Boiled and cooled again.

+ शेषः 1. A subsidiary matter. 2. Favour.

शेष + अचलः (=अद्रिः) The name of the Tirupati hills.

+ शैक्यः 1. A kind of sling.

2. A pot kept in a sling.

+ शैथिल्यम् 1. Unsteadiness.

2. Vacancy (of gaze). 3. Negligence.

शैल + गुरु a. Heavy as a mountain.

शैल + बीजम् The marking nut-plant.

शैलूषी An actress, female dancer.

शोक + हत (-निहत) Overcome with sorrow.

शोणः A ruby.

शोणित + प a. Blood-sucking.

शोणित + पित्तम् Hemorrhage.

शोधः Purgation.

+ शोधनम् Cleansing, eradication.

शोभन + आचरितम् Virtuous practice.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषयित्तः The sun (Uṇ 3. 29).

शोङ्गेयः 1. N. of Garuda. 2. falcon.

+ शोचम् Water (for libation)

शोण्डीर्यम् Heroism, pride.

शौर्य + कर्मम् Heroic deed.

शोष a. Relating to the morrow.

शमश्रु + करः A barber.

शमश्रु + धरः Bearded.

शमश्रु + शोखरः The Cocoa-nut tree.

श्यामः The Tamāla tree.

श्याम + बल्ली Black pepper.

श्यामा A tantric form of Durga.

श्येन + कपोतीय a. Sudden calamity.

श्येन + पातः The swoop of an eagle.

श्रद्धा + जाड्यम् Blind faith.

श्रद्धेय a. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेयाः विप्रलम्भारः Ki. 11. 35.

+ श्रम् (Caus.) To conquer.

श्रम + आत a. Oppressed by fatigue.

श्रम + विनोदः Relaxation.

श्रव + पत्रम् An ear-ring.

श्रवण + पुटकः The auditory passage.

श्रवण + पूरकः An ear-ring.

श्रवण + प्राधुनिकः Coming to any one's ear.

श्रवण + भूत a, Spoken of.

श्राद्ध + मित्रः Making friends through a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धार्ह (श्राद्धेय) a. Fit for Śrāddha.

+ श्रावकः A sound audible from afar.

श्रित + क्षम a. Composed, calm.

श्रित + सत्त्व a. One who has taken courage.

+ श्री The three vedas.

श्री + मुकुटम् Gold.

श्रीमत् 1. A parrot. 2. A bull kept for breeding.

+ श्रुति 1. Speech. 2. Fame.

3. Advantage, gain. 4. Scholarship.

श्रुति + अर्थः The vedic connotation.

श्रुति + जातिः Various kinds of quarter tones.

श्रुति + दूषक a. Offending the ear.

श्रुति + वेधः Boring the ear.

श्रुति + शिरस् Upaniṣads; श्रुति-शिरस्सीमन्तमुक्तामणिम् Pratāparudriya. 1-1.

श्रेयस् + अभिकाङ्क्षन् a. Desirous welfare.

श्रेष्ठ + अन्वय a. Belonging to of a noble family.

श्रेष्ठ + वेधिका Musk.

श्रोणि + बिम्बम् 1. The round hips; श्रोणिबिम्बचलदम्बरं भजत रास-केलिरसदम्बरम् Nārāyaṇīya.

श्रोत + स्नात (dual) Belonging to vedas and Smritis.

इलय + बन्धनम् 1. Having the muscles relaxed. 2. Loosened knot.



श्लाघा + विपर्ययः Absence of boasting or praising.

दिलुष्ट + रूपकम् 1. An ambiguous metaphor.

+ श्लेषः 1. Sexual union. 2. A grammatical augment.

श्लेष + उपमा A simile containing two meanings.

श्लेष्मन् + वदाहः A spittoon.

श्लोचय a. Praiseworthy.

श्वन् + जीविका Servitude.

श्वन् + दंष्ट्रा 1. Dog's tooth. 2. The Gokṣura plant.

श्वयीचिः (श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ 4. 74.) The moon.

श्वसुर + गृहम् The father-in-law's house.

श्वसन + मनोग a. Moving as wind or thought.

श्वसन + रन्ध्रम् Nostril.

श्वसन + समीरणम् Breath.

+ श्वासः Aspiration in the pronunciation of consonants.

श्वस् + प्रभृति ind. From tomorrow onwards.

श्वस् + वसीयस् a. Happy; auspicious.

+ श्वेतः 1. A white goat. 2. A Comet.

श्वेत + अंशुः The moon.

श्वेत + अश्वः N. of Arjuna.

श्वेत + कपोतः 1. A kind of mouse. 2. A kind of snake.

श्वेत + क्षारः Saltpetre.

श्वेत + रसः Butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts.

श्वेत + वाराहः N. of the kalpa which is now running.

ष

षडंशः A sixth part.

षडष्टकम् N. of an astrological yoga.

षट्मिः The six waves of existence.

षड्रतुः m. pl. The six seasons.

षट्पदः 1. A bee. 2. N. of a Giti metre.

षड्भाष्यवादः The theory based on the acceptance of six sub-

stances i.e. द्रव्य, गण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय ।

+ षाडवः Confectionery.

षोडशारः N. of a cakra of the Śākta school.

स

संयत् + वाम a. Uniting all that is pleasant.

संयन्त्रित a. Held in, stopped.

+ संयम् To press close to or against.

संयत + मेथुन a. One who abstains from sexual intercourse.

संयतिः Self-castigation.

+ संयमः Effort, exertion.

+ संयोगः 1. (In phil.) material contact. 2. Carnal contact. 3. Sum total.

संयोग + विधिः 1. The method of combination. 2. Vedāntic statement propounding the Union of Jīva and Iśwara.

संयुतिः (In math.) The total of two or more numbers.

+ संरम्भः To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तन्न संरम्भं चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12 194. 32.

संरब्ध + नेत्र a. Having swollen eyes.

संरब्ध + मान a. One whose pride is hurt.

+ संरम्भः 1. Hatred; संरम्भयोगेण भवैस्त्रिभिर्माम् Nārāyaṇīya, 2. The brunt (of battle).

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

+ संरुद्ध 1. Hindered (movement); फाल्गुनी-गात्र-संरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. 2. Imprisoned.

+ संरोध Imprisonment.

+ संरुद्ध Deeply penetrated; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरुद्धशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संवत्सर + निरोधः Imprisonment for one year.

+ संवद् 1. P. To fit together.

+ संवदनम् A message.

+ संवादः A Law-suit.

संवर्गः + विद्या (In phil.) The science of resolution or absorption.

+ संवासः Cohabitation.

संवहनम् 1. Guiding, conducting. 2. Displaying, exhibiting.

+ संविग्न a. Moving to and fro.

संविज्ञानम् 1. Agreement, approval. 2. Thorough understanding. 3. Perception, knowledge.

+ संविद् 1. Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. 2. Friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 13.

संविध् f. Arrangement; रावणः संविधं चक्रे Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविभक्त p.p. Divided, parted.

+ संवेशः A chair.

+ संवेशनम् Going to bed, संवेश-नोत्थापनयोः Pratimā.

+ संवारः An obstacle.

संवृत + संवार्य a. One who keeps confidential what ought to be concealed.

+ संवर्तः Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुम्भः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तित p.p. 1. Rolled up, enveloped. 2. Overtaken by.

संवृद्धिः Full growth, power.

संव्यस् 4 P. To Compose, bring together.

संव्यूहः Arrangement, set-up.

+ संशित a. Firmly sticking to (as in संशितव्रत).

संशय + आक्षेपः N. of a figure of speech involving removal of doubt.

संशय + उपमा A comparison set in the form of a doubt.

+ संशुध् To clear or safeguard. (a place against attack); संशोध् त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

+ संश्रि To approach for sexual enjoyment.

+ सश्रयः 1. Attachment. 2. A portion of any substance.



संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or fame.

+संश्लिष्ट Mixed up, confused.

संश्लिष्टम् A heap, mass.

+संसक्त 1. Given to the physical pleasure. 2. Enamoured.

संसज्जमान *a.* 1. Adhering 2. Hesitating; वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.

+संस्तिद्धिः 1. The final result. 2. The final word.

+संस्तु 1. P. To put off, to defer. 2. To employ.

संसार + अर्णवः (सागरः, अर्णवः etc.) The ocean of birth and death.

संसार + पङ्कः The quagmire of life.

संसार + वृक्षः The tree of mundane life.

+संसेव् 1 Ā. 1. To be associated with. 2. To wait upon, attend. 3. To be addicted to.

संसेवा 1. Frequenting. 2. Use, employment. 3. Reverence, worship.

+संस्कृ 8 U. 1. To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कृवंते Mk. 9. 4. 2. To reach accuracy (in math.)

संस्कारवती *f.* That which has been polished or refined; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Kn. 1.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement; Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत + आत्मन् One who has become purified by rituals or spiritual discipline.

संस्कृतिः 1. Refinement. 2. preparation. 3. Perfection.

4. Culture.

संस्तम्भनम् Stopping, arresting.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तः संस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

+संस्था 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To build (a town). 2. To restore.

3. To cremate. To deposit or immerse. (as in अस्थिस्थापनम्).

संस्था 1. Agreement; कृता

संस्थामतिक्रान्ताः Rām. 4. 57. 18. 2. Cremation. 3. A spy.

संस्था + वृक्षः A pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

+संस्थानम् 1. The business of upkeeping the Government; Kau. A. 2. 7. 2. A part, division. 3. Beauty, glory.

+संस्थित Well set-up; संस्थित-दोषिषाणः 3. 31. 46.

+संस्थितिः 1. Lining in the same state. 2. Attaching importance. 3. Form, shape. 4. Constancy.

+संहत *a.* 1. strong-limbed. 2. Killed.

संहत + हस्त *a.* Holding each other by hand.

संहतिः 1. A seam. 2. Thickening, swelling.

+संह् 1 P. To lead astray, corrupt; com. on शूरान् भक्तान्-संहार्यान् Mb. 12. 57. 23.

संहार + रुद्रः The devastating Rudra.

सकर *a.* 1. Having hands. 2. Bearing taxes. 3. Full of rays.

सकीलः A type of imbecile person.

सकृत् + आहृत *a.* Paid in one sum and not in instalments.

सकृत् + गतिः Only a possibility.

सकृत् + विभात Appeared at once.

सकृत् + स्नायिन् Bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition.

संकट + हरचतुर्थी A day auspicious for worshipping Gaṇeśa.

संकालनम् cremation.

+संकर्षणः Egotism.

+संकरः Dung.

सकर + ज, (-जात) *a.* Born of a mixed parentage.

संकरीकरणम् Mixture of castes.

+संकल्प 1 Ā. To perform obsequies.

संकल्प + प्रभव *a.* Born from desire; संकल्पप्रभवान् कामान् । Bg. संकल्प + मूल *a.* Based on some desire.

संकन्दः 1. War, battle. 2. Lamentation.

+संक्रमणम् Death; Rām. 2. 13. 12.

संकोशः Loud lamentation.

संक्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1. Bruised.

2. Tarnished.

संक्षयः 1. Shelter, home. 2. Death.

+संक्षेपः Destruction.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock.

+संख्या 1. War, battle. 2. Name. 3. A geometrical gnomon.

संख्या + पदम् A numeral.

+संगम् 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To deliver, hand over. 2. To kill.

संगत + गात्र *a.* With shrunken limbs.

+संगतिः (In Mimāṃsā) One of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa or chapter.

संगुप्तिः Protection, concealment.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

+संग्रहः Receiving back of weapons discharged.

संग्रान + कर्मन् *n.* Fighting a battle.

संग्राम + मूर्धन् *m.* The battle-front.

संघ + वृत्तम् The conduct of corporations. Kau. A. 11.

+संघातः 1. Flow; यस्य शोणित-संघाता Mb. 12. 98. 31. 2. A hard part. 3. War. 4. A bone. 5. Intensity. 6. A caravan.

संघात + चारिन् *a.* Moving in group.

संघात + मृत्युः Wholesale death.

संघात + शिला A hard stone against which things (like coconuts) are hit to get them broken.



+संघर्षः 1. Enmity. 2. Sexual excitement.

संघर्षा Liquid lac.

सञ्चराचर *a.* Including movable and immovable things.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सज्ज *a.* Strung, placed on a bow-string.

संचकः A mould.

संचारः 1. Infatuating; संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम् *com.* on Mb. 12. 59. 48. 2. Track (of wild animals)

संवष्कारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a rite.

संजनन *a.* Producing, effecting.

संजात+निर्वेद *a.* Grown dejected.

संजात+विश्रम्भ *a.* Becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजिहान *a.* Giving up.

संज्ञक *a.* Destroying; कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपित *p.p.* Sacrificed, destroyed, Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

+संज्ञा 1. A track, foot-step. 2. Direction. 3. A technical term.

संज्ञा+सूत्रम् Any sūtra which lays down a technical term.

सटाक्षेपः Waving of the mane; सटाक्षेपक्षित्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः Durgā Saptasāti. 7.

सदर्थः A matter in question.

+सत्क्रिया Celebration.

सद्धर्मः Real duty.

सतीद *a.* One with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Best, excellent (at the end of a compound like आचार्यसत्तमः)

+सत्रम् An assumed form or disguise.

+सत्त्रिन् 1. A class-mate; Kau. A. 1. 11. 2. A diplomat in a foreign country.

+सत्त्वम् 1. Intellect. 2. Subtle body.

सत्त्व+तनुः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सत्त्व+योगः 1. Dignity. 2. Imparting with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10.

+सत्यम् Final emancipation.

सत्य+आश्रमः Sanyāsa.

सत्य+क्रिया Taking an oath.

सत्य+भेदिन् *a.* Breaker of promise.

सत्यम्+मानम् A true measure.

सत्यम्+लौकिकम् Spiritual and material matter.

सत्य+वादिन् One who speaks truth.

सत्यम्+संश्रवः A promise.

सत्यम्+संकल्प *a.* True in purpose or resolve.

सत्रन्यायः The mīmāṃsā rule of proxy for a master in a yāga performed by more than one Swamins. Ś. B. on M. S. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague; class mate.

सद् *f.* An assembly; Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदस्+अजिरम् A vestibule.

सदसस्पतिः The chairman of an assembly.

सदा+उत्थायिन् Ever-active.

सदा+भव *a.* Perpetual.

सदृक्ष+विनिमय *a.* Mistaking similar objects.

सद्यस्+कार *a.* Being performed immediately.

सद्यस्+प्रक्षालक *a.* One who has provision for a day's meal; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

सनत्सुजातः N. of one of the seven mānasa putras of Brahmā.

सनत्सुजातीयम् A philosophical discourse by sanat sujāta forming a chapter of the Mahābhārata.

सनातनधर्मः The most ancient religious order embodied in the Vedas.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading.

+संतानकः N. of a particular world.

संतोषणम् Pleasing.

संतृष्ण *p.p.* Joined, fastened together.

संतारः 1. Crossing. 2. A ford.

+संदंशः 1. A section of a book. 2. The side of a village.

+संदानम् That part of an elephant's temple from where the ichor flows.

संदेश+पदानि Words of message.

संदिग्ध+पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) Tautology due to uncertainty.

संदेह+अलंकारः A particular figure of speech involving a doubt.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful.

संदृब्ध *p.p.* Strung together.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight.

संदर्शनम् Employment, use.

+संधिः A land donated for a temple; Dr. Raghavan's note in वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Colacampū P. 1.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संध्या+पयोदः A two-light rain cloud.

सन्न+जिह्व *a.* Tongue-tied.

सन्न+धो *a.* Dispirited.

सन्न+भाव *a.* Despondent.

सन्न+वाच् *a.* Speaking with a low tone.

संनादः Uproar, din, pandemonium.

+संनत Filled with; परमानन्द सन्नतो मन्त्री Dk. 1. 3.

संनत+गात्री A lady with a bent figure.

संनत+भ्रू *a.* Frowning.

संनद्ध+योध *a.* With an army fully prepared.

+संनिकर्षः A modern idea; वेदांश्चैकं सनिकर्षं पुरुषाख्या MS 1. 1. 27.

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately directly.



संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1. A part or अङ्ग which directly serves the purpose of the whole or प्रधान; ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19.

+संनिपातः 1. Sexual union. 2. Battle. 3. A particular conjunction of planets.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the Pradhāna; मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिभूत *a.* 1. Hidden. 2. Discreet.

संनिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1. Restrained, held up. 2. Filled.

+संनिरोधः 1. Confinement. 2. Narrowness.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude.

+संनिवेशः Encampment (as in सेनासन्निवेशः)

संसिर्गः gentleness.

+संनी To fulfill.

संन्यासः Compact agreement.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessities.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reservation.

सपर्या+पर्यायः Series of acts of worship; सकलमिदमात्मार्पणदृशा, सपर्यापर्यायस्तव जननि यत्ते विलसितम् Saundarya Laharī.

सप्तन्+अत्र *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+कोण *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+पातालम् The seven nether regions.

सप्तन्+मन्त्रः (—रुचिः) Fire.

सप्तन्+स्वरः The seven musical notes (i.e. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी,)

सप्रज्ज्ञातम् See संप्रज्ज्ञातम्

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रमाण 1. Authentic. 2. Of equal size.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

+सभा 1. A guest-house for travellers, 2. An eating house.

सभा+उद्देशः The surroundings of a meeting place.

सभा+गृहम् (—मण्डपः) An assembly hall.

सभा+मध्ये *ind.* In an assembly.

सभा+योग्य *a.* Fit for an assembly.

सभाजित *a.* Honoured.

+सम *a.* 1. Regular, normal. 2. Easy, Convenient.

सम+अङ्घ्रिक *a.* Standing evenly on feet.

सम+अर्थिन् *a.* 1. Desiring parity. 2. Seeking peace with.

सम+आत्मक *a.* Possessing equanimity.

सम+कक्ष *a.* Having equal weight.

सम+गतिः Wind, equally acting on all; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन Mb. 12. 298. 15.

सम+धर्म *a.* Of equal nature.

सम+मात्र *a.* Of the same size on measure.

सम+वर्तिन् *a.* 1. Impartial. 2. Being equidistant.

सम+विभक्त *a.* Equally divided

सम+विषमम् (pl.) Levelled at some places and uneven at others.

सम+श्रुति *a.* (In music) Having equal intervals.

सम+श्रेणिः A straight line.

समप्रणी *a.* Foremost among.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1. Gone through completed. 2. Passed away, elapsed. 3. Transgressed.

समधिगमः Full understanding.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient.

समभिद्रुत *p.p.* Rushing upon.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समय+च्युतिः Missing the right time.

समय+ज्ञः 1. One who knows the right time. 2. One who remembers the original commitment.

समय+विद्या Astrology.

समर+आगमः Outbreak of war.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. *a.* Proving, justifying.

+समर्थनम् Making good for an offence or loss.

समर्थादम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समवस्कन्दः Rampart.

समवहारः Mixture, collection.

समवेक्षणम् Inspection.

समवेत+अर्थ *a.* Significant, instructive, intelligible.

समस्या+पूरणम् (—पूर्तिः) Completing a stanza whose first part is given.

समा+अतीत *a.* More than one year old.

समाक्रान्त *p.p.* 1. Trod upon. 2. Attacked.

समाक्षिक *a.* Mixed with honey.

+समाख्या Explanation.

समाचेष्टितम् 1. Behaviour. 2. Procedure.

+समाजः Used in the sense of समागमः, Bhag. 10. 60. 38.

समातत *p.p.* 1. Extended, stretched. 2. Continuons.

समदिष्ट *p.p.* Assigned, ordained.

+समाधा 1. To put on (a dress.) 2. To assume (a shape). 3. To show or exhibit. 4. To admit or grant.

समाधानम् 1. Proof (of a statement). 2. Reconciliation.

समाधान+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor involving justification of an assertion.

समाधि+भूत् Absorbed in meditation.

समाधि+योगः The practice of meditation.

समाधूत *p.p.* Scattered.

+समान *a.* 1. Moderate. 2. Whole (as a number).

समान+करण Having the same organ of utterance.

समान+प्रतिपत्ति *a.* 1. Of equal affection. 2. Judicious.



समान+मान *a.* Equally honoured with.

समान+रुचि *a.* Agreeing in tastes.

समापिका Any part of speech completing a sentence.

+समाप्तिः Dissolution (of the body); Ms. 2. 244.

+समापत्तिः 1. Assuming an original form. 2. Completion

समाप्नात *p.p.* 1. Repeated, mentioned together. 2. Handled down by tradition.

+समाप्नायः The sacred text in general.

+समारम्भः Spirit of enterprise.

+समाराधनम् Propitiation.

समारूढ Mounted.

समारोपित+कार्मुक *a.* One who has tied the bow-string.

समार्थ *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara.

समालोकनम् 1. Inspection. 2. Contemplation.

समाविद्ध *p.p.* 1. Shaken, agitated. 2. Struck, hit.

+समाविष्ट *p.p.* Filled with (as in कौतूहलसमाविष्टः).

समाश्वस्त *p.p.* 1. Consolated. 2. Trusting.

+समाहृत Drawn (as a low-string).

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

+समाहित *p.p.* 1. Equable, moderate. 2. Resembling.

3. Despatched.

+समितिः (Jaina) Rule of conduct.

समिध्+आधानम् 1. Placing the fuel on the sacred fire. 2. One of the daily rituals ordained on a Brahmacārin.

+समीक्षा 1. Desire to see. 2. Spiritual knowledge.

समीरणः Number five.

समुच्चय+अलङ्कारः *N.* of a figure of speech.

समुच्चय+उपमा A simile made up of a Samuccayālāṅkāra,

+समुच्छ्रयः 1. Accumulation. 2. War, battle. 3. Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्रित *p.p.* 1. Well raised. 2. Surging forth.

समुत्कट *a.* High, elevated.

+समुत्थानम् 1. Industry; Mb. 12. 23. 10. 2. Hoisting (of a flag). 3. Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुदाय+वाचक A word denoting a collection of things

+समुदाय+शब्दः A collection expression.

+समुद्धत *a.* Intense, violent.

समुद्यत *a.* 1. Raised up, lifted. 2. Ready, prepared. 3. Accomplished.

समुद्रः *N.* of an immensely high number.

समुद्र+दयिता, (-पत्नी), (-योषित्) A river.

समुपष्टम्भः 1. A support, prop.

संपातः Despatching (as in दूत-संपातं).

+संपद Acquisition.

संपन्नम् Enough (said as a mark of satisfaction after a Śrāddha).

संपरेत *a.* Dead.

+संपुटः A hemisphere.

संपूर्ण+काम *a.* Filled with desire.

संपूर्ण+फलभाज् *a.* Having the full fruit.

+संपर्कः Sum total.

+संपृक्त Befriended.

संप्रज्ञातः A kind of Samādhi or Yogic meditation where the object of meditation remains distinct as opposed to असंप्रज्ञातः।

+संप्रतिपत्तिः Presence of mind.

संप्रदाय+प्रद्योतकः Revealer of the Vedic traditions; संप्रदाय-प्रद्योतको अनुग्राहकश्चेति पातञ्जलाः Ny. Kusumanjali.

संप्रदाय+विगमः Loss of tradition.

+संप्रयुक्त Urged, impelled.

+संप्रयोगः (in astr.) Conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

+संप्रसादः Mental peace.

संप्राप्त *p.p.* Reached, attained, appeared.

+संप्लवः 1. Disarrangement. 2. Down-fall. 3. Tumult.

4. End, close of.

संभिन्न 1. Solid, compact. 2. Revolted, treacherous.

+संभेदः 1. Clinching (the fist). 2. Revolt, rebellion, treachery.

संभोग+वेश्मन् Chamber of a concubine.

+संभवः 1. A possible case.

2. Wealth; Mb. 13. 64. 11. 3. Knowledge; Iṣop. 13.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator.

+संभावित *a.* Anticipated; त्वयि संभावितवृत्तिपौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7.

संभावितम् Conjecture.

+संभू 3U. To lift up; दक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तद्वा Mb. 6. 97. 82.

+संभूत *p. p.* 1. Honoured. 2. Loud shrill (sound).

संभूत+श्रुत *a.* Possessed of learning.

संभूत+संभार *a.* All prepared.

संभूत+स्नेह *a.* Full of affection.

संभ्रान्त+मनस् *a.* Of bewildered perturbed mind.

संमतिः *f.* Honouring.

संमतिः+पत्रकम् 1. The decree of a jury. Śukra. 2. 304.

+संमित *a.* 1. Of equal importance; पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. 2. Destined for; Mb. 5. 68. 1.

संमुखीन *a.* Fit, suitable.

+संमूर्च्छनम् Mixing.

संमर्दः Impact (of waves).

सम्यक्+ज्ञानम् Right knowledge.

सम्यक्+दर्शनम् Right observation.

सम्यक्+दृष्टिः Insight.

+सर A short (in Prosody).

+सरस Full of poetical sentiment; कल्याणिनीं सरसचित्रपदां गुणा-  
द्याम् Śivānandlahari 100.



+सर्गः 1. Production of armaments; सर्गणां चान्वेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44. 2. The aspiration at the end of a word (also विसर्गः).

सर्प+गतिः A snake's movement; (N. of a motion in wrestling).

सर्प+बन्धः An artifice, subtle device.

सर्व+अभावः Non-existence of all.

सर्व+अर्थचिन्तकः A general administrator.

सर्व+अशिन् *a.* One who eats everything.

सर्व+अस्तिवादः The doctrine that all things are real.

सर्व+काम्यः *a.* Loved by all.

सर्व+दृश् All-seeing.

सर्व+प्रथमम् *ind.* First of all.

सर्व+वेशिन् *m.* An actor.

सर्व+संस्थ *a.* Omnipresent.

सर्व+सखः A sage; शान्तो ययैक उत सर्वसखैश्चरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45.

सर्व+संपातः All that remains.

सर्व+स्वारः A Vedic sacrifice of self-immolation prescribed for one who is suffering from incurable disease.

सर्वत्र+गत *a.* Omnipresent, universal.

+सर्वथा *ind.* In whatever way.

सलिल+कर्मन् A libation of water.

सलिल+प्रियः A hog.

सलिल+रयः The force of a water-current.

+सवम् (Vedic) An order.

सवन+कर्मन् The sacred Vedic ritual of daily nature.

+सवर्ण *a.* Having the same denominator.

सविकार *a.* 1. With its products. 2. Undergoing decomposition.

सवितृ+तनयः The planet Saturn.

सविनु+दैवतम् The Hasta Nakṣatra.

सविलक्षणम् *ind.* With shame or embarrassment.

+सव्य *a.* Not sprinkled with ghee; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36.

सव्य+अपसव्य *a.* 1. The left & right. 2. The Smārta and Kaula ways of Tāntric worship; सव्याप-सव्यमार्गस्था Lalitāsahasranāmān.

संशूकः A believer in the existence of God.

सस्य+पालः A watchman in the fields.

सस्य+मञ्जरी An ear of corn.

सस्य+वेदः The science of agriculture.

सस्य+शूकम् An awn of grain.

+सह *a.* 1. Defying. 2. Exerting.

सह+अपवाद *a.* Disagreeing.

सह+आलापः Conversation with.

सह+उत्थायिन् *a.* Revolting or conspiring together.

सह+कृत् *m.* A co-worker.

सह+खट्वासनम् Seated together on a cot.

सह+भावः 1. Companionship. 2. Concomitance.

सह+संसर्गः Carnal contact.

सहसा+दृष्टः An adopted son.

सहस्र+अरः, (-अरम्) A kind of cavity in the top of the head resembling a reversed lotus said to be the seat of the soul.

सहस्र+गुः An epithet of Indra, of sun.

सहस्र+दलम् A lotus flower.

सहस्र+भोजनम् Feeding 1000 Brahmins corresponding to the 1000 names of Viṣṇu. (A Prāyaścitta Karman).

सहस्र+भिद् *m.* Musk.

सहस्र+वेधिन् *m.* Musk.

सहाय+अयम् *ind.* For the sake of company, assistance.

सांवर्तक *a.* Belonging to the time of deluge.

सांसर्गिक *a.* Resulting from company, contagious.

सांस्कारिक *a.* 1. Relating to rites. 2. (In modern parlance) cultural.

साकमेधीयन्यायः A mimāṃsā rule when (विकृति) sets aside a धर्म of

its प्रकृति; ŚB. on Ms. 5. 1. 19-22.

साकूत+स्मित *n.* A significant smile.

साक्षात्+क्रिया Intuitive perception.

साक्षिन्+परीक्षा Examination of a witness.

साक्षिन्+वादः Contention of a witness.

सागर+आवर्तः A bay of the sea.

सागर+मेखला The earth.

सागर+सुता *N.* of Lakṣmī.

सांकेत्यम् 1. Agreement. 2. Assignment. 3. As a token or nick name; सांकेत्यं परिहास्यं वा वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणम् । Bhāg. 6. 2.

सांख्य+कारिका *N.* of a work on Sāṅkhya philosophy by Iśwara Kṛiṣṇa.

साङ्ग+उपाङ्ग *a.* (The Vedas) with their accessories and main portions.

साचिष्य+आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) An objection under the disguise of assent.

सातिशय *a.* Excessive, excellent.

सात्त्व्य *a.* Wholesome.

सात्त्व्यः 1. habit. 2. Suitableness.

सात्त्व्यम् Equality.

+सात्त्विकः An autumn night.

+सात्वतः 1. A devotee. 2. belonging to Pāncarātra school.

सात्वतर्षभः An epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.

+साधक Conclusive.

+साधनम् 1. Instrument, agent. 2. Preparation. 3. Calculation.

साधनीभू 1. p. To become a means.

साधनीय *a.* 1. Useful for accomplishing a task. 2. To be acquired.

साधित+व्यापक *a.* A logical term for something inherent in what is to be proved.

साधर्म्य+समः (In logic) A sham objection.

+साधारण A middle course. The mean or

साधारणपक्षः common factor.



साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधु + कृत *a.* Well-done.

साधु + देवी *A* mother-in-law.

साधु + मत *a.* Highly thought of.

साधु + शील *a.* Virtuous.

साधु + समत *a.* Acceptable to the wise.

सान्तराल *a.* Having a gap or interval.

+सान्तानिकः Wishing for a child; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति । Bhāg. 9. 14. 9.

सान्द्र + आनन्दः Spiritual pleasure; सान्द्रानन्दावबोधात्मकमनुपमितम् । Nārāyaṇīya 1. 1.

सान्द्र + स्पर्श *a.* Soft to the touch.

+सामग्र्यम् Welfare; अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे । Rām. 3. 57. 20.

+सामन् Voice. sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोके अभिवीयते; ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7.

सामन् + कलम् *ind.* In a friendly tone.

सामन् + प्रधान *a.* Perfectly kind or friendly.

सामन् + विधानम् 1. N. of a Brāhmaṇa text. 2. Employment of Sāmāns.

सामन्त + चक्रम् *A* circle of vassal kings.

सामन्त + वासिन् *a.* A neighbour.

+सामान्यम् *A* general statement.

सामान्य + धर्मः (in Rhet.) The common quality (of the Upamāna and the Upameya).

सामान्य + वाचिन् *a.* Expressive of generality.

सामान्य + शासनम् *An* order applicable to all.

सामयिकम् 1. Equanimity. 2. A deed of property.

सामिष *a.* With flesh or meat.

सामुदायिक *a.* Belonging to a group.

+सांपरायः 1. A helper. 2. Need, calamity.

सांपरायिक *a.* Obsequial; Rām. 4. 3. 40.

+साम्यम् Measure, time.

साय + अशनम् *An* evening meal.

साय + धूर्तः 1. A rogue. 2. The moon.

साय + मण्डनम् Sunset.

सायम् + प्रातर् *ind.* In the evening and the morning.

सायम् + सवनम् The evening rites.

सायुध *a.* Armed.

+सारम् 1. Course, motion.

2. Chief ingredient. 3. Dung. 4. Pus.

सार + गात्र *a.* Strong in limbs.

सार + गुणः *A* principal virtue.

सार + गुरु *a.* Heavy with weight.

सार + फल्गु *a.* Superior and inferior.

सार + मार्गम् Searching for the crux or marrow.

सारङ्गो *A* particular rāga in music.

सारणिक + घ्नः *A* highway-robber.

+सारथिः *A* guide.

सारस + अक्षम् *A* kind of ruby.

सारस + अक्षो *A* lotus-eyed lady.

+सारसनम् *A* breast-plate.

सारथे + होन *a.* Left behind by a caravan.

सार्ध + वार्षिक *a.* Lasting for a year and a half.

सार्ध + संवत्सरम् *A* year and a half.

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, furnished with figures of speech.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावदोष + जीवित *a.* Life remaining yet.

सावष्टम्भ + वास्तु *A* house with an open side-gallery.

सावित्री + सूत्रम् The sacred thread.

साश्चर्य + चर्य *a.* Of wonderful conduct.

सासहि *a.* (सह + यङ्) 1. Able to bear or withstand. 2. Conquering.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones.

सास्थि + स्वानम् *ind.* With the cracking sound of bones.

साहसकरणम् Violent action, reckless doing.

साहसिक्यम् Rashness.

+साहस्य *a.* Innumerable.

साहाय्य + कर *a.* (-दानम्) Helping, offering aid.

+सिंहः *A* kind of musical tone.

सिंह + मलम् *A* kind of brass.

+सिच् *To* soak, dip.

सिञ्जिनी *A* bow-string.

+सिता Sugar.

सित + असित *a.* Having White and black.

सित + कण्ठः *A* water-crow.

सित + छदः (-पक्षः) *A* swan, a goose.

सित + वारणः The white elephant.

+सिता *N.* of the Ganges.

सिता + खण्डः *A* kind of refined sugar.

+सिद्ध *a.* 1. Invariable, unalterable. 2. Peculiar, singular.

+सिद्धः One who has attained his object.

सिद्ध + अङ्गजनम् Magical ointment or collyrium.

सिद्ध + आदेशः 1. The prediction of a seer. 2. A fortune teller.

सिद्ध + औषधम् *A* specific remedy.

सिद्ध + काम *a.* Having the wishes fulfilled.

सिद्ध + पयः The sky.

सिद्ध + सिद्ध *a.* Thoroughly efficacious.

सिद्ध + हेमन् Purified gold.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard.

+सिद्धिः Efficacy, efficiency.

सिद्धि + विनायकः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धूर + गणपतिः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धु + मन्थजम् Rock-salt,



सिन्धु + सोवीरा: N. of the people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिरा + पत्र: The sacred fig-tree.

सिरा + मूलम् The navel.

सिराल *a.* Having numerous veins.

सिष्णासु *a.* Wishing to bathe.

सिसिक्षा Desire to sprinkle.

सीता + अध्यक्ष: Superintendent of agriculture.

सीधु + पानम् Drinking of spirits.

सीमा + अज्ञानम् Ignorance of boundaries.

सीमा + कृषाण *a.* Ploughing on the border of a demarcated area.

सीमा + सेतु: A ridge or cause way serving as a boundary.

सीर + वाहक: A plough-man.

सु + कण्डु: Itch.

सु + कल्प *a.* Very qualified or skilled.

सु + कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed.

सु + क्रय: A good bargain.

सु + क्षेत्र *a.* Belonging to a good stock.

सु + घोष *a.* Having pleasant sound.

सु + चर्मन् *m.* The Bhūrja tree.

सु + तप्त *a.* 1. Intensely mortified. 2. Greatly harassed.

3. Very severe.

सु + तान *a.* Melodious.

सु + तार *a.* Very loud.

सु + तारा (In Sāṅkhyā) one of the nine kinds of acquisitions.

+ सुदक्षिण *a.* 1. Very skilful. 2. Very polite.

सु + दुश्चर Very difficult to accede.

सु + दुश्चिकित्स *a.* Almost incurable.

सु + देशिक: A good guide or teacher.

सु + नन्दम् N. of Balarama's club.

सु + निर्णक्त *a.* Well polished.

सु + पठ *a.* Legible.

+ सुपर्ण: A bird (in general).

सु + पेशस् *a.* Beautiful, tender.

सु + प्रमाण *a.* Large-sized.

सु + वस्त्र *a.* Dark-brown.

+ सुभगा 1. A woman with her husband alive. 2. Musk.

सु + भीरुकम् Silver.

सु + भूति: 1. Well-being. 2. The Tittira bird.

सु + मन्दभाज् *a.* Very unfortunate.

सु + मर्षण *a.* Easy to put up with.

सु + मृत *a.* Stone-dead.

सु + लग्न: An auspicious moment.

सु + वर्तुल: A water-melon.

सु + विचक्षण *a.* Very clever.

सु + विविक्त *a.* 1. Fully developed. 2. Well defined or laid (like a road),

सु + संवृति: Good concealment.

सु + संघ *a.* True to a promise.

सु + संनत *a.* Well-aimed.

सु + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve or follow.

सुख + अधिष्ठानम् Seat of happiness.

सुख + अभियोज्य *a.* Easily assailable.

सुख + आराध्य *a.* Easy to serve or propitiate.

सुख + प्रश्न: Enquiry as to welfare.

सुख + बद्ध *a.* Lovely.

सुख + वेदनम् Consciousness of pleasure.

सुख + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve, to approach.

सुधा + कण्ठ: The cuckoo.

सुधा + कार: One who white-washes.

सुधा + क्षालित *a.* White-washed.

सुधा + योनि: The moon.

सुधा + शर्कर: Lime-stone.

सुनफा An astrological combination.

सुनीय *a.* Of prudent behaviour.

सुन्दर + काण्डम् The 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप्त + घ्न: (-घातक) *a.* Treacherous murderer, (one who kills while the victim is asleep).

सुर + अद्रि: (-पर्वत:) The Meru mountain.

सुर + इभ: Airāvata elephant.

सुर + इष्ट: The Sāla tree.

सुर + उपम *a.* God-like.

सुर + गण्ड: A kind of boil, carbuncle.

सुर + तरङ्गिणी (-तटिनी, -नदी, -आपगा, -धुनी, -सरित्) The Ganges.

सुर + पादप: The Kalpaka tree.

सुर + विलासिनी An Apsarā lady.

सुर + श्वेता A small house-lizard.

सुरभि + गोत्रम् Cattle, kine.

सुरा + जीविन् A tavern-keeper.

सुरा + भाग: Yeast.

सुवर्ण + चौरिका Stealing of gold.

सुवर्ण + धेनु: A cow made of gold to be offered as gift.

सुवर्ण + भाण्डम् A jewel-box.

सुवर्ण + रोमन् *m.* A ram.

सुवर्ण + सानु: The Meru mountain.

सुषि: *f.* A hole (Vedic form for सुषिर:).

सुषुप्सा Desire for sleeping.

+ सूक्ष्मम् 1. The Cavity of a tooth. 2. Marrow.

सूक्ष्म + दल: Mustard.

सूक्ष्म + भूतम् A subtle element.

सूक्ष्म + मति *a.* Of a sharp intellect.

सूक्ष्म + शरीरम् A subtle body as opposed to स्थूलशरीरम्

सूक्ष्म + स्फोट: A kind of leprosy.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.



+सूची A small door-bolt.  
 सूची+कर्मन् Needle work.  
 सूची+रदनः A mungoose.  
 सूची+शिखा The point of a needle.  
 सूची+कर्णः The hole in a needle.  
 सूची+सूत्रम् A thread for sewing.  
 +सूतः N. of Sanjaya.  
 सूतपौराणिकः The mythical bard who is supposed to have narrated all the Purāṇas and Mahābhārata.  
 सूतिमारुतः The throes of child-birth.  
 +सूत्रम् 1. A girdle. 2. An out line or a sketch. 3. Indication, prelude.  
 सूत्र+अध्यक्षः A superintendent of weaving.  
 सूत्र+क्रीडा A game with strings (one of the 64 Kalās).  
 सूत्र+ग्रन्थः A book of aphorisms.  
 सूत्र+धृक् a. An architect  
 2. A stage-manager.  
 सूत्र+पातः Applying the measuring line or string.  
 सूत्र+स्थानम् The first part of a medicinal work.  
 सूद+अध्यक्षः A head-cook.  
 सूद+शास्त्रम् The science of cooking.  
 सून+सायकः, (-शरः) The God of love; सूनसायकनिदेशवि भ्रमरप्रतीत-चरवेदनोदयम् Nai. 18. 129 (Reading सूननायक also found)  
 सूना+अध्यक्षः A suprintendent of the slaughter-house.  
 सूष+भ्रैष्ठ The mudga bean.  
 सूपायः A good means, expedient.  
 +सुरिः N. of Brhaspati.  
 सूर्य+द्वारम् The Uttarāyaṇa route.  
 सूर्य+वारः Sunday.  
 सूर्याणी The wife of the Sun God.

+सृ 1, 3 P. To cross, traverse, caus. To show, manifest.  
 सृका A jackal, a crane.  
 सृङ्गा f. 1. A tinkling string of jewels. 2. A way, path.  
 +सृतिः 1. Cycle of births and deaths; स्यान्मि तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्या Bhāg. 10. 60 43.  
 2. Creation.  
 +सेकः A shower-bath.  
 +सेचनम् Emission.  
 +सेतुः 1. A reservoir or lake.  
 2. An explanatory commentary.  
 सेतुसामन् N. of a particular Sāman.  
 सेना+पत्यम् Generalship of an army.  
 सेना+बाहः A Commander of an army.  
 सेना+स्यः A soldier.  
 सेदती 1. A needle. 2. A seam.  
 3. A suture (after an operation).  
 +सेविन् a. Addicted to, fond of.  
 सेश्वर a. Theistic.  
 सेश्वर+वादः Argument in support of the existence of God.  
 सेश्वर+सांख्यम् A school of Sankhyas which accepts God.  
 संकतिनी a. Full of sound.  
 +संग्यम् A camp.  
 सैन्य+क्षोभः A military coup.  
 सोत्प्रेक्षम् ind. With in difference.  
 सोत्सेक a. Haughty.  
 सोदय a. 1. Augmented by interest. 2. Connected with rise.  
 सोपग्रहम् ind. In a conciliatory manner.  
 सोपस्कर a. Along with accessories.  
 सोपादान a. Furnished with materials.  
 +सोमः 1. An ape. 2. One of the Manes. 3. Monday.  
 सोम+प्रवाकः A person authorised to engage priests for a Somayāga.

सोम+सद् m. A particular class of Manes.  
 सोर्णध्रू a. Having a circle of hair between two brows.  
 सोखरात्रिक a. One who asks another whether he has slept well.  
 सोत्रिकः 1. A weaver. 2. A woven texture.  
 सोधोत्सङ्गः The projecting terrace of a palace.  
 सोभपतिः The Sālva king.  
 सोमङ्गन्यम् Blessed state of wife hood.  
 +सौम्य Belonging to the northern direction.  
 +सौम्यः 1. A humble student. 2. The left hand. 3. The month of Mārgaśīrṣa.  
 सौर+भानम् Astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Sun.  
 सौरत a. Relating to sexual enjoyment.  
 सोस्वर्यम् Euphony.  
 +स्कन्दः 1. Effusion. 2. Perishing.  
 स्कन्द+जननी N. of Pārvatī.  
 स्कन्द+पुत्रः A son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief).  
 +स्कन्धः A part.  
 स्कन्ध+घनः Cognition; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.  
 +स्खलनम् Discharge of semen.  
 +स्खलित a. 1. Wounded. 2. Incomplete, deficient.  
 +स्खलितम् Loss  
 स्तत्कः A drop; तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तत्काः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.  
 स्तन+आभुज a. A cow that is feeding with the udder.  
 स्तन+कुङ्मलम् Budding breast of a woman.  
 स्तन+चूचुक्म् The nipple of the breast.  
 स्तन+मध्यः nipple of the breast.  
 स्तनित+कुमाराः A class of Jain Gods.



स्तनित + सुभगम् *ind.* With pleasant rumbling sounds.

स्तन्यप *a.* Suckling.

स्तब्ध + पाद *a.* stiff-legged.

स्तब्ध + कर (-बाहु) *a.* Stiff-armed.

स्तब्ध + मति Dull-headed.

+स्तम्भ 1. To occupy, to spread, *caus.* To suppress, check.

+स्तम्भः 1. Stiff-neckedness. 2. Stuffing.

स्तम्भित + अन्तर्जलौघः A cloud that has held inside all the water; Me.

स्तम्भित + बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* Supposed flow of tears.

स्ताम्बेरमः Of an elephant.

स्तिमित + नयन *a.* With eyes fixed intently.

स्तिमित + प्रवाह *a.* Flowing gently along.

+स्तीर्षिः Fear.

+स्तेन् 10. U. To pollute speech by untruth; तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचम् Ms. 4. 256.

स्तोक + आयुस् *a.* Short-lived.

स्तोक + तमस् *a.* A little dark.

+स्तोभः A sound or sounds in excess of the letters of the Rik, used for purposes of singing the Rik as a Sāman.

स्तोम + क्षारः Soap.

+स्त्री A white ant.

स्त्री + कितबः A seducer of women.

स्त्री + विषयः Sexual union.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain;

स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनैः परीता; Jānakī-haraṇa 7-1.

स्थलकमलः *m.* Gloriosa Superba. also called लाङ्गली).

स्थली + शायिन् *a.* Sleeping on the ground.

स्थविर + द्युति *a.* Having the dignity of an elder.

+स्थानु 1. Stump, trunk. 2. A particular sitting posture.

स्थानु + भूत *a.* Become motionless.

+स्थानम् 1. An order of the life. 2. Sustenance. 3. A mode of fighting. 4. Any organ of sense.

स्थान + कुटिकासनम् Taking abode in a hut leaving the house; शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 104.

स्थाने + पतित *a.* Occupying the place of another.

+स्थापनम् 1. Fastening. 2. Prolongation (of life) 3. Storage, warehouse.

+स्थापना 1. A prologue of the drama. 2. Storing.

+स्थाप्य 1. To be shut up or confined. 2. To be plunged (in grief).

स्थायिता 1. Constancy. 2. Durability.

स्थित + लिङ्ग *a.* Having the penis erected.

स्थित + संकेत, (-संविद्) *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थिति + ज्ञ *a.* Knowing the bounds of morality.

स्थिति + भिद् *a.* Violating the social laws.

स्थाली + पुरीषम् The sediment at the bottom of a cooking vessel.

स्थिर + अपाय *a.* Subject to constant or sure decay.

स्थिर + आयति *a.* Lasting long.

स्थिर + वाच् *a.* One whose word may be trusted.

स्थिर + विक्रम *a.* Taking firm strides.

स्थूणा + कर्णः 1. A kind of military array. 2. A form of Rudra. 3. N. of an attendant on Śiva.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; Śi. 18. 22.

+स्थूल *a.* Gross or material, (as against सूक्ष्म).

स्थूल + इच्छ *a.* Having immoderate wants.

स्थूल + काष्ठानिः A tree-trunk set or fire.

स्थूल + प्रपञ्चः The material world.

+स्थैर्यम् Control of senses.

स्नान + कलशः (-कुम्भः) A bath-tub.

स्नान + तीर्थम् A sacred bathing place.

स्नान + शाटी Bathing drawers.

स्नायु + बन्धः A bow-string.

स्नायु + स्पन्दः Pulse.

स्नेह + कुम्भः An oil-vessel.

स्नेह + केसरिन् *a.* castor-oil.

स्नेह + विमदित *a.* Anointed with oil.

+स्पन्द To revive to life.

स्पर्श + अनुकूल *a.* Pleasant to touch.

स्पर्श + क्लिष्ट (-खर) Painful or rough to touch.

स्पर्श + गुणः The quality of touch (as that of the air).

स्पष्ट + अक्षर *a.* Distinctly spoken.

स्पृष्ट + पूर्व *a.* Touched before.

स्पृष्ट + मात्र *a.* Merely touched.

+स्फीत *a.* Dilated.

स्फीत + आनन्द *a.* At the height of joy.

+स्फुट I, 6, P., 1. U. To abate (as a disease).

+स्फुट *a.* Extra-ordinary.

स्फुरणम् Expansion.

स्फूर्ति + Bragging, boasting.

स्मर + उद्दीपन *a.* Arousing love:

स्मर + कथा Lover's talk.

स्मर + शास्त्रम् Science of sex.

स्मार्त + विधिः (-प्रयोगः) A procedure prescribed in the Smṛti books.

स्मय + दानम् An ostentations gift.

स्मय + नुत्तिः The pulling down of pride.

स्मयमान *a.* One who wonders.

+स्मृ To teach.

स्मृतम् Remembrance.

स्मृतमात्र *a.* Just remembered, no sooner thought of.



स्मृति + उक्त Enjoined in the Smṛti texts.

स्मृति + तन्त्रम् A law-book.

स्मृति + विनयः A reprimand intended to remind one of his duty.

स्यन्दः 1. Trickling perspiration.

2. A particular eye-disease.

3. The moon.

+ संस् 1. Ā To Perish, cease.

खस्त + हस्त *a.* Loosening the hold.

खवत् + मध्यः A gem of high quality.

खुच् + जिह्वः *N.* of Agni.

+ स्रोतस् *n.* 1. An aperture in animal body. 2. Lineage.

स्व + अर्जित *a.* Self-earned.

स्व + आनन्दः Delight in one-self.

स्व + कर्मस्थ *a.* Minding one's own duty.

स्व + कृतम् One's own deed.

स्व + गोचर *a.* Confined to one's own self.

स्व + बीजः The soul.

स्व + मनीषा Own judgment.

स्व + युतिः The line joining the ends of the perpendicular and the diagonal.

स्वतन्त्रता 1. Independance.

2. Originality.

स्वप्न + अन्तिकम् Consciousness in dream.

स्वप्न + ज *a.* Created by a dream.

स्वयम् + अधिगत *a.* 1. Self-acquired. 2. Self-studied.

स्वयम् + ईश्वरः An absolute sovereign.

स्वयम् + उद्यत *a.* Offered spontaneously.

स्वर् + अतिक्रमः Beyond heavens.

स्वर् + मणिः The sun.

स्वर् + यानम् Death.

स्वर् + योषित् A celestial nymph.

स्वर् + अङ्कः A kind of musical composition.

स्वर + उपघातः Hoarseness.

स्वर + कम्पः Trembling of tone.

स्वर + छिद्रम् The perforations on a lute.

स्वर + ब्रह्मन् The Nāda Brahman.

स्वर + विभक्तिः Separation of a vowel.

स्वर + शास्त्रम् The science of sound, phonology.

+ स्वरित Added, admixed.

स्वर्ग + गतिः (—गमनम्) Death.

स्वर्ग + मार्गः 1. The road to heaven. 2. The milky way.

स्वर्ण + रेतस् The sun.

स्वल्प + अङ्गुलिः The little finger.

स्वल्प + दृश् *a.* Short-sighted.

स्वल्प + स्मृति *n.* Having a short memory.

स्वस्ति + कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare.

स्वस्ति + कारः A bard.

+ स्वस्तिकः One who sings eulogics.

स्वागत + प्रश्नः Enquiring about one's welfare (on arrival).

+ स्वादः The charm (of a poem).

स्वादु + पिण्डा A kind of date tree.

स्वादु + लुङ्गी The sweet citron.

स्वाप + व्यसनम् Somnolency.

+ स्वामिन् *m.* 1. The Yajamāna of a sacrifice. 2. An idol in a temple.

+ स्वाम्यम् Sound state (of body and soul).

स्वायत्त *a.* Within one's own control.

स्विदित *p p.* 1. Sweated, perspired. 2. Melted.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired.

स्वेदन + यन्त्रम् A steam-bath.

स्वर + कथा Unreserved conversation.

स्वर + वारिन् *a.* A free-lancer.

स्वरिणी A bat.

ह

+ हस्तः 1. A horse. 2. The best of its kind (when used at

the end of a compound).

3. Silver.

हंस + उदकम् A kind of cordial liquor.

हंस + चञ्चलम् Dry ginger.

हंस + द्वारम् A passage in the Himalayas; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रम् *Me.*

हंस + सन्देशः *N.* of a lyric by Vedānta Deśika.

हक्काहक्कः Repeatedly challenging.

हट्ट + अध्यक्षः A superintendent of a market.

हट्ट + वाहिनी A gutter in the market place.

हट्ट + वेदमाली A bazar street.

हठ + पर्णी Moss.

हठ + वादिन् *m.* One who preaches violence.

+ हन् To ward off, avert.

+ हत 1. Suffering from. 2. Violated (sexually). 3. Defective. +. Wretched, cursed.

हत + उत्तर *a.* Dumb founded.

हत + किल्बिष *a.* Cleansed of sins.

हत + त्रप *a.* Shameless.

हत + विनय *a.* Immodest.

हनु + भेदः 1. The gaping of the jaws. 2. A particular kind of eclipse.

हनु + स्वनः Sound made with the jaws.

हनुमत् + जयन्ती The day of the full moon of Caitra auspicious for Hanumant.

हयः The zodiacal sign sagittarius or Dhanus.

हय + अङ्गः The zodiacal sign, sagittarius or Dhauns.

हय + आलयः (—शाला) A stable.

हय + चट्टा A troop of horses.

हय + मुलः (—वदनः, —घ्रीवः) 1. A form of Viṣṇu. 2. *N.* of a demon.

हयिः *m. f.* Wish, desire.

हर + अद्रिः The Kailāsa mountain.



हर+वल्लभः The Dhattura fruit.

हर+सखः Kubera.

+हरि The sign of the Zodiac Leo or Simha.

हरि+चापः A rain bow.

हरि+बीजम् Yello worpiment.

हरि+मेघः *m* N. of Viṣṇu.

हरिण+लाञ्छनः The moon.

हरित्+पतिः The lord of a quarter.

हरित+उपलः An emerald.

हरित+कपिश *a*. Yellowish brown.

हरिद्रा+अङ्गः A Kind of pigeon.

हर्मूटः 1. The sun. 2. A tortoise.

हर्म्य+तलम् (-पृष्ठम्, -वलभी) The upper room of a mansion.

+हर्षः 1. The erection of the sexual organ 2. Ardent desire.

हर्ष+जम् Semen.

हर्ष+संपुटः A kind of sexual act.

हर्ष+स्वनः A cry of joy.

+हल . 1. Hindrance. 2. Quarrel.

हल+ककुद् *f*. The projecting beam of a plough.

हल+दण्डः The pole of a plough.

हल+मार्गः A furrow.

हलम्+मुख A ploughshare.

हविष्मती An epithet of Kāmadhenu.

+हसन्ती 1. A lamp-stand. 2. A kind of fairy.

हस्त+भ्रष्ट *a*. Escaped.

हस्त+रोधम् *ind*. In the hands.

हस्त+वाम *a*. Situated on the left.

हस्त+विन्यासः Position of the hands.

हस्त+स्वस्तिकः Crossing the hands.

हस्तिन्+आजीवः An elephant-keeper.

हस्तिन्+नासा An elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन्+वक्त्रः (-वदनः, -मुखः) N. of Gaṇeśa.

हाकारः The exclamation हा.

हात *a*. Given up.

+हानम् Cessation.

हाटक+हाडिका An earthen pot +हारित 1. Lost, stolen. 2. Surpassed, exceeded.

हारिद्रः A kind of vegetable poison.

+हार्य *a*. 1. To be avoided. 2. captivating.

हासनिकः A play-mate.

हिसनीय *a*. To be hurt or killed.

हिंसा+आस्पदम् Vulnerable.

हिंसा+प्राय *a*. Generally injurious.

हिल्लः A Sadistic person.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का Hic-cough.

हित+आशंसा 1. Wishing well. 2. Congratulation.

हित+प्रवृत्त *a*. Intent on the good of.

हित+वादः Well-intentioned council.

हिन्दुधर्मः The Hindu religion.

हिम+अमः Camphor.

हिन्दु+ऋतुः Winter.

हिम+खण्डम् A hail stone.

हिम+ज्योतिस् The moon.

हिम+मृष्टिः Mist, fog.

हिम+शर्करा A kind of sugar.

हिरण्य+कर्तृ, (-कारः) A goldsmith.

हिरण्य+वर्चस् *a*. Having golden lustre.

+हीन 1. One who has lost (a law-suit). 2. Strayed from (a caravan).

हीन+पक्ष *a*. 1. Unprotected. 2. Least to be expected.

हीन+सामन्तः A deposed vassal king.

हीन+सन्धिः A treaty with an inferior king.

हुत+शेषम् The remaining after an oblation.

हुण्डिः *f. m*. A heap or lump of rice.

हृद्+आमयः Heart-disease.

हृद्+द्योतन Heart-breaking.

हृद्+सारः *a*. Courage.

हृद्+स्तम्भः Paralysis of the heart.

हृद्+स्फोटः Breaking of the heart.

+हृदयम् Wish, intention.

हृदय+उदङ्कः Heaving of the heart.

हृदय+उद्वेष्टनम् Contraction of the heart.

हृदय+क्षोभः Palpitation of the heart.

हृदय+जः A son.

हृदय+ज्ञः One who knows the heart of.

हृदय+दौर्बल्यम् Weakness of the heart.

हृदय+शैथिल्यम् Depression of the heart.

+हृद्य *a*. Dainty.

+हृषित Dulled, blunted.

+हेतिः A young sprout.

+हेतुः 1. The agent of the causal verb, P. 1.4.55.2. (Buddh) Primary cause. 3. (Pāṣupatās) External world and senses. 4. Price, cost; धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुः Raj. T. 5. 71.

हेतु+अवधारणम् (in drama) Reasoning.

हेतु+उपमा A simile accompanied with reasoning.

हेतु+दृष्टिः Scepticism.

हेतु+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor.

हेतुः+विशेषोक्तिः A figure of speech when difference between two objects is mentioned with reasons; Kāv. 2. 328. 329.

हेतुवन्निगदः A Vedic passage stating the purpose; ŚB. on M.S. 4. 2. 42.



हेमन् + कलशः A golden dome.  
 हेमन् + गर्भं a. Having gold  
 inside.  
 हेमन् + घनम् Lead.  
 हेमन् + घनी Turmeric.  
 हेमन् + माक्षिकम् Pyrites.  
 हेमन् + व्याकरणम् A grammati-  
 cal treatise by Hemacandra.  
 हैडिम्बः, (-म्बिः) Ghatotkaca,

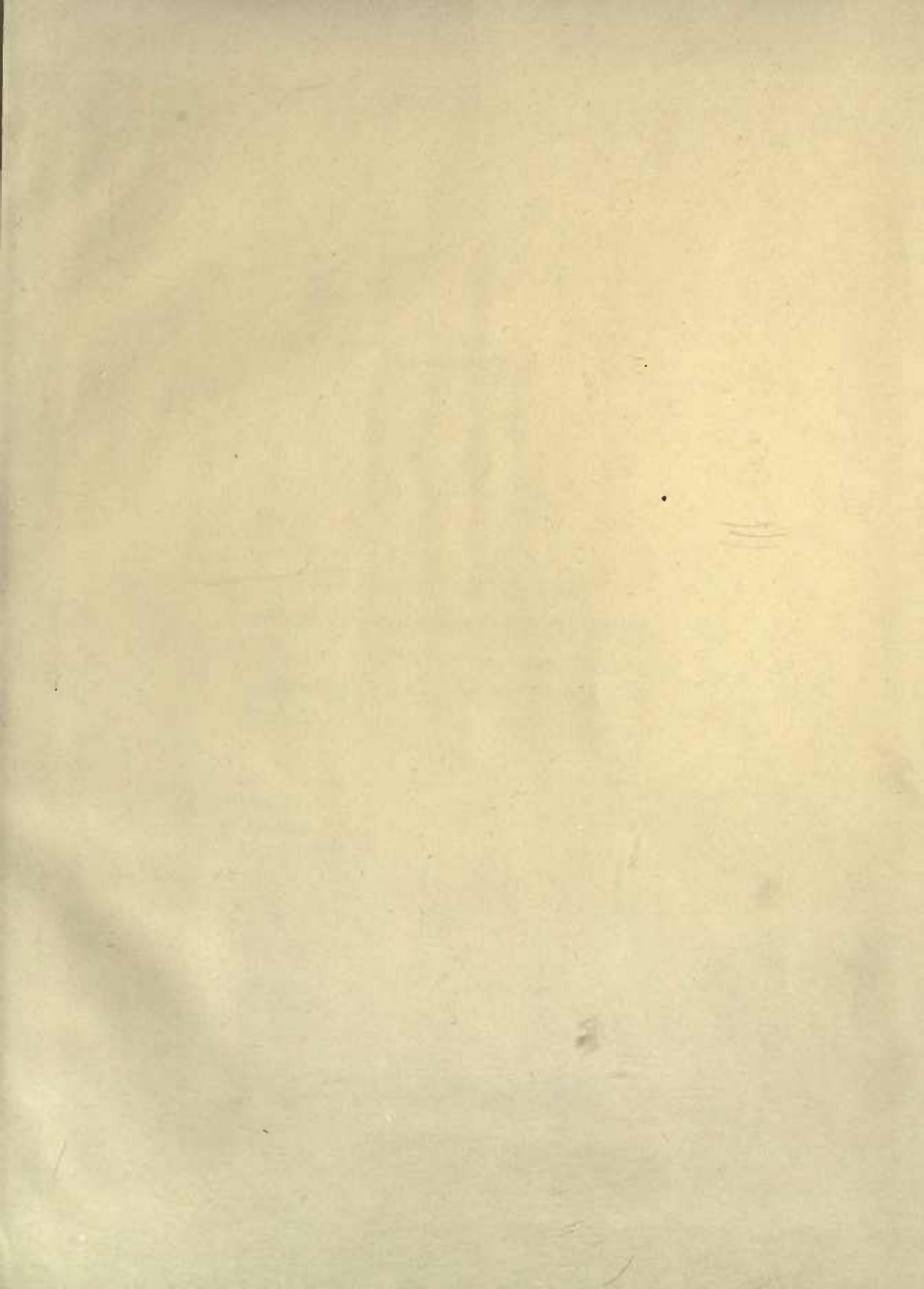
the son of Hiḍimbā.  
 होतृ + कर्मन् The function of a  
 Hotr.  
 होतृ + प्रवरः Choosing of a  
 Hotr.  
 होतृ + व(स)दनम् The seat of a  
 Hotr.  
 होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः A mimāṃsa  
 rule of interpretation according

to which when a statement in  
 the Śmṛti or Kalpasūtra is not  
 supported by Śruti, a general  
 vedic authority may be assumed  
 for the same on the strength of  
 inference; Ms. 2.3 25-23.

+ ह्रस्व Unimportant, insignifi-  
 cant.

ही + पदम्. Cause of shame.











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